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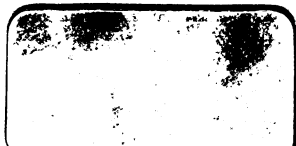
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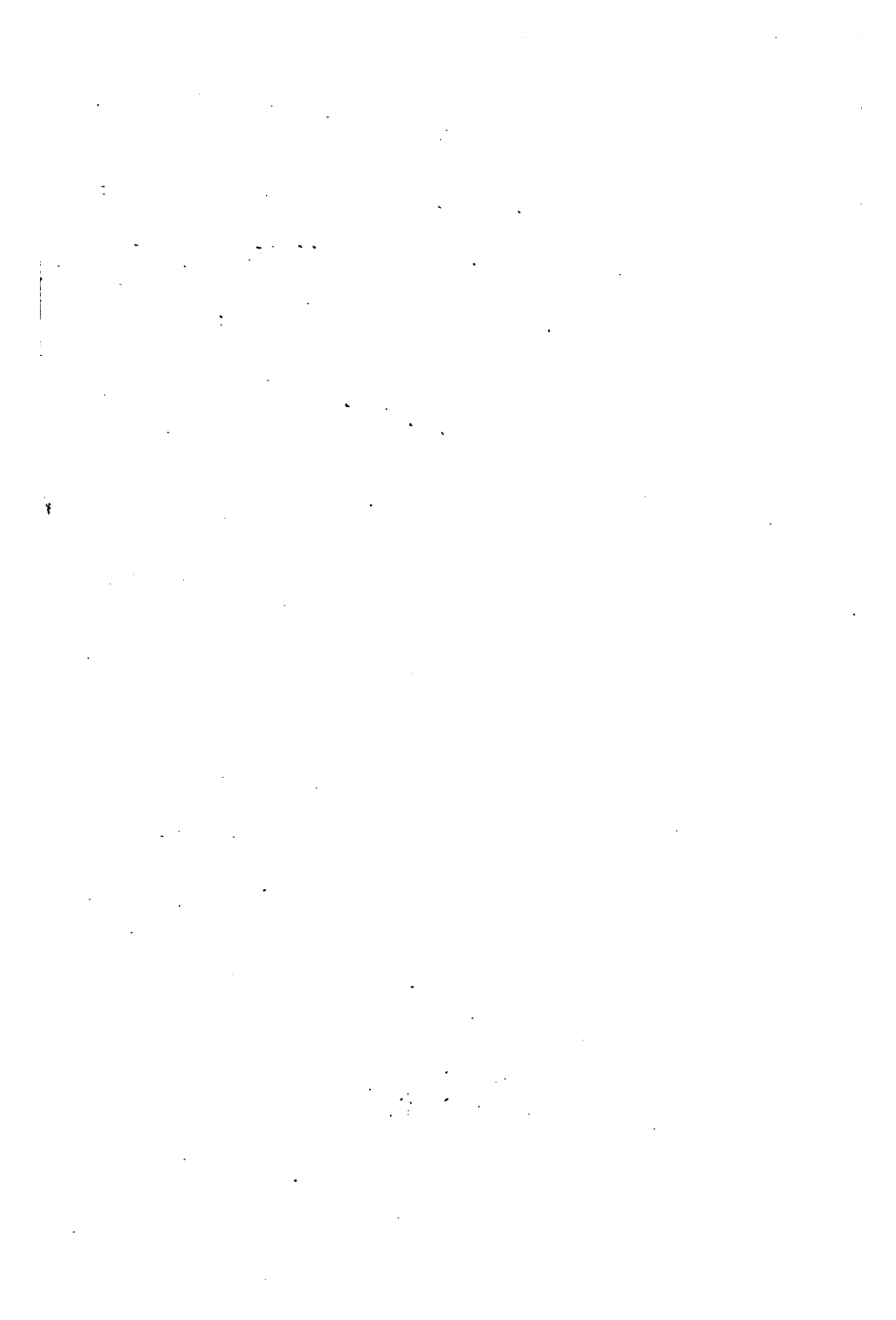
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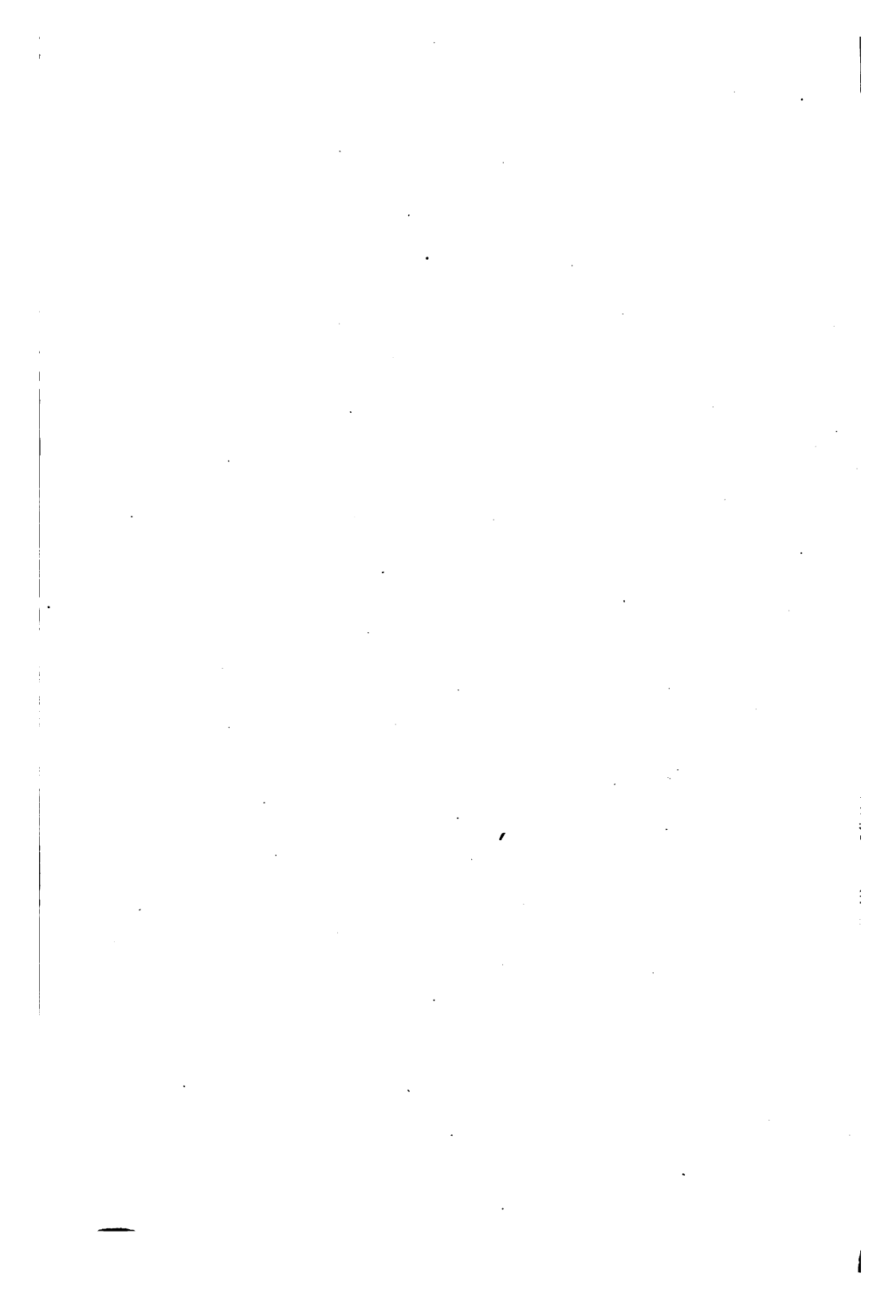
Commissioners of public
charities, Illinois.

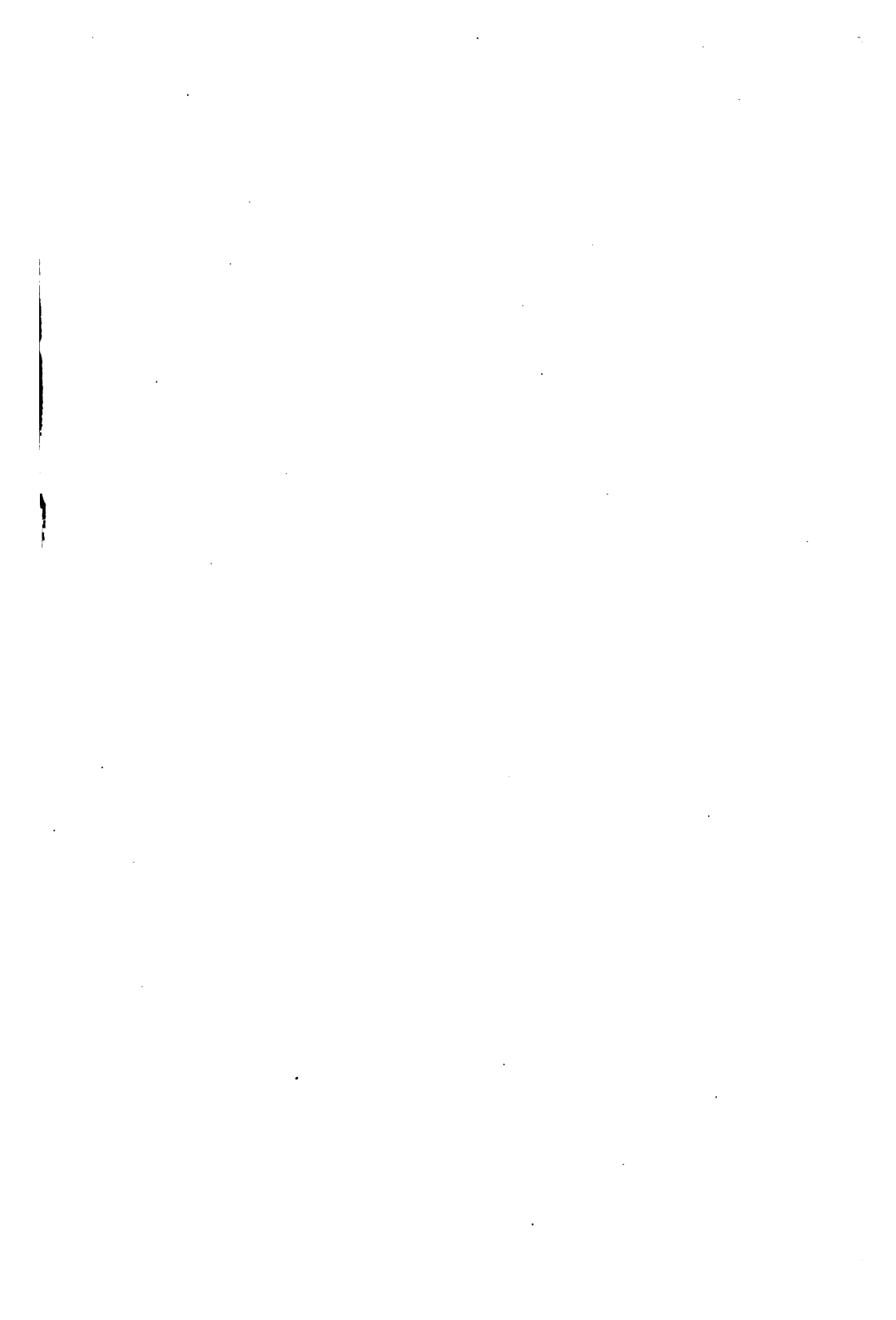
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FIFTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE COMMISSIONERS

OF

PUBLIC CLADITIES

ERRATA.

On page 11, the cash balance, July 1, 1896, should read \$200,965.92 instead of \$204,092.88. The unexpended balance of appropriations in the State Treasury should be \$1,681,535.78 instead of \$1,678,409.32. The minor income should be \$240,441.82 instead of \$240,441.32.

On page 12, in the distribution of debits, the figures for the institutions named should be changed to agree with the following:

INSTITUTIONS.	CASH, JULY 1, 1896.	APPROPRIA- TIONS, 1895.	OTHER RE- CEIPTS.
Northern Insane.....		\$162,065.27	\$37,768.63
Central Insane.....	\$56,636.46	176,680.61	
Deaf and Dumb.....	14,184.20	107,702.13	
Soldiers' and Sailors'.....	1,224.32	195,284.42	
Total.....	\$200,965.92	\$1,681,535.78	\$275,870.12

On page 16, applications for ordinary expense appropriations, no amount should be given opposite Asylum for the Incurable Insane. The amount requested by the Soldier's Widows' Home should read \$17,500, instead of \$35,000. The total should read \$1,555,000 instead of \$1,607,500.



FIFTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE COMMISSIONERS

OF

PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNOR OCTOBER 1, 1898.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.:
PHILLIPS BROS., STATE PRINTERS.
1899.

~~Doc 2405.1~~
~~(C. I. 2005)~~



The Com. of Pub. Charities

**Complete Set Deposited
in Littauer Center**

APR 3 1941

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

President,

DR. J. C. CORBUS.

Commissioners,

R. D. LAWRENCE, Springfield.

Term expires 1899.

JULIA C. LATHROP, Rockford.

Term expires 1900.

WILLIAM J. CALHOUN, Danville.

Term expires 1901.

EPHRAIM BANNING, Chicago.

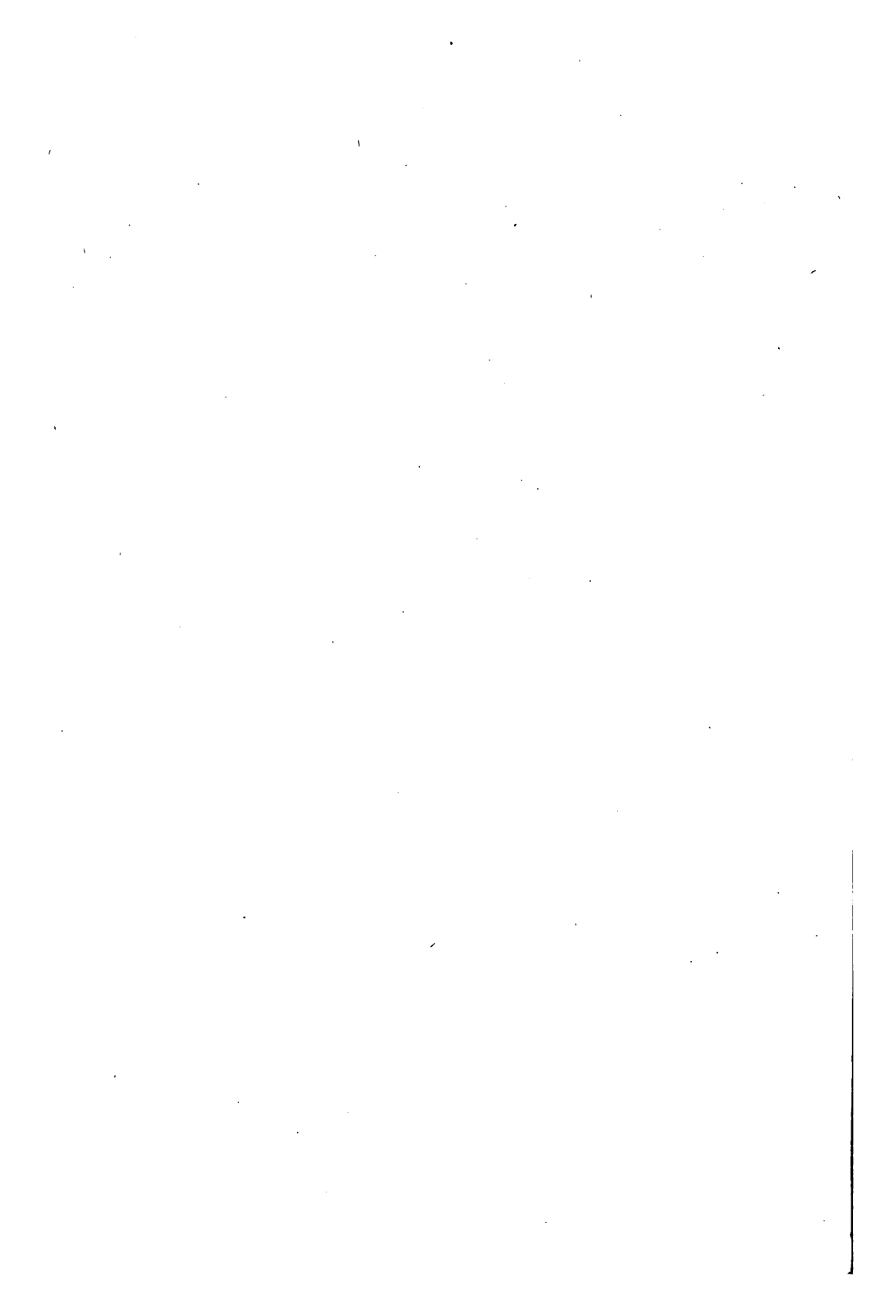
Term expires 1902.

J. C. CORBUS, M. D., Mendota.

Term expires 1903.

Secretary,

FREDERICK HOWARD WINES, Springfield



STATE OF ILLINOIS,
OFFICE OF BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES,
SPRINGFIELD, October 1, 1898.

HON. JOHN R. TANNER, *Governor*:

SIR:—The Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities has the honor to make to you its Fifteenth Biennial or Thirtieth Annual Report, as required by law.

We are, with respect,

Your obedient servants,

J. C. CORBUS, M. D., *President*,
R. D. LAWRENCE,
JULIA C. LATHROP,
EPHRAIM BANNING.

FREDERICK HOWARD WINES, *Secretary*.

NOTE.—Mr. Calhoun's name is not signed to this report, on account of his absence from the State.

FIFTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT.

The act creating the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities was approved April 9, 1869. With the present report, therefore, this board has completed thirty years of continuous service. By that act the commissioners, or some one of them, are authorized and required, at least twice in each year, and as much oftener as they may deem necessary, to visit all the charitable and correctional institutions of the State, excepting prisons receiving state aid; to ascertain whether the moneys appropriated for their aid are, or have been, economically and judiciously expended; whether the objects of the several institutions are accomplished; whether the laws in relation to them are fully complied with, and whether all parts of the State are equally benefited by them. They are also required, at least once in each year, to visit and examine into the condition of each of the county almshouses or poorhouses, or other places where the insane may be confined. Full power is given them to inquire and examine into the condition and management of all of the state and county institutions, including the power to administer an oath. The board is required to report the result of its investigations, together with such information and recommendations as it may deem proper, to the governor and to the general assembly. The commissioners are especially directed, whenever any charitable or correctional institutions subject to their inspection require state aid for any purpose other than their usual expenses, to inquire carefully and fully into the ground of such want, the purpose or purposes for which it is proposed to use the same, the amount which will be required to accomplish the desired object, and any other matters connected therewith, and to give in their biennial report the result of such inquiries, together with their own opinions and conclusions relating to the whole subject. For this purpose they, or any one of them, must attend upon the sessions of the legislature whenever any committee of either house shall require their attendance.

From 1869 until 1875, the powers of the board were as described in the foregoing paragraph. By an act entitled "An act to regulate the state charitable institutions and the state reform school, and to improve their organization and increase their efficiency," approved April 15, 1875, additional powers were conferred, having special reference to the financial management of the state charitable institutions. The trustees of these institutions are required to report to the state board quarterly, and to file in its office at Springfield duplicate vouchers for all expenditures incurred by them. Until

these reports are examined by the board and found to be correct, no additional portion of any appropriation for the benefit of the state charitable institutions can be paid to them by the auditor and treasurer of the State. The state commissioners have also the power to prescribe the form of the biennial reports of the state institutions subject to their jurisdiction, and can withhold the same from publication, in case they are found upon examination to be incorrect. They may require from any of these institutions a special report at any time.

In an act entitled "An act to aid industrial schools for girls," approved May 28, 1879, it is provided that all industrial schools for girls in this State shall be subject to the same visitation, inspection and supervision of the board of state commissioners of public charities as the charitable and penal institutions of the State. A similar provision is embodied in an act entitled "An act to provide for and aid training schools for boys," approved June 18, 1883.

The general assembly in 1889 created an asylum for insane criminals, to be located upon the grounds of the penitentiary at Chester, and subject to the supervision and control of the board of commissioners of the state penitentiary, under the same rules, regulations and conditions as trustees of the state charitable institutions, so far as the same are applicable. The fifth section of the act declares that this asylum shall be subject to the inspection of the state board of commissioners of public charities, in the same manner as now provided by law for their inspection of the several charitable institutions of the State, and that their powers and duties with relation to such asylum shall be the same. The act imposes upon the state commissioners of public charities certain special obligations. They are required to approve the plans of the asylum, before they can be adopted by the asylum commissioners. They must consent to the discharge of patients from the asylum, who have been acquitted of certain enumerated crimes upon the ground of insanity. Patients in the state hospitals for the insane who have been guilty, previous to admission to the hospital, of certain criminal acts, or who have committed or attempted to commit the same while under treatment, and whose presence is dangerous to others, may be transferred to the asylum for criminal insane only upon their order.

By an act approved June 1, 1889, power was conferred upon the state commissioners of public charities to divide the State into districts, for the purpose of regulating the admission of patients into the state hospitals for the insane, and to fix the quota of each county therein, so as to secure equality among the counties and promote their convenience in this regard; also to change the boundaries of said districts, from time to time, as may be necessary or expedient, provided, that any recommendations which they may make on the subject shall not have the force of law, until they shall have been submitted to the governor and approved by him.

The general assembly in 1893 adopted an act to revise the law in relation to the commitment and detention of lunatics, approved June 21, the thirty-third section of which provides that the administration

and enforcement of the laws relating to the insane of this State and their treatment in or out of hospitals or asylums for the insane shall be entrusted to the state commissioners of public charities. The commissioners are empowered, with the approval of the governor and attorney-general, to license all houses or places in which any person can be lawfully detained as insane or of unsound mind, and to withdraw licenses granted by them, for causes shown; to prescribe the forms to be observed relating to the commitment, transfer of custody and discharge of lunatics; to visit and inspect all houses or places in which any persons are detained as insane, and all persons detained therein; to require reports and information from the managers or trustees or medical superintendents of all houses of places subject to the provisions of this act. They may institute prosecutions under the act and are authorized to call upon the attorney-general and upon the state's attorneys of the several counties for any aid or assistance which may be requisite. They may appoint boards of auxiliary visitors to all county almshouses, jails, or other houses or places, other than state or licensed private institutions for the care of the insane, in which any person of unsound mind is or may be detained, and may require reports from these auxiliary boards. The county courts of the State are required to furnish the state commissioners of public charities with a copy of the finding in every inquisition in insanity, whether the person alleged to be insane be found to be insane or sane, and, if found to be insane, they must furnish also a copy of the medical certificate in the case. The insane dockets of the county courts are open at all times to their inspection. The judges of county courts are required, when a patient who has not recovered his reason, or is charged with crime, shall be discharged from any state institution for the insane, to make a new and proper order as to the disposition of the said patient, and to furnish a copy thereof to the state commissioners. Section thirty-five of the act requires the state commissioners to keep a record of the names of all persons adjudged to be insane, and of the orders respecting them by the judges of the county courts.

The manner in which the board has discharged the various duties imposed upon it by the foregoing acts has, we are happy to believe, commended it to the confidence of the public and of the members of the general assembly.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

The present commissioners were appointed by the governor March, 25, 1897, their predecessors in office having tendered their resignations, which were accepted. They immediately proceeded to organize by the election of Dr. J. C. Corbus as president, and Mr. Frederick Howard Wines as secretary. Mr. Wines was the former secretary of the board, from its creation in 1869 until June 30, 1893.

GROWTH OF THE INSTITUTIONS.

At the time when this board was created, in 1869, the institutions subject to its inspection were nine in number, of which seven were in operation and two in process of construction. The seven in operation were the Hospital for the Insane, the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, the Institution for the Blind and the Experimental School for Idiots and Feeble-Minded Children, all at Jacksonville; the Soldier's Orphans' Home at Normal; the State Reform School at Pontiac; and the Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary, which was not a state institution, but a private charity subsidized by the State. The view at first taken by the commissioners was that they were also authorized by the act in question to inspect the normal and industrial universities and the Illinois Soldiers' College at Fulton, and they exercised such jurisdiction without question until the adoption of the act to regulate the state charitable institutions in 1875. The same general assembly which created the state board created the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Elgin and the Southern Hospital for the Insane at Anna, and these institutions have been completed from the foundation under their observation and partial supervision. Jurisdiction over the State Reform School was taken away from the board in 1891, when the character of that institution was changed, and it was made a reformatory prison for young men, under the indeterminate sentence law.

Without going into the history of the changes in the number and condition of the state institutions (which is fully related in our twelfth biennial report, submitted October 1, 1892), the following list of institutions now under our jurisdiction is herewith submitted: (1) The Northern Hospital for the Insane, at Elgin; (2) the Eastern Hospital for the Insane, at Kankakee; (3) the Western Hospital for the Insane, at Watertown, in Rock Island county; (4) the Central Hospital for the Insane, at Jacksonville; (5) the Southern Hospital for the Insane, at Anna; (6) the Asylum for the Incurable Insane, at Peoria; (7) the Asylum for Insane Criminals, at Chester; (8) the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Jacksonville; (9) the Institution for the Education of the Blind, at Jacksonville; (10) the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, at Lincoln; (11) the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Quincy; (12) the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Normal; (13) the Soldiers' Widows' Home, at Wilmington, (14) the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, at Chicago; and (15) the Home for Female Juvenile Offenders, at Geneva.

All of the institutions named in the foregoing list are subject to the conditions and provisions contained in the act regulating the state charitable institutions, approved in 1875. The Industrial Home for the Blind, at Chicago, has not yet been placed under the provisions of the act referred to, but it is subject to the visitation of the board, which has power to inspect and report upon it, under its original charter, the fourth section of which provides that "the state commissioners, or some one of them, are hereby authorized and required, at least twice in each year, or as much oftener as they may deem nec-

essary, to visit all the charitable and correctional institutions of the State, excepting prisons receiving state aid," and the sixth section authorizes them to make recommendations with reference to the appropriations required for any purpose other than their usual expenses by any charitable or correctional institution subject to its inspection.

The growth of the system of public charities in this State is well illustrated by the fact that from December 1, 1868, to November 30, 1870, the total expenses, ordinary and special, of the institutions subject to the jurisdiction of this board, not including the universities and the State Reform School, was less than \$800,000, while for the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1898, the expenditures on the same account aggregated \$3,480,227.33.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The statement which follows shows the amount of money to be accounted for by the fifteen institutions, and the disposition made of it from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1898:

Dr.

On the first of July, 1896, there were, in the hands of the local treasurers of the institutions under our care, cash balances amounting in the aggregate to \$204,092.88.

In addition to the cash balances in the hands of the local treasurers, the institutions had to their credit, in the state treasury, unexpended balances of appropriations undrawn, to the amount of \$1,678,409.32.

The Fortieth General Assembly appropriated for the use of these institutions the sum of \$3,521,954, for the two years from July 1, 1897, to July 1, 1899.

In addition to the income derived from appropriations, the institutions derive a minor income from the proceeds of sales of farm produce, stock and manufactured articles, from collections for clothing, etc., the amount of which during the past two years has been \$240,441.32, to which must be added \$15,428.30 received by the Northern Hospital for the Insane, on account of the "Burr Fund," and \$20,000 borrowed by the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, December 7, 1896, for use in defraying ordinary expenses.

The sum of these items, which is \$5,680,325.82, constitutes the amount to be accounted for in the present report and in the reports of the institutions herewith transmitted.

The distribution of debits among the several institutions is as follows:

Institutions.	Cash July 1, 1896.	Appropriations.		Other receipts.	Total.
		1895.	1897.		
Northern Insane.....	\$16,677 86	\$162,065 77	\$365,000 00	* \$37,768 13	\$581,511 76
Eastern Insane.....	23,100 13	359,444 02	684,000 00	78,095 97	1,144,640 12
Central Insane.....	57,917 07	175,400 00	320,500 00	41,061 91	594,878 98
Southern Insane.....	47,978 47	205,514 97	305,700 00	26,771 79	585,965 23
Western Insane.....	152 52	98,848 82	261,604 00	373 35	360,978 69
Incurable Insane.....		65,000 00	247,750 00	100 06	312,850 06
Insane Criminals.....	1,743 41	46,689 61	86,800 00	3,759 39	138,992 41
Deaf and Dumb.....	15,275 93	106,610 40	205,600 00	17,530 54	345,016 87
Blind.....	15,939 48	56,590 84	110,300 00	8,399 88	191,220 20
Feeble-Minded.....	6,231 68	82,247 27	243,000 00	† 53,484 21	384,963 16
Soldiers' Orphans.....	9,371 76	55,003 80	134,500 00	711 26	199,586 82
Eye and Ear.....	2,658 99	33,287 84	77,000 00	204 24	113,151 07
Soldiers' and Sailors.....	1,978 94	194,529 80	375,200 00	7,521 85	579,230 59
Soldiers' Widows.....	2,788 54	10,000 00	56,100 00		68,888 54
Juvenile Offenders.....	2,278 10	27,186 18	48,900 00	87 04	78,451 32
Total.....	\$204,092 88	\$1,678,409 32	\$3,521,954 00	\$275,869 62	\$5,680,325 82

* Including \$15,428.30 from Burr fund.

† Including \$20,000 from loan.

Cr.

The cash disbursements by fifteen institutions, on account of expenses incurred during the past two years, were in the aggregate \$3,472,203.44.

The amount remaining in the hands of the local treasurers, June 30, 1898, was \$189,390.69.

The amount remaining in the state treasury, undrawn, was \$1,877,430.34.

The sum of \$2,537.15, appropriated but not drawn (lapsed), remained in the state treasury, September 30, 1897.

From the "Burr Fund," belonging to the hospital at Elgin, \$8,000 was invested in a loan, which, in the statement of disbursements above, and in the table below, is included (for convenience of statement) with the cash disbursements, but is no part of the actual expenses liquidated.

The sum of \$106,000 was returned by four institutions, by order of Governor Altgeld, to the state treasury, and not used for the purposes for which the same was appropriated.

The sum of \$218 was returned by the Asylum for Insane Criminals to the state treasury, on account of error in drawing special appropriations.

The sum of \$20,000 borrowed by the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children was repaid to the bank which advanced it.

The Asylum for the Criminal Insane repaid to the Southern Penitentiary \$4,546.20 borrowed money.* The sum of these items is \$5,-680,325.82, which was the amount to be accounted for.

The distribution of credits among the several institutions is as follows:

Institutions.	Total disbursements	Cash June 30, 1898	Appropriations undrawn.	Refunded to state treasury.	Lapsed Sept. 30, 1897	Total.
Northern Insane.....	a \$388,985 52	\$9,151 10	\$183,361 46	.....	\$13 68	\$581,511 76
Eastern Insane.....	779,814 27	23,194 73	341,630 61	.....	51	1,144,640 12
Central Insane.....	376,235 19	10,812 98	162,830 81	\$45,000 00	.....	594,878 98
Southern Insane.....	387,001 23	47,157 55	151,806 45	.....	.....	585,965 23
Western Insane.....	186,152 45	10,460 19	164,366 05	.....	.....	360,978 69
Incurable Insane ..	94,725 18	945 84	217,179 04	.....	.....	312,850 06
Insane Criminals.....	b 86,361 40	8,654 76	43,757 67	218 00	58	138,992 41
Deaf and Dumb.....	222,755 15	7,114 52	106,147 20	9,000 00	.....	345,016 87
Blind.....	111,626 59	11,807 28	55,786 33	12,000 00	.....	191,220 20
Feeble-Minded.....	c 267,866 74	7,228 04	109,868 38	.....	.....	394,963 16
Soldiers' Orphans.....	128,380 22	4,303 92	66,902 68	.....	.....	199,586 82
Eye and Ear.....	74,583 80	183 75	38,376 14	.....	7 38	113,151 07
Soldiers and Sailors.....	315,637 67	33,733 26	189,859 66	40,000 00	.....	579,230 59
Soldiers' Widows.....	39,250 15	2,540 60	24,597 79	.....	2,500 00	68,888 54
Juvenile Offenders.....	45,374 08	12,102 17	20,960 07	.....	15 00	78,451 32
Total.....	\$3,504,749 64	\$189,390 69	\$1,877,430 34	\$106,218 00	\$2,537 15	\$5,680,325 82

a Including \$8,000 Burr fund loaned.

b Including \$4,546 20 borrowed money repaid.

c Including \$20,000 borrowed money repaid.

Further details of these receipts and disbursements will be found in the tables appended to this report, and in the reports of the institutions named.

It will, of course, be understood that the figures above given represent cash receipts and disbursements, and that the actual expenses during the fiscal years 1896-97 and 1897-98 may have been more or less than the cash payments, according to the amount of outstanding

* In the report made by the Asylum for Insane Criminals of ordinary expenses incurred in 1896-97, under the heading "Not classified" is included an item of \$4,546.20 paid by the asylum to the Southern Penitentiary, which requires explanation, as follows: When the regular quarterly report of the asylum to the state board was made, December 31, 1894, it showed a surplus, at the end of the quarter, of \$4,546.20. Mr. James D. Baker, warden of the penitentiary, was at that time treasurer of the asylum, and his report of the same date exhibits a cash balance, on account of ordinary expense fund, of \$6,355.63, and overdrafts on special funds amounting to \$212.08, "cash on hand, \$6,143.55." By direction of Governor Altgeld, the then treasurer of state, Mr. Elijah P. Ramsey, drew on Mr. Baker for this amount, in order to relieve the embarrassed condition of the state treasury. His inability to meet the draft developed the fact that he was a defaulter, and Mr. Allen A. Short was elected treasurer of the asylum in his stead. Mr. Short paid Mr. Ramsey's draft; but, having no funds in his possession, the commissioners of the penitentiary, who are also, under the law, trustees of the asylum, let him have for this purpose \$4,546.20, the receipt of which is the first entry upon Mr. Short's books, under date of January 10, 1895. The commissioners regarded and treated this transaction as a loan from the penitentiary to the asylum. It was carried by the penitentiary (without interest) until the quarter-year ending September 30, 1896, when they required the asylum to return it in three installments, of \$2,500, \$1,046.20 and \$1,000. The asylum in the meantime had received from Mr. Baker of the \$6,143.55 due from him the sum of \$333.63, acknowledged by Mr. Short, May 7, 1896. It was then out \$5,809.86 in consequence of the defalcation of Mr. Baker, plus \$4,546.20 paid into the state treasury, or in all \$10,356.06. It appears to us, that inasmuch as the commissioners had compelled the asylum to accept as its treasurer the defaulting warden of the penitentiary, this loss ought perhaps to have been borne by the penitentiary and not by the asylum. The loss to the State, however, would have been the same. Suit against Mr. Baker and his bondsmen for the recovery of the money is still pending, with small prospect of a favorable issue.

indebtedness at the beginning and at the end of the period. In fact, they were less. The actual expenses incurred have been:

Institutions.	Ordinary.	Special.	Total.
Northern Insane.....	\$344,761 54	\$30,947 72	\$375,709 26
Eastern Insane.....	727,441 71	71,519 97	798,961 68
Western Insane.....	16,834 49	168,457 37	185,291 76
Central Insane.....	352,161 12	18,194 09	370,355 21
Southern Insane.....	284,976 33	97,665 05	382,641 38
Incurable Insane.....	59,589 09	93,336 60	93,336 60
Insane Criminals.....	209,008 52	20,477 90	80,066 89
Deaf and Dumb.....	102,444 34	12,498 99	221,568 51
Blind.....	224,710 68	9,223 01	111,667 35
Feeble-Minded.....	302,088 42	30,694 94	255,406 62
Soldiers' Home.....	117,064 86	13,732 24	315,820 66
Soldiers' Orphans.....	14,551 32	12,053 69	129,118 55
Soldiers' Widows.....	60,941 06	23,690 36	38,261 68
Eye and Ear.....	36,532 99	15,670 30	76,611 36
Female Juvenile Offenders.....		8,937 53	45,470 82
Total.....	\$2,853,136 47	\$627,090 86	\$3,480,227 33

The agreement between the statement of cash payments and that of actual expenses is shown as follows:

Cash payments.....		\$3,610,967 64
Add disallowance on bill of Jacksonville water works against Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.....		139 80
Total.....		\$3,611,107 44
Deduct payment on account of—		
Burr fund loaned.....	\$8,000 00	
Burr fund expended.....	7,385 08	
		\$15,385 08
Loans returned by—		
Asylum for Feeble-Minded.....	\$20,000 00	
Asylum for Criminal Insane.....	4,546 20	
		24,546 20
Returned to state treasury.....		106,218 00
Indebtedness outstanding July 1, 1896.....		68,558 19
		214,707 47
Remainder.....		\$3,396,399 97
Add indebtedness outstanding June 30, 1898.....		83,827 36
Expenses (ordinary and special) July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1898.....		\$3,480,227 33

Surplus.

To meet the outstanding indebtedness at the close of the fiscal year, the institutions had the following cash resources:

In the hands of local treasurers.....	\$189,390 69
In state treasury, on call.....	28,201 44
Total cash assets.....	\$217,592 13
Deduct indebtedness outstanding.....	83,827 36
Cash surplus.....	\$133,764 77

This surplus was divided among them as follows:

Western Hospital for the Insane.....		\$8,418 15
Central Hospital for the Insane.....		10,937 88
Southern Hospital for the Insane.....		42,296 45
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	*	7,210 45
Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.....		8,551 31
Institution for the Education of the Blind.....		11,895 13
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....		49 45
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....		35,322 16
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....		37 71
Soldiers' Widows' Home.....		10,040 60
State Home for Female Juvenile Offenders.....	†	12,096 47
Total.....		\$146,855 76
Deduct deficit on account of—		
Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$3,761 31	
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	5,775 22	
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	3,554 46	
		13,090 99
Net surplus.....		\$133,764 77

* Not including \$5,809.86 in hands of James D. Baker, the defaulting treasurer.

† Including \$8,594.30 in hands of C. W. Spaulding, the defaulting treasurer.

This surplus does not include ledger accounts (for clothing and incidental expenses of inmates) outstanding and uncollected.

The surplus in several of the institutions is sufficiently large to require to be taken into account in estimating the ordinary expense appropriations necessary to be made for the ensuing two years.

CLASSIFICATION OF ORDINARY EXPENSES.

On insets will be found a classified summary of the ordinary expenses of the institutions, for each of the two fiscal years, 1896-97 and 1897-98, by items.

The number of days' board furnished to inmates, from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897, was 3,199,291; from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898, it was 3,206,228; total for the two years, 6,405,519.

If the number of days' board just stated for each year separately be divided by 365, the number of days in each year, the quotient will be the average number of inmates for each year. And if the total number of days' board for two years be divided by 730, we shall have as a quotient the average number for the entire period. Applying this rule, the average number of inmates of all the institutions under our care, in 1896-97, was 8,765. In 1897-98 it was 8,784. The average number for the two years taken together was 8,775.

If the total ordinary expenses for each year, or for two years taken together, be divided by the average number of inmates, the quotient will be the per capita cost. The total ordinary expenses in 1896-97 were \$1,434,370.23. Dividing this figure by 8,765, we find the per capita cost for that year to be \$163. Proceeding in a similar manner, the per capita cost for 1897-98 was \$161.51, and for the two years from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1898, it averaged \$162.57 each per annum.

The same process of mathematical reasoning applied to each item of expenditure separately gives the following averages (for all the institutions taken together) :

Expenses per capita, classified.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Attendance (salaries and wages).....	\$66 33	\$66 27
Food.....	44 20	45 84
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	12 09	11 12
Laundry supplies.....	1 33	1 29
Fuel.....	12 02	12 50
Light.....	1 62	1 40
Medicines and medical supplies.....	2 56	2 41
Freight and transportation.....	3 08	2 65
Postage and telegraphing.....	93	73
Books and stationery.....	89	1 10
Household expenses.....	97	1 12
Furniture.....	2 14	2 50
Building, repairs, etc.....	6 39	3 82
Tools and machinery.....	1 29	1 27
Farm, garden, stock and grounds.....	3 44	4 26
All other expenses.....	4 36	3 23
Total.....	\$163 64	\$161 51

APPLICATIONS FOR ORDINARY EXPENSE APPROPRIATIONS.

Fifteen institutions, in their biennial reports, ask the Forty-First General Assembly to make the following annual appropriations for their ordinary expenses, for each of the two years from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1901:

Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	\$166,000 00
Eastern Hospital for the Insane.....	308,000 00
Western Hospital for the Insane.....	120,000 00
Central Hospital for the Insane.....	175,000 00
Southern Hospital for the Insane.....	168,000 00
Asylum for the Incurable Insane.....	35,000 00
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	35,000 00
Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.....	100,000 00
Institution for the Education of the Blind.....	50,000 00
Asylum for Feeble Minded Children.....	112,500 00
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	183,000 00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	65,000 00
Soldiers' Widows' Home.....	35,000 00
Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	30,000 00
State Home for Female Juvenile Offenders.....	25,000 00
Total.....	\$1,607,500 00

The trustees of the Asylum for the Incurable Insane make no specific request, since the amount to be appropriated will depend upon the number of patients for whose care and accommodation the general assembly will conclude to provide.

We regard most of these requests as reasonable. Basing our estimates upon past experience of the cost of each institution and its receipts from other sources than the state treasury, as well as upon the probable average number of inmates, we have reached the same conclusions as to the amount needed by the Eastern and Central Hospitals for the Insane, the Asylum for Insane Criminals, the Institutions for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and of the Blind, the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, the Charitable Eye

and Ear Infirmary, and the State Home for Female Juvenile Offenders, as the trustees of these institutions, and we recommend that the amounts asked be granted.

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years ending June 30, 1901, at 1,600, and the
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The same process of mathematical reasoning applied to each item of expenditure separately gives the following averages (for all the institutions taken together):

Attendance (salaries)	
Food	
Clothing, bedding, &c	
Laundry supplies	
Fuel	
Light	
Medicines and medical	
Freight and transport	
Postage and telegrams	
Books and stationery	
Household expenses	
Furniture	
Building, repairs, etc	
Tools and machinery	
Farm, garden, stock	
All other expenses	
Total	

APPLICA

Fifteen institutions
General Assembly
their ordinary expenses
to June 30, 190

Northern Hospital for
Eastern Hospital for
Western Hospital for
Central Hospital for
Southern Hospital for
Asylum for the Insane
Asylum for the Insane
Institution for the Blind
Institution for the Deaf
Asylum for Feeble Minded
Soldiers' and Sailors'
Soldiers' Orphans' Home
Soldiers' Widows' Home
Charitable Eye and Ear
Institution
State Home for Females

Total

The trustees
specific request,
upon the number
general assembly

We regard the
estimates upon the
receipts from the
probable conclusion
Central Hospital
the Institutions
blind, the Asylum for

and Children, the Charitable Eye

and Ear Infirmary, and the State Home for Female Juvenile Offenders, as the trustees of these institutions, and we recommend that the amounts asked be granted.

The four hospitals for the insane at Elgin, Kankakee, Jacksonville and Anna show an aggregate ordinary expenditure, during the past two years of \$1,709,340.70. Their total miscellaneous income for the same time was \$167,269.50. The net cost to the State, therefore, was 1,541,071.20. The average number of patients in the four institutions was 5,455, which would make the average annual cost to the State, per capita, \$141.25. We think it safe to assume that an appropriation for ordinary expenses for each of these hospitals equal to \$140 per annum, multiplied by the number of beds assigned to the counties in each of their respective districts, will be sufficient for their needs during the ensuing two years. It seems fair to put them upon an equal footing. This will reduce the annual appropriation for the Northern Hospital to \$154,000, and that for the Southern Hospital to \$147,000.

The Western Hospital for the Insane is a new institution with a capacity of 600 beds, about half as many as at Elgin, Jacksonville or Anna. It is not to be expected that this hospital can be conducted for as low a per capita expenditure as the other three institutions. We suggest that the appropriation for the Western Hospital be of \$125 per patient, or \$75,000 instead of \$120,000, the amount asked.

If the Legislature accepts our recommendation that the appropriation for the Western Hospital be reduced to \$75,000, we believe that an appropriation of \$125 per patient for the other three hospitals will be sufficient to meet the cost of \$140 per patient.

The Southern Hospital, having a capacity of 1,000 beds, and a net cost to the State of \$147,000, or \$147 per patient, is the most expensive of the four hospitals. The average cost per patient for the other three hospitals is \$141.25. The average cost per patient for the Southern Hospital is \$147.00. The difference between the two is \$5.75 per patient. We suggest that the appropriation for the Southern Hospital be reduced to \$141.25 per patient, or \$141,250, instead of \$147,000, the amount asked.

The appropriation for the Western Hospital, if reduced to \$75,000, will be \$125 per patient, or \$75,000, instead of \$120,000, the amount asked. The difference between the two is \$5,000. We suggest that the appropriation for the Western Hospital be reduced to \$75,000, instead of \$120,000, the amount asked.

The total appropriation for the four hospitals, if reduced to \$141.25 per patient for the Southern Hospital, \$125 per patient for the Western Hospital, and \$140 per patient for the other two hospitals, will be \$1,541,071.20, the same as the net cost to the State for the past two years.

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The same process of mathematical reasoning applied to each item of expenditure separately gives the following averages (for all the institutions taken together):

Attendance (salaries)
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Fuel.....
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and Ear Infirmary, and the State Home for Female Juvenile Offenders, as the trustees of these institutions, and we recommend that the amounts asked be granted.

The four hospitals for the insane at Elgin, Kankakee, Jacksonville and Anna show an aggregate ordinary expenditure, during the past two years of \$1,709,340.70. Their total miscellaneous income for the same time was \$167,269.50. The net cost to the State, therefore, was \$1,541,071.20. The average number of patients in the four institutions was 5,455, which would make the average annual cost to the State, per capita, \$141.25. We think it safe to assume that an appropriation for ordinary expenses for each of these hospitals equal to \$140 per annum, multiplied by the number of beds assigned to the counties in each of their respective districts, will be sufficient for their needs during the ensuing two years. It seems fair to put them all upon an equal footing. This will reduce the annual appropriation for the Northern Hospital to \$154,000, and that for the Southern Hospital to \$147,000.

The Western Hospital for the Insane is a new institution, with a capacity of 600 beds, about half as many as at Elgin, Jacksonville or Anna. It is not to be expected that this hospital can be successfully conducted for as low a per capita allowance as the older and larger institutions. We suggest that this appropriation be made upon the basis of \$160 per patient, or \$96,000 instead of \$120,000, the amount asked.

If the legislature adopts our recommendation that provision be made at its present session for the care of 1,000 patients at Peoria, we believe that an appropriation of \$140,000 per annum will be sufficient for the Asylum for Incurable Insane; if for a smaller number, it should be at the rate of \$160 per patient.

The Soldiers' Orphans' Home cost \$117,064.86; miscellaneous income, \$686.26; net cost, \$116,376.60. The average number of inmates was 407, and the annual per capita cost to the State \$142.98. The amount appropriated for the ordinary expenses of this institution two years ago was \$57,500 per annum, which was sufficient, and we see no reason why it should be increased. It is very nearly equivalent to an allowance of \$144 per annum for each of 400 orphans, which is as many as the home should receive, if not more than its proper capacity.

The appropriation of \$30,000 asked by the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, and recommended by us, is equivalent to an allowance of \$200 per annum for each of 150 patients. The amount appropriated in 1893 was \$30,000; in 1895 it was \$26,000, and in 1897 \$28,000; but experience shows that these amounts were too small. We recommend the inclusion in the appropriation for the first of the two years of \$3,500, to enable the institution to pay its debts in full.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Home cost \$302,000; miscellaneous income, \$7,521.85; net cost, \$294,566.57, or \$109.75 per capita per annum. The trustees estimate the average attendance for the two years ending June 30, 1901, at 1,600, and the average cost per capita

at \$117.50. We recommend a per capita allowance of \$110, which would make the appropriation \$176,000 instead of \$188,000 per annum. The opening of the new Soldiers' Home at Danville, by the United States government, should relieve somewhat the pressure upon the state home at Quincy. The rules with regard to pension money received by inmates of the federal homes are, however, so much more stringent than those in force at Quincy, that the veterans very much prefer the state institution.

The cost of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home to the people of the State is diminished by the amount of the payments made into the state treasury by the government of the United States, each year, on this account, in accordance with an act approved by the President, August 27, 1888, and the amendments thereto. The actual cost of the Home, for ordinary expense or maintenance, during the past two fiscal years, has been \$151,644.28 in 1896-97, and \$150,444.14 in 1897-98; net cost, after deducting miscellaneous income, for the two years taken together, \$294,566.57. The sum of the last eight quarterly payments made by the general government is \$260,525, so that this institution has cost the State of Illinois, during this period, only \$34,041.57. The moneys paid are not paid to the Home, but into the state treasury, and for this reason it is necessary to provide for its ordinary expenses by an appropriation at each session of the general assembly, as in the case of other institutions.

The institutions have a small income of their own, derived from charges to counties and individuals for clothing and incidental expenses, and from the sale of manufactured articles or waste material, which slightly reduces the amount of the appropriations required to be made for their maintenance. The amount of this petit income in 1896-97 was \$112,455.41; in 1897-98 it was \$127,705.35. The net cost to the state treasury, therefore, for ordinary expenses in 1896-97 was \$1,326,461.02, and the net per capita cost \$150.81, or a little less than forty-one and one-third cents per day or \$2.90 per week. In 1897-98 the net cost was \$1,291,060.89; the net per capita cost \$146.97, and the net weekly cost \$2.82. For this small charge the inmates of the state institutions receive not only lodging, board, fuel, light and washing, but tuition, medical treatment and personal care, according to their individual condition and needs. No private concern and no county board could furnish so much for so little. The care of the pauper insane on some of the county farms costs, to be sure, very much less, but this is because they do not receive proper and suitable care, which the counties, as a rule, are unprepared to give them.

The average number of inmates of the fifteen state charitable institutions under our care in 1896-7 was 8,765. In 1897-98 it was 8,784. The capacity of the institutions has been increased by the completion of the Western Hospital for the Insane, at Watertown, and the addition made to the Soldiers' Widows' Home, at Wilmington. We anticipate that the Forty-First General Assembly will make provision for 1,000 beds in the new Asylum for the Incurable Insane, at Peoria; that it will enlarge the capacity of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home; and that it will make provision for at least 400 feeble-minded children in addition to those now at Lincoln. The

average number of inmates of the existing state institutions, should these anticipations be realized, will be, during the two years beginning July 1, 1899, not less than 11,000, who will cost the State, at the rate of 40 cents each, \$4,400 per day or \$1,606,000 per annum. With the growth of the institutions there is of necessity an increase in the amount of appropriations required for their maintenance, as well as for the care and improvement of the property occupied by them. It should be considered, however, that this expenditure is not a loss to the people of the State, since the money which is taken from their pockets in the form of taxes and employed in this way is returned to them again, being simply turned over while it is in the possession of the state government. Its use for the purposes for which it is appropriated is, of course, a great saving to the counties upon which this burden would otherwise fall, and it furnishes employment to a large number of men and women who would otherwise be without remunerative occupation. The tendency of the modern industrial system, in which hand labor is replaced to so large an extent by machinery, is to deprive many persons of such employment who are both able and willing to work. This is so well understood and so generally recognized, that the question has been frequently discussed whether the State ought not to furnish public work for the benefit of the unemployed. This function, the state charitable institutions fulfill to the extent of the appropriations made on their behalf, so that it is a question whether, upon the whole, the people of the State are not at the end of the year better off, rather than out of pockets, on account of this expenditure.

By virtue of a joint resolution of the general assembly in 1887, the state commissioners of public charities are authorized and required to submit with their report a draft of a bill for the ordinary expenses of the state charitable institutions subject to their inspection for the ensuing two years. In making the appropriations for the first of these two years, it is proper to take into account the excess of receipts over disbursements during the past two years. This we have done, deducting from the first year's appropriation for certain institutions certain amounts, on account of the surplus reported June 30, 1898, as shown in a previous paragraph of this report. The amount of the surplus on the 31st of December will not be the same as at the date named, and it may be necessary, for that reason, to amend slightly the bill herewith submitted:

A Bill for an act making appropriations for the ordinary and other expenses of the state institutions herein named.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That there be and is hereby appropriated for the purpose of defraying the ordinary expenses of the state institutions named in this act, for the year beginning July 1, 1899, the sum of \$1,476,000, payable quarterly in advance, and that the said appropriation shall be apportioned between the said institutions as follows:

To the Northern Hospital for the Insane	\$154,000
To the Eastern Hospital for the Insane	308,000
To the Western Hospital for the Insane	88,000
To the Central Hospital for the Insane	164,000
To the Southern Hospital for the Insane	95,000
To the Asylum for the Incurable Insane	140,000
To the Asylum for Insane Criminals	35,000
To the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb	92,000
To the Institution for the Education of the Blind	38,000
To the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children	112,500
To the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	140,000
To the Soldiers' Orphans' Home	57,500
To the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary	30,000
To the State Home for Female Juvenile Offenders	22,000
Total	\$1,476,000

SEC. 2. For the purpose of defraying the ordinary expenses of the state institutions for the year beginning July 1, 1900, the sum of \$1,616,000 is appropriated, payable quarterly in advance (which amount shall be apportioned among them as follows), and at the same rate thereafter until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next General Assembly:

To the Northern Hospital for the Insane	\$154,000
To the Eastern Hospital for the Insane	308,000
To the Western Hospital for the Insane	96,000
To the Central Hospital for the Insane	175,000
To the Southern Hospital for the Insane	147,000
To the Asylum for the Incurable Insane	140,000
To the Asylum for Insane Criminals	35,000
To the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb	100,000
To the Institution for the Education of the Blind	50,000
To the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children	112,500
To the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	176,000
To the Soldiers' Orphans' Home	57,500
To the Soldiers' Widows' Home	10,000
To the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary	30,000
To the State Home for Female Juvenile Offenders	25,000
Total	\$1,616,000

SEC. 3. For the purpose of replacing the deficit on June 30, 1898, in the ordinary expense accounts of the institutions named in this section, there is hereby appropriated to the following institutions the sum of \$13,090.99, to be apportioned among them as follows:

To the Northern Hospital for the Insane	\$3,761 31
To the Eastern Hospital for the Insane	5,775 22
To the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary	3,554 46
Total	\$13,090 99

These amounts shall be allowed and paid, together with the first quarterly installment of the appropriation for ordinary expenses for the state institutions due and payable July 1, 1899.

SEC. 4. The moneys herein appropriated shall be due and payable to the trustees of the several institutions named, or to their order, only on the terms and in the manner provided in the nineteenth section of an act entitled "An act to regulate the state charitable institutions and the state reform school and to improve their organization and increase their efficiency," approved April 15, 1875.

Special Appropriations.

The following is a list of the special appropriations made by the Fortieth General Assembly:

To the Northern Hospital for the Insane.

For repairs and improvements, \$7,000 per annum	\$14,000
For painting, \$2,000 per annum	4,000
For the care and improvement of grounds, \$1,000 per annum	2,000
For maintenance of library, \$500 per annum	1,000
For milch cows	1,500
For new beds and furniture	3,000
For repairs to farm buildings and implements	2,500
For roof on main building	2,000
For fencing	500
For repairs on root house	500
For overhauling steam plant	2,000
For repairing annex smoke stack	1,000
For connections with city water mains	2,000
For covered walks to dining room	2,000
For repairing dwelling houses for employes	1,000
For "Tobey" heater	1,000
For improvement of kitchen	1,000
Total.....	\$11,000

To the Eastern Hospital for the Insane.

For repairs and improvements, \$10,000 per annum	\$20,000
For furniture fund, \$2,500 per annum	5,000
For live stock, implements, etc., \$2,000 per annum	4,000
For additions to and improvement of electric plant, \$1,250 per annum	2,500
For maintenance of pathological department, \$1,250 per annum	2,500
For library and medical books, \$1,000 per annum	2,000
For painting	5,000
For improvement of grounds, \$1,000 per annum	2,000
For improvement in drainage and sewerage, \$1,000 per annum	2,000
For new boilers and improvements in heating and power plants	5,000
For filtering basins and reservoir	10,000
For new and repairing old plumbing	5,000
For repairs to slate roofs	3,000
Total.....	\$68,000

To the Western Hospital for the Insane.

For completion of building	\$32,604
For building sewer	1,000
For grading, building roads and walks and repairs to farm	5,000
For electric light plant	5,000
For steam plant	15,000
For equipment, furniture, bedding, etc.	15,000
For construction of ward two (2)	35,000
For construction of ward three (3)	35,000
For juvenile ward	15,000
For horses, cows, hogs and farming implements	3,000
For equipment of ward two (2)	5,000
For equipment of ward three (3)	5,000
Total.....	\$171,604

To the Central Hospital for the Insane.

For repairs and improvements, \$4,000 per annum	\$8,000
For painting	2,500
For maintenance of library, \$500 per annum	1,000
For plumbing and improved bath facilities	3,000
For repairs to green house	500
For electric pump and pipe for water supply	4,500
For water heaters for boilers	1,000
Total	\$20,500

To the Southern Hospital for the Insane.

For repairs and improvements, \$4,000 per annum	\$8,000
For maintenance of library, \$200 per annum	400
For roads and grounds, \$750 per annum	1,500
For replacing library destroyed by fire	500
For painting	3,000
For repairs to sewerage	2,500
For changing plumbing	2,000
For arc dynamo	1,800
For equipment of fire department	1,000
For installing electric plant	1,000
For new boiler house	4,000
Total	\$25,700

To the Asylum for the Incurable Insane.

For maintenance	\$90,000
For completion of building and furnishing same	19,650
For administration building	15,000
For boiler house, including dynamos, engines and steam plant	10,000
For laundry building, including necessary machinery	5,000
Topographical survey	500
For building hard roads, walks, and repairs to farm	3,000
For sewers	4,000
For construction of ward No. 2	38,000
For construction of ward No. 3	38,000
For equipment of ward No. 2	3,300
For equipment of ward No. 3	3,300
For horses, cows, hogs and farming implements	3,000
For furnishing main building and wing and administration building	15,000
Total	\$247,750

To the Asylum for Insane Criminals.

For repairs and improvements, \$1,500 per annum	\$3,000
For furnishing and furniture, \$1,500 per annum	3,000
For maintenance of library, \$100 per annum	200
For building vegetable house	1,000
For building cow house and piggery	500
For live stock, wagon, buggy and harness	500
For electrical supplies, \$500 per annum	1,000
For water supply	600
For stone wall	3,000
For new laundry	1,500
For fitting up court	600
For painting	500
For new sewerage	300
For new floor in cell house	400
For rewiring old building	350
For replumbing	350
Total	\$16,800

To the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

For repairs and improvements, \$4,000 per annum.....	\$8,000
For maintenance of library, \$500 per annum.....	1,000
For expert medical treatment, \$1,500 per annum.....	3,000
For painting, \$1,000 per annum.....	2,000
For improving trade schools.....	1,000
For repairing fire alarm and telephone system.....	600
Total.....	\$15,600

To the Institution for the Education of the Blind.

For repairs and improvements, \$2,000 per annum.....	\$4,000
For library and apparatus, \$400 per annum.....	800
For repairing pianos, \$250 per annum.....	500
For erection of cow barn.....	500
For painting buildings and fences.....	2,000
For covering steam pipes.....	1,000
For electric wiring and fixtures.....	1,500
Total.....	\$10,300

To the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.

For repairs and improvements, \$3,500 per annum.....	\$7,000
For maintenance of library, \$200 per annum.....	400
For new farm fences.....	1,000
For painting.....	2,000
For additional plumbing and repairs.....	1,000
For reflooring basement.....	3,000
For kitchen and new porch.....	600
For purchase of cows.....	2,000
For chapel annex.....	14,000
For enlarging dining room.....	2,000
Total.....	\$33,000

To the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

For repairs and improvements, \$2,500 per annum.....	\$5,000
For roads and bridges, \$500 per annum.....	1,000
For painting, \$1,000 per annum.....	2,000
For improvement of grounds, \$500 per annum.....	1,000
For maintenance of library, \$600 per annum.....	1,200
For repairs to boiler house and smoke stack.....	1,000
For morgue for hospital.....	1,000
For metal ceilings for hospital.....	1,000
For repairing sewer and extending sewer beds.....	2,000
Total.....	\$15,200

To the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

For repairs and improvements, \$2,500 per annum.....	\$5,000
For maintenance of library, \$300 per annum.....	600
For iron bedsteads.....	1,000
For ice house.....	400
For outside painting.....	1,500
For equipment of manual training school.....	5,000
For sewerage system.....	6,000
Total.....	\$19,500

To the Soldiers' Widows' Home.

For one wing to accommodate forty persons.....	\$20,000
For fencing and improving grounds.....	500
For telephone and connection.....	300
For horses.....	200
For carriages.....	100
For cows.....	200
For feed for horses and cows.....	300
For painting and general repairs.....	500
For plumbing and heating apparatus.....	2,000
For furnishing new building.....	2,000
Total.....	\$26,100

To the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.

For repairs and improvements.....	\$6,000
For furniture.....	3,000
For laundry (sterilizer, \$2,000; machinery, \$3,000).....	5,000
For household expenses.....	2,000
For clothing and bedding.....	3,000
For instruments and apparatus.....	2,000
Total.....	\$21,000

To the State Home for Female Juvenile Offenders.

For finishing and furnishing third story.....	\$6,000
For repairs and improvements.....	1,000
For extra water supply.....	500
For improvement of grounds.....	500
For horses, cows, implements and vehicles.....	700
For library.....	200
Total.....	\$8,900

Recapitulation.

Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	\$41,000
Eastern Hospital for the Insane.....	68,000
Western Hospital for the Insane.....	171,604
Central Hospital for the Insane.....	20,500
Southern Hospital for the Insane.....	25,700
Asylum for the Incurable Insane.....	247,750
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	16,800
Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.....	15,600
Institution for the Education of the Blind.....	10,300
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	33,000
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	15,200
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	19,500
Soldiers' Widows' Home.....	26,100
Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	21,000
State Home for Female Juvenile Offenders.....	8,900
Total.....	\$740,954

Of this amount \$419,354 was appropriated to the two new hospitals for the insane, in process of construction, at Watertown and Peoria, and \$321,600 to the institutions already in operation.

Of the latter \$321,600, the sum of \$81,500 may be classified as for additions to the existing buildings and their appurtenances, namely: \$22,000 for the construction of one wing of the Soldiers' Widows' Home, \$14,000 for a new chapel at Lincoln, \$10,000 for filtering beds

at Kankakee, \$6,000 for a sewage system at Normal, \$6,000 for an additional story of the Home for Female Juvenile Offenders, \$4,500 for an electric pump and pipe for water supply at the Central Hospital for the Insane, \$4,000 for enlarging the boilerhouse at Anna, \$3,000 for a retaining wall in front of the Asylum for Insane Criminals, \$2,000 for enclosed corridors and \$2,000 for connection with city water main at Elgin, \$2,000 to enlarge the dining-room at Lincoln, \$1,500 for a laundry at Chester, \$1,000 for a vegetable house at Chester, \$1,000 for a morgue at Quincy, and \$2,500 for sundry minor additions—an icehouse, a couple of cowsheds, and the like. No use has been made of the appropriations granted for a retaining wall at Chester, a sewage system at Normal, and a morgue at Quincy. Only three of the appropriations contained in the foregoing list had the effect to increase the capacity of the institutions, namely, for a wing at Wilmington, a chapel at Lincoln, and a story at Geneva.

Another group includes appropriations for fixtures and appliances: \$5,000 for new boilers at Kankakee, \$5,000 for laundry machinery at the Eye and Ear Infirmary, \$5,000 to equip the manual training school at Normal, \$1,000 to improve the trade schools at the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, \$2,800 for a dynamo and the installation of an electric plant at Anna, \$1,500 for electric wiring and fixtures at the Institution for the Education of the Blind, \$1,000 each for water heaters at the Northern and Central Hospitals for the Insane, \$1,000 for covering steam pipes at the Institution for the Education of the Blind, \$1,000 to equip a fire department at Anna, \$500 for extra water supply at Geneva, and \$300 for telephone and connection at Wilmington; total, \$25,100.

There are also appropriations for furniture: At Elgin \$3,000; at Kankakee \$5,000; at Chester \$3,000; to the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, at Chicago, \$3,000, and another appropriation of an equal amount for clothing and bedding at Normal, \$1,000; and at Wilmington \$2,000; total, \$20,000. At Kankakee and Chester annual appropriations for furniture were granted. The question suggests itself, Why should the legislature make these distinctions between institutions? There is never a moment when any institution could not make advantageous use of an appropriation for additional furniture. Why should some institutions be given special appropriations for this and similar purposes, while others have to supply their needs out of the regular ordinary expense appropriation? We are unable to give a satisfactory reply to this question.

Then there are appropriations for farm, grounds, etc. The list includes annual appropriations of \$1,000 each for "improvement of grounds" at Elgin and Kankakee, \$500 each per annum at Quincy and Geneva, \$1,000 at Quincy for "roads and bridges," \$750 per annum for "roads and grounds" at Anna, and \$500 for "fencing and improving grounds" at Wilmington. The Soldiers' Widows' Home and the Home for Female Juvenile Offenders are new institutions, and at these points the improvement of the grounds is a part of the cost of construction; but in other institutions why should not the care of the grounds be regarded as a part of the cost of maintenance?

There are also appropriations for fencing: \$500 at Elgin and \$1,000 at Lincoln; for cows, \$1,500 at Elgin, \$2,000 at Lincoln, \$200 at Wilmington; for live stock, implements, etc., \$4,000 at Kankakee; for "live stock, wagon, buggy and harness," \$500 at Chester, and for "horses, cows, implements and vehicles," \$700 at Geneva. The sum of these appropriations, in which the other institutions, whose needs in this direction are possibly no less, do not share, is \$19,400.

The bulk of the money appropriated, however, is for repairs in general or in particular. It has been the practice of the general assembly for many years past to make annual appropriation to each of the institutions for "repairs and improvements," and the amount so appropriated by the Fortieth General Assembly for two years was \$89,000. The practice has more recently grown up of making appropriations for "painting." The amount so appropriated in 1897 was \$25,000. Four institutions were omitted from this list. Grants were made for repairs to plumbing, \$5,000 at Kankakee, \$3,000 at the Central Hospital for the Insane, \$2,000 at Anna, \$350 at Chester, and \$1,000 at Lincoln; for repairs to sewerage, \$2,000 each at Kankakee and Quincy, \$2,500 at Anna; for repairs to steam heating, \$2,000 at Elgin, \$300 at Chester; for repairs to electric lighting plant, \$2,500 at Kankakee, \$1,350 at Chester, and for fire alarm and telephone system, \$600 at the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb; for repairs to smoke stack, \$1,000 at Elgin and \$1,000 at Quincy; for repairs to roofs, \$3,000 at Kankakee and \$2,000 at Elgin; for repairs to floors, \$400 at Chester and \$300 at Lincoln; for repairs to farm buildings and implements, to root house, and to dwellings occupied by employes, at Elgin, \$4,000; for repairs to greenhouse at the Central Hospital for the Insane, \$500; for repairs to ceilings at Quincy, \$2,000, and for repairing pianos at the Institution for the Education of the Blind, \$500. These various items make in the aggregate \$156,000 for repairs and improvements, to which must be added \$89,605.84 expended on this account, during the past two years, from the ordinary expense funds, constituting a grand total of \$245,605.84. This is at the rate of \$28.07 per capita, of which \$10.21 came from the ordinary expense funds and \$17.86 from special appropriations. The \$156,000 would have been more equitably distributed, had an annual allowance of \$8.93 per capita been made for repairs and improvements to each institution; or, if the annual ordinary expense appropriation had been increased by this amount, all of these special requests for repairs, properly so classed, could have been dismissed, and the accounts of the institutions thereby greatly simplified.

The purpose of the general assembly in making appropriations for "repairs and improvements" was, undoubtedly, first, to obviate the necessity for so many appropriations in detail, and second, to give to the officers in charge of the institutions larger discretion in the use of moneys required to be expended in the preservation and betterment of the property belonging to the State, as its condition and needs may indicate, from time to time. This property is wearing out in many places and at many points. The physical condition of some of the institutions is at present far from what it should be. Large expenditures upon an investment so large and so widely scattered,

especially upon buildings occupied by children, insane persons and imbeciles, are demanded by a wise economy. A stitch in time saves nine; but it must be taken in time and placed where it is needed. Where money granted for repairs is spent for additions or for decoration, the object of the appropriation is indirectly defeated. It is evident, however, that a reform in the method of making special appropriations is demanded, both to secure equality among the institutions and to save the time of the legislature in passing upon so many individual details, with which the members have no personal acquaintance enabling them to form a correct judgment as to their relative necessity or importance.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS ASKED.

The following is a list of the special appropriations asked by the state institutions of the Forty-First General Assembly:

By the Northern Hospital for the Insane.

For storehouse.....	\$8,500
For morgue.....	2,000
For infirmary for females.....	50,000
For repairs and improvements, \$10,000 per annum.....	20,000
For painting, \$4,000 per annum.....	8,000
For care and improvement of grounds, \$2,000 per annum.....	4,000
For maintenance of library, \$500 per annum.....	1,000
For milch cows.....	2,000
For new beds and furniture.....	5,000
For extension of cement walks.....	1,500
For farm buildings and implements.....	2,500
For fencing.....	500
For steam plant.....	2,500
For repairing patients' cottages.....	1,500
For new plumbing in main building.....	5,000
For fire escapes on annex and iron stairways.....	300
Total.....	\$114,300

By the Eastern Hospital for the Insane.

For general improvements and repairs, \$25,000 per annum.....	\$50,000
For furnace and boilers.....	10,000
For power plant.....	20,000
For electric wiring.....	15,000
For fire escapes and fire department.....	3,000
For chapel, gymnasium and amusement building.....	23,000
For drainage, sewerage and sewage disposal, \$2,000 per annum.....	4,000
For furniture, \$5,000 per annum.....	10,000
For improving and repairing plumbing system, \$3,000 per annum.....	6,000
For repairs to slate roof, \$3,000 per annum.....	6,000
For live stock and farm implements, \$3,000 per annum.....	6,000
For equipment and maintenance of pathological laboratory and scientific work, \$5,000 per annum.....	10,000
For library and reading room, \$1,000 per annum.....	2,000
For painting, \$10,000 per annum.....	20,000
For tools and equipment for patients' work shop.....	1,500
For remodeling two cottages.....	2,300
For garden propagation building.....	2,300
For cement walks.....	6,500
For improvement of grounds.....	2,000
For telephone system.....	2,000
For lawn irrigation plant.....	800
For improvement of garden.....	4,000
For improvement of farm.....	1,000
For additional farm lands.....	25,000
For dairy house and butter factory.....	1,800
For canning house and equipment.....	4,000
For poultry house and equipment.....	2,000
Total.....	\$240,200

By the Western Hospital for the Insane.

For heating, light and power equipment.....	\$24,000
For pumping station with stand pipe and connections	10,000
For chapel or amusement hall	17,875
For laundry	900
For barns, sheds and piggery	7,500
For cement walks	1,000
For fencing	5,000
For repairs and improvements, \$2,000 per annum	4,000
For grading, building roads, etc.	5,000
For cold storage plant	3,500
For additional building to accommodate 400 patients *	
Total	\$78,575

By the Central Hospital for the Insane.

For infirmary	\$60,000
For repairs and improvements, \$10,000 per annum	20,000
For care of grounds, \$1,000 per annum	2,000
For painting, \$5,000 per annum	10,000
For library, \$500 per annum	1,000
For furniture	1,500
For farm implements	5,000
For improvement in power and heating plants,	20,000
For fencing	2,725
For paving assessment	7,838
For fire escapes	5,000
For plumbing	5,000
Total	\$140,063

By the Southern Hospital for the Insane.

For improvements and repairs, \$8,000 per annum	\$16,000
For roads and grounds, \$1,000 per annum	2,000
For replacing library	1,000
For maintenance of library, \$200 per annum	400
For steel ceilings, \$2,000 per annum	4,000
For reconstruction and building of two-story cottage for males	50,000
For additional storeroom	2,500
For two-story cottage for consumptives	20,000
For reflooring and refurbishing north wing	4,500
For repairs to sewers	2,500
For reshingling barns and other buildings	500
For cooking range	500
For painting	6,000
For farm machinery and stock	1,500
For railroad switch	15,000
For granitoid floors	3,600
Total	\$130,000

By the Asylum for the Incurable Insane.

For continuation of work on building and grounds	\$500,000
For purchase of farm lands	*
Total	\$500,000

* Amount not specified.

By the Asylum for Insane Criminals.

For repairs and improvements, \$2,000 per annum.....	\$1,000
For furnishing and furniture, \$2,000 per annum.....	4,000
For water supply, \$600 per annum.....	1,200
For electric lighting and supplies, \$500 per annum.....	1,000
For painting, \$250 per annum.....	500
For library, \$200 per annum.....	400
For two teams.....	400
For wagons and carriage.....	300
For milch cows.....	600
Total.....	\$12,400

By the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

For repairs and improvements, \$6,000 per annum.....	\$12,000
For hospital fund, \$1,250 per annum.....	2,500
For library, \$500 per annum.....	1,000
For refurnishing living rooms and domestic department.....	2,400
For fencing.....	2,000
For renewing and extending light and power plant.....	3,750
For perfecting water works system.....	2,250
For perfecting heating apparatus.....	1,200
For school building annex.....	25,000
Total.....	\$52,100

By the Institution for the Blind.

For repairs and improvements, \$2,500 per annum.....	\$5,000
For materials for printing department, \$500 per annum.....	1,000
For wells, cistern and apparatus for storing water.....	4,000
For electric light plant.....	2,167
For cement walks in place of brick.....	2,000
For maintenance of library and apparatus, \$400 per annum.....	800
Total.....	\$14,967

By the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.

For improvements and repairs, \$3,500 per annum.....	\$7,000
For library, \$300 per annum.....	600
For painting, \$1,500 per annum.....	3,000
For new buildings.....	200,000
For reurlumbing and reconstruction of closets and bathrooms.....	10,000
For addition to laundry and new machinery for same.....	3,000
For new industrial shops.....	5,000
For stand pipe.....	3,500
For repairs to electric light plant, rewiring, etc.....	5,000
Total.....	\$242,100

By the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

For maintenance of library, \$600 per annum.....	\$1,200
For repairs and improvements, \$7,500 per annum.....	15,000
For improvement of grounds, \$1,000 per annum.....	2,000
For roads, walks and bridges, \$1,000 per annum.....	2,000
For painting, \$2,000 per annum.....	4,000
For assembly hall.....	10,000
For addition to hospital.....	14,000
For additional cottage and furnishing same.....	11,000
For electric light plant.....	10,000
For greenhouse.....	4,000
For metal ceiling for hospital.....	2,000
For cow barn.....	1,500
For fencing.....	1,000
Total.....	\$77,700

By the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

For immediate use in repairing buildings and grounds.....	\$5,000
For repairs, \$2,500 per annum.....	5,000
For new hospital.....	10,000
For barn.....	3,200
For superintendent's residence.....	6,500
For alterations in present hospital.....	1,000
For conservatory.....	1,500
Total.....	\$32,200

By the Soldiers' Widows' Home.

For new building.....	\$25,000
For heating.....	1,000
For furnishing.....	2,000
For plumbing.....	1,000
For painting and repairs.....	1,000
For barn.....	2,000
For fencing and improvement of grounds.....	2,000
For telephone.....	600
Total.....	\$34,600

By the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.

For improvements and repairs.....	\$6,000
For furniture.....	2,000
For household expenses.....	2,000
For clothing and bedding.....	2,000
For instruments and apparatus.....	2,000
For library.....	200
For addition on west side of present building.....	50,000
Total.....	\$64,200

By the Home for Female Juvenile Offenders.

For improvement of grounds, \$1,000 per annum.....	\$2,000
For repairs and improvements, \$1,000 per annum.....	2,000
For paroling and discharging girls, \$500 per annum.....	1,000
For library, \$100 per annum.....	200
For school supplies, \$200 per annum.....	400
For garden, stock and implements, \$500 per annum.....	1,000
For medical supplies, \$250 per annum.....	500
For furniture.....	8,000
For two cottages.....	24,000
For enlarging engine house.....	2,000
For new boilers.....	1,800
For deep well and pump.....	1,500
For finishing part of third floor.....	1,000
For icehouse.....	500
For additional land.....	12,000
Total.....	\$57,900

Recapitulation.

By the Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	\$114,300
By the Eastern Hospital for the Insane.....	240,200
By the Western Hospital for the Insane.....	78,575
By the Central Hospital for the Insane.....	140,063
By the Southern Hospital for the Insane.....	130,000
By the Asylum for the Incurable Insane.....	500,000
By the Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	12,400
By the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	52,100
By the Institution for the Blind.....	14,967
By the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	242,100
By the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	77,700
By the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	32,200
By the Soldiers' Widows' Home.....	34,600
By the Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	64,200
By the Home for Female Juvenile Offenders.....	57,900
Total.....	\$1,791,305

The number of items in the foregoing list is 168. The act creating this board directs the commissioners of public charities "whenever any charitable or correctional institution subject to their inspection requires state aid for any purpose other than their usual expenses, to inquire carefully and fully into the ground of such want, the purpose or purposes for which it is proposed to use the same, the amount which will be required to accomplish the desired object, and any other matters connected therewith, and to give in their biennial report the result of such inquiry, together with their own opinions and conclusions relating to the whole subject."

We are very much embarrassed, in view of the specific language of the act, and the great number of requests preferred by the institutions, to determine the precise form in which to furnish the information and make the recommendations demanded of us by the statute. In making special appropriations to the state institutions two things are, of course, to be considered—the needs of the institutions, and the resources at the command of the state. No doubt the state is financially able to do everything that requires to be done for the proper care of its unfortunate wards; but no general assembly has ever been willing to make the tax levy cover all that the institutions ask. The expenditures of the state government must be adjusted to its income,

and the principal source of income is from taxes. This adjustment has to be made by the proper committees of the legislature; and, without a knowledge of the needs of the other departments of the state government and of the state institutions not under our immediate jurisdiction, we are not prepared to name any specific amount which, in our judgment, should be appropriated in the aggregate for the benefit of these particular institutions. The requests submitted by the institutions, including an addition to the hospital at Watertown, and land for the asylum at Peoria, aggregate more than two million dollars, in addition to the amount asked by them for the ordinary expenses of the next two fiscal years. The aggregate amount of their asking is for more than five million dollars. We have no idea that the general assembly will regard itself as authorized to impose a tax of this amount for their benefit. It is our opinion that no sum less than three million dollars will adequately provide for their ordinary expenses until July 1, 1901.

The state is at present engaged in an effort to make additional provision for the insane of Illinois, at Peoria, where the general assembly has authorized the construction of an asylum for the incurable insane. Plans prepared and accepted for their asylum contemplate caring for two thousand chronic insane patients, to be drawn from the state hospitals for the insane and from the county almshouses. There can be no question that this provision is demanded, and that the asylum when completed will speedily be filled to the extent of its capacity. The estimated cost of building it, according to the plans and specifications, is over one million dollars, of which the trustees ask that one-half may be appropriated at the present session of the general assembly. They also ask for an unspecified sum for the purchase of farm land, which is a necessity, in order to furnish occupation for the patients, as well as to provide them with milk, vegetables and small fruits. We trust that an appropriation of not less than \$500,000 will be made to this institution, which might include an allowance for the purchase of land without making a special appropriation for that purpose.

There is also an urgent demand for additional provision for the feeble-minded. The institution at Lincoln has a capacity of 750, while there are in the insane hospitals of the state some 6,000 patients, and when the asylum at Peoria shall have been completed they will have a capacity of 8,000. The condition of an idiot is as helpless as that of a lunatic, often more so. The number of idiots in the United States is supposed to be nearly, or quite equal to that of the insane. In the enumeration made by the government at the time of taking the last United States census, many idiots, especially very young idiots, were omitted. The danger to future generations of an increase in the number of degenerates through the propagation of their species by feeble-minded women is greater than that to be apprehended from insane women. The care of the insane.

may afford greater immediate protection, but the care of the feeble-minded, and especially of female idiots, is a greater permanent protection of society. The suffering and loss occasioned by the presence of a feeble-minded member of any given household are, upon the average, fully equal to that arising from the presence of an insane member. There are now on file at Lincoln approximately two thousand applications for admission to the asylum which can not be granted. Under these circumstances we can not do otherwise than to give the full weight of our endorsement to the application of the trustees of that institution for \$200,000 with which to make additional provision for four hundred unfortunates of this class. We leave the question open to discussion by the general assembly whether, in the judgment of the members of the house and senate, it is better that the provision demanded should be made at Lincoln or elsewhere. We shall discuss further the question of provision for the feeble-minded under the "Care of Epileptics."

The greater part of the appropriations asked for the completion of the Western Hospital for the Insane at Watertown should, in our opinion, be granted. The condition of that institution is very unsatisfactory, since all the working department is concentrated in the basement, which was not designed for that use. It undoubtedly needs to be better supplied with water, light, heat and necessary out-buildings; and the erection of a chapel or amusement hall, of which the institution is now destitute, is very desirable as a means of promoting the recovery of patients.

But the requests for an infirmary for women at Elgin, to cost \$50,000; for an infirmary for the Central Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville, to cost \$60,000; for a two-story cottage for consumptives at Anna, to cost \$20,000; for a new hospital and for a superintendent's residence at Normal, to cost \$17,500; for an additional wing at Wilmington, to cost \$25,000, and for an addition to the building occupied by the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary at Chicago, to cost \$50,000, while they may be and doubtless are desirable improvements, might, we think, be refused at this juncture without serious injury to any interest involved. We do not approve of the enlargement of the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary at Chicago, in its present location.

The chapel, gymnasium and amusement building at Kankakee, for which \$23,000 is asked, is very much needed, but we doubt the propriety of making an appropriation of \$25,000 for the purchase of additional farm lands.

At Anna there is a frame building called the "barracks," which was erected for temporary use immediately after the fire which destroyed the north wing in 1881, and which has been occupied ever since by a class of demented and filthy patients. This building originally cost \$12,000, and it accommodates about 150 men. It is one story in height. The trustees desire to replace it by a two-story brick building, to cost \$50,000. No plans and estimates for the proposed building have been submitted to us, and whether this amount

will be required or not we can not say. The old building has outlived its usefulness and should be replaced or abandoned. It might be possible, however, to get along with it for another period of two years.

We favor the application for \$25,000 for a school building annex on the grounds of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and on this subject desire to call attention to the very convincing and conclusive arguments presented in the biennial report of the trustees and superintendent, which sets forth with precision the crowded condition of the present school building and the evils resulting from scattering classes through all the buildings.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy asks for \$10,000 for an assembly hall, \$14,000 for an addition to the hospital, and \$11,000 for an additional cottage and furnishing the same. We understand that the application for \$10,000 for an assembly hall will not be pressed, in view of the fact that there is a fund on hand, derived from the profits of the Home Store, which will nearly suffice for this purpose, and that the Women's Relief Corps has indicated a willingness to make up the balance. The pressure for admission to the Home on the part of old soldiers who are unable to work and are in a destitute condition is so great, that it seems to us that the other two requests named should be granted, especially in view of the fact that the federal government pays nearly all the expenses of the maintenance of inmates, and all that the State is called upon to do, therefore, is to furnish the necessary quarters.

The Home for Female Juvenile Offenders at Geneva is another uncompleted institution, where a great deal needs to be done in order to put it in proper shape for occupancy, and the improvements requested by the trustees are nearly all of them necessary, and would result in a more economical administration of its affairs. The trustees ask for \$24,000 with which to build two cottages. It should be understood that girls are committed to this institution by the criminal courts, and that the authorities in charge have no discretion in the matter of receiving or retaining them. The population of the institution is, therefore, rapidly increasing, and additional room must be supplied or it will become overcrowded and the reformatory end sought in its creation will, therefore, be defeated. It is to be regretted that it was originally planned on the congregate, rather than on the family system, and the addition to it of two cottages would admit of a degree of classification of the older and younger girls, the more hardened and the more innocent, which is impossible in the main building. We therefore favor this request.

We are not prepared to recommend at present, nor so far as we are at present advised, at any time in the future, the enlargement of the Western Hospital for the Insane at Watertown. The reason for this position on our part is purely a geographical one. It grows out of the necessity which exists for rearranging the boundary lines between the insane districts of the State in such a manner as to secure equality among the counties in the matter of the admission of patients. If the asylum for the chronic insane, instead of being located at

Peoria, had been located on the east side of the State, approximately halfway between Kankakee and Anna, the question of distribution of patients from the several counties between the state hospitals for the insane would have been greatly simplified. The State has four hospitals and asylums for the insane in its northern half, one at Kankakee, fifty-five miles from Chicago, one at Elgin, forty two miles from Chicago, one at Peoria, and one at Watertown, a few miles north of Moline. The hospital at Jacksonville lies a little west of the center of the State, and the hospital at Anna at the extreme southern end. In an air line, Freeport, the county seat of Stephenson county, is as near to Elgin as it is to Rock Island; Oregon, the county seat of Ogle county, is nearer; and Dixon, the county seat of Lee county, is as near. The capacity of the Elgin hospital is nearly twice as great as that of the hospital at Watertown. It would seem, therefore, that the natural boundary of the Elgin district should run west of Stephenson, Ogle and Lee counties. The counties of LaSalle and Livingston naturally belong to the Kankakee district. The eastern boundary of the Western district, therefore, can not properly extend beyond the eastern line of Bureau, Putnam and Marshall counties. The town of Carthage in Hancock county, and Macomb in McDonough county, are nearer to Jacksonville than to Watertown. The southern boundary of the Watertown district, therefore, can not be drawn farther south than the south line of Henderson, Warren and Knox counties. It will be impossible for this hospital ever to supply the needs of any counties other than those contained within the limits indicated, with the single exception of Cook county, from which such patients as prefer homeopathic treatment may be committed to Watertown, which is an institution under homeopathic management. Upon the present basis of apportionment of the insane, and with the present capacity of that institution, the quotas of the counties within the district are not in the aggregate sufficient to fill it, and it will be necessary to send patients to it from Chicago in order to occupy all the beds provided by the last general assembly. We do not, therefore, think it necessary for the general assembly to pay any attention to the suggestions made by the trustees for further enlargement of this particular hospital as necessary or advisable. In all future propositions for additional capacity for the care and accommodation of the insane in any of the state institutions, the bearing of the provision made upon the question of apportionment and boundaries of the insane districts should be considered, since it is fundamental and of paramount importance in order to a fair and comfortable working of the entire system.

The suggestions thus far made will enable the committees to which these requests for appropriations may be referred, to dispose intelligently of more than one-half (in amount) of these applications. If our suggestions are accepted and adopted, about \$500,000 will be eliminated from the problem, and about \$800,000 of these larger requests will be granted, of which \$750,000 will be for an increase in the capacity of the institutions at Peoria, Lincoln, Quincy and Geneva.

We are inclined to recommend the striking out from the list of appropriations asked by the institutions the following: By the Northern Hospital for the Insane: For repairs and improvements, \$10,000 per annum, \$20,000; for painting, \$4,000 per annum, \$8,000; for care and improvement of grounds, \$2,000 per annum, \$4,000; for extension of cement walks, \$1,500; for fencing, \$500; for steam plant, \$2,500; for repairing patients' cottages, \$1,500; and for new plumbing in main building, \$5,000; total, \$43,000.

By the Eastern Hospital for the Insane: For general repairs and improvements, \$25,000 per annum, \$50,000; for electric wiring, \$15,000; for drainage, sewerage and sewage disposal, \$2,000 per annum, \$4,000; for improving and repairing plumbing system, \$3,000 per annum, \$6,000; for repairs to slate roof, \$3,000 per annum, \$6,000; for painting, \$10,000 per annum, \$20,000; for remodeling two cottages, \$2,300, for cement walks, \$6,500; for improvement of grounds, \$2,000; and for telephone system, \$2,000; total, \$113,800.

By the Central Hospital for the Insane: For repairs and improvements, \$10,000 per annum, \$20,000; for care of grounds, \$1,000 per annum, \$2,000; for painting, \$5,000 per annum, \$10,000; for improvement in power and heating plant, \$20,000; for fencing, \$2,725; and for plumbing, \$5,000; total, \$59,725.

By the Southern Hospital for the Insane: For improvements and repairs, \$8,000 per annum, \$16,000; for roads and grounds, \$1,000 per annum, \$2,000; for steel ceilings, \$2,000 per annum, \$4,000; for re-flooring and refurnishing north wing, \$1,500; for repairs to sewers, \$2,500; for reshingling barns and other buildings, \$500; for painting, \$6,000; and for granitoid floors, \$3,600; total, \$39,100.

By the Asylum for Insane Criminals: For repairs and improvements, \$2,000 per annum, \$4,000; for electric light supplies, \$500 per annum, \$1,000; and for painting, \$250 per annum, \$500; total, \$5,500.

By the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: For repairs and improvements, \$6,000 per annum, \$12,000; for fencing, \$2,000; for renewing and extending light and power plant, \$3,750; for perfecting waterworks system, \$2,250; and for perfecting heating apparatus, \$1,200; total, \$21,200.

By the Institution for the Blind: For repairs and improvements, \$2,500 per annum, \$5,000; and for cement walks in place of brick, \$2,000; total \$7,000.

By the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children: For repairs and improvements, \$3,500 per annum, \$7,000; for painting, \$1,500 per annum, \$3,000; for replumbing and reconstruction of closets and bathrooms, \$10,000; and for repairs to electric light plant, \$5,000; total, \$25,000.

By the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home: For repairs and improvements, \$7,500 per annum, \$15,000; for improvement of grounds, \$1,000 per annum, \$2,000; for roads, walks and bridges, \$1,000 per annum, \$2,000; for painting, \$2,000 per annum, \$4,000; for metal ceilings for hospital, \$2,000; and for fencing, \$1,000; total, \$26,000.

The sum of the items contained in the foregoing list is \$339,525, of which one-third is asked by a single institution, the Eastern Hospital for the Insane.

All, or nearly all, of these appropriations should, in our judgment, be included under a general head, that of repairs and improvements, and this for two reasons: (1) Because the multiplication of special funds and accounts is a great evil in many ways, and (2) because the operation of the present system results in inequality between the institutions. It has the effect of placing some of them at a disadvantage in respect of their physical equipment and condition, when compared with others. Some basis for calculating the reasonable amount required for keeping up each establishment should be agreed upon and strictly adhered to. In the business of great private corporations, railway companies for instance, a sharp distinction is made between expenditures charged to the account of construction and to that of maintenance. Every new addition to the plant is charged to the former account, but expenditures in the way of repairs and substitution are charged to the latter account. Of course, it is impossible in all cases to adhere rigidly to this theoretical analysis, but the distinction made is a real one and should be observed so far as possible. We do not approve of the practice of listing the special repairs and improvements needed by the state institutions, since its tendency is to confuse the minds of the members of the general assembly. It is right that all requests for additions to the existing plants should be listed and discussed in detail, but the question of repairs should be presented in such a way that it can be disposed of in gross. Whether the basis on which these appropriations should be made is the original cost of the plant, or the capacity of the institution, is a question for decision by the proper committees of the legislature; but we are of the opinion that the appropriations for repairs and improvements should be determined by a calculation, as follows:

The legislature should first decide how much can be allowed in gross for this particular purpose without disturbing the tax levy, and after that point is determined this gross sum should be divided among the institutions in proportion, not to their requests, but either to the cost of the several establishments, or the number of inmates accommodated and cared for in each of them. The estimated cost of the plants and the present capacity of the institutions are shown in the following statement:

INSTITUTIONS.	Estimated Cost.	Capacity.
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	\$1,000,000	1,100
Eastern Hospital for the Insane.....	1,250,000	2,200
Western Hospital for the Insane.....	200,000	600
Central Hospital for the Insane.....	750,000	1,250
Southern Hospital for the Insane.....	750,000	1,050
Asylum for the Incurable Insane.....	*	
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	75,000	150
Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.....	225,000	500
Institution for the Education of the Blind.....	175,000	225
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	250,000	750
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	350,000	1,600
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	250,000	400
Soldiers' Widows' Home.....	25,000	50
Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	35,000	100
State Home for Female Juvenile Offenders.....	75,000	150
Total.....	\$5,410,000	10,125

*In process of construction.

The foregoing estimate of cost includes buildings, but not lands, furniture, fixtures, machinery, etc.

There are such differences in the present physical condition of the institutions, owing to some of them being more run down than others, especially in spots, that the general assembly may consider that extra allowances should be made in particular instances, in order to put them on an equality.

With these general recommendations we dismiss this part of the subject from our consideration and leave it to the general assembly to decide what is best to be done under all the circumstances.

We now come to a number of requests for minor improvements, in the way of additions, properly chargeable to construction account. The Northern Hospital for the Insane asks for \$8,500 for a store-house and \$2,000 for a morgue. Both of these improvements are, we believe, very much needed, and we recommend that they be made.

The Eastern Hospital for the Insane asks for \$10,000 for furnace and boilers, \$20,000 for a new power plant, \$2,300 for a garden propagation building, \$800 for a lawn irrigation plant, \$1,800 for a dairy house and butter factory, \$4,000 for a canning house and equipment, and \$2,000 for a poultry house and equipment. The necessity for new boilers and a new engine is apparent to us. We think that a garden propagation building would be of service, and that better facilities for irrigating the lawn are desirable. The State has never gone into the business of manufacturing butter, and we should recommend striking that item out of the list. We approve of the policy of the institution in canning fruits and vegetables raised upon the farm for consumption by the patients during the winter, and believe that the appropriation of a reasonable amount in order to enable the institution to do its own canning is expedient. Some of the patients could be employed in that way. Concerning the poultry house, we have, as at present advised, no recommendation to make.

The Central Hospital for the Insane asks for \$7,838 with which to pay a paving assessment imposed by the city of Jacksonville. The State is, of course, in the same position with regard to these assess-

ments as the owners of other private property abutting on the streets which the municipality may order improved, and this appropriation, in view of the action of the city of Jacksonville, is a necessity.

The Southern Hospital for the Insane asks for \$2,500 for an additional storeroom and \$15,000 for a railroad switch. The present storeroom is too small, and it should be enlarged. The railroad switch, if constructed, would no doubt save the institution a great deal of annual expense in hauling fuel and other supplies from the town of Anna to the institution, a distance of a little less than a mile. We think, however, that a better arrangement could be made, than for the State to spend this amount of money in the construction of a switch. As we are informed, the usual practice of railway companies, in dealing with private manufacturing corporations, is to build the switch at their own expense and charge the concern an annual rate of interest upon its actual cost, which is generally the same as that paid upon the bonds of the corporation. We see no reason why any railway company in the State of Illinois should undertake to make harder terms with the State than with any other concern with which it does business. For this reason, we do not recommend this appropriation.

The Institution for the Blind asks for \$4,000 for wells, cisterns and apparatus for storing water. We have not given this subject sufficient attention to enable us to advise the legislature intelligently with reference to it. The water supply at Jacksonville continues to be, as it has been in years past, unsatisfactory: and the annoyance and vexation caused to the managers of the institutions there located, in consequence both of the quantity and quality of the water furnished by the city, as well as the price charged, has been very great. No adequate remedy for the existing condition of affairs has yet been found, in spite of all the thought and labor expended upon the solution of this problem, and the proposition of the trustees is, we think, somewhat experimental in its character. We pass it without recommendation.

The Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children asks for \$3,000 for an addition to the present laundry and new machinery for the same, \$5,000 for new industrial shops, and \$3,500 for a standpipe in connection with the water supply. These are, we think, desirable improvements which should be made. The present laundry was built when the institution had perhaps not half so many inmates as now; and the shops in which they are employed are not only small and overcrowded, but of cheap construction, being built of wood and liable to be destroyed by fire.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Home asks for \$10,000 for an electric light plant, which we believe to be very much needed, in order to make the institution independent of the city of Quincy, and we think that it could supply its own light at a much less outlay than is required to pay the bills of the local electric light company. It also asks for \$4,000 for a greenhouse, and \$1,500 for a cow barn. The barn is, we believe, a necessity. The greenhouse might be regarded

in the light of a luxury, but in view of the fact that the grounds are very extensive and are laid out as a park, the desirability of providing a larger supply of flowering plants is apparent.

The Soldiers' Orphans' Home asks for \$3,200 for a barn, and \$1,500 for a conservatory. Both of these improvements are very desirable, and the barn is a necessity. The apology for a barn now in use is a disgrace to the institution and to the State.

Several appropriations are asked for furniture. The Northern Hospital for the Insane asks for \$5,000, the Eastern Hospital for the Insane for \$5,000 per annum, the Central Hospital for the Insane for \$5,000, the Asylum for Insane Criminals for \$2,000 per annum, the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb for 2,400, the Soldiers' Widows' Home for \$2,000, the Eye and Ear Infirmary for \$2,000, and for clothing and bedding \$2,000 additional, and the Home for Female Juvenile Offenders for \$8,000.

These applications illustrate how easily precedents are established in the matter of appropriations. The Fortieth General Assembly granted \$3,000 for this purpose to the Northern Hospital for the Insane, and that institution comes back with a renewed demand for the same purpose, but increases it by \$2,000. It granted \$2,500 per annum to the Eastern Hospital for the Insane, and that institution doubles its demand for the same purpose. The Central Hospital for the Insane received no such appropriation two years ago, but it at once falls into line. The Asylum for Insane Criminals received \$1,500 per annum two years ago, and now asks for \$2,000. If these appropriations are granted, it may be expected that two years from now every institution in the State will put in an application for an annual appropriation for furniture. These appropriations are simply so many additions to the ordinary expense fund, without increasing the nominal per capita cost of the maintenance of inmates of the institutions. The Eye and Ear Infirmary has had an annual appropriation for furniture since the year 1872. The request for \$2,000 for furnishing the new wing of the Soldiers' Widows' Home comes under a different class, and the application will, of course, fall if the new wing is not built. An appropriation for additional furniture for the Home for Female Juvenile Offenders will be necessary, if the capacity of that institution is enlarged, and some portion of the amount asked may, under any circumstances, be properly granted, having regard to the newness of the institution and its incomplete construction and equipment.

Another class of appropriations which we do not very highly esteem is that for cows. For this purpose \$2,000 is asked by the Northern Hospital for the Insane, \$6,000 by the Eastern Hospital for the Insane, \$1,500 by the Southern Hospital for the Insane, \$600 by the Asylum for Insane Criminals, and \$500 per annum by the Home for Female Juvenile Offenders. The theory upon which these requests are put forth is that the cows belonging to the institutions go dry, and have to be replaced, which is true. But the cost of replacing them is part of the cost of the milk consumed by the patients, or, in other words, part of the cost of their maintenance; and we see

no reason why special appropriations should be made for this particular purpose, nor why, if they be allowed at Elgin, Kankakee, Anna and Chester, the same rule should not be applied to all the other institutions in the State. The request of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane reads "for live stock and farm implements," that of the Southern Hospital for the Insane "for farm machinery and stock," that of the Home for Juvenile Offenders "for garden, stock and implements," and the Central Hospital for the Insane asks for \$1,500 "for farm implements;" but why should the legislature be called upon from time to time to renew the supply of farm implements in a state institution, or to purchase additional horses? The ordinary expense appropriation is supposed to be large enough for this, and if not, it should be increased, but it should not be supplemented in this irregular manner. The Northern Hospital for the Insane petitions for \$2,500 for farm buildings and implements. Why not specify the buildings that are needed and the amount that will be required for their erection?

Very much of the same order is the petition of the hospital at Anna for \$500 for a cooking range. Every application for equipment and maintenance, it seems to us, should be covered by the ordinary expense fund.

The Eastern Hospital for the Insane asks for \$5,000 per annum for the equipment and maintenance of a pathological laboratory and scientific work; \$1,250 per annum is asked for a hospital fund by the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; \$500 per annum is asked by the Institution for the Blind for materials for the printing department; \$2,000 for instruments and apparatus and \$2,000 for household expenses are asked by the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary; the Home for Female Juvenile Offenders asks for \$200 per annum for school supplies, and \$500 per annum for paroling and discharging girls.

The requests for annual appropriations for keeping up the libraries belonging to the different institutions have our approval. These libraries are needed, not only for the use of the inmates, but for the use of the employés, and the appropriation of a small sum per annum for this purpose, in proportion to the size of the institution, also admits of the purchase of scientific books for the use of the officers in charge, along the line of their several specialties.

Our suggestion to the various committees of the Senate and House which will have the question of appropriations under consideration is that they divide these requests into three groups—one for original construction, one for repairs, and one for maintenance, and place every appropriation in its proper group. The individual requests for special appropriations for particular improvements and the maintenance of particular portions of the work of the institutions, might then very well be refused in their present form. The appropriations for repairs and improvements should evidently be much larger than they have been in the past, but they should be equitably apportioned among the institutions, and the institutions then should have complete discretionary power as to their use, to do whatever may

seem most necessary to be done, and to leave undone such work as the general assembly has not given them the means to do. It may be also that, if this reform in the manner of making appropriations, recommended by us, should be accepted and adopted, the ordinary expense appropriations will require some revision, and in some instances they may need to be increased. The consideration of such a multitude of petty requests takes up the time of the committees to no profit, and the result of their deliberations is sure to be unsatisfactory, both to themselves and to the institutions. By eliminating them in the manner indicated, the committees would be enabled to devote more careful consideration to the question of the enlargement and betterment of the institutions by original additions to the plants. If we, with all our knowledge of the conditions and wants of the state institutions, derived by frequent visits to them and conversation and correspondence with their superintendents and trustees, are unable to deal with the question in the cumbersome and confused form in which it is presented to us, how can the committees be expected to do so?

ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS.

The Asylum for Insane Criminals, at Chester, was created by an act approved June 1, 1889. In our eleventh biennial report, submitted October 1, 1890, a full account was given of the difficulties encountered in its construction, in consequence of the inadequate appropriation made therefor. The act prescribed that the asylum should be built upon the grounds of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary, at Chester, and that it should accommodate one hundred and fifty patients, but the total amount of the appropriation made was \$50,000. With these limitations, it was impossible to erect a building properly planned. There was no portion of the ground occupied by the penitentiary which afforded a suitable site. The choice lay between the crests of two hills, one east and one west of the prison yard, and outside the walls. Neither of these sites afforded sufficient room for the building and its appurtenances, and there was no land available for farming purposes. Neither was there any practicable road to the summit of the bluff. The plans prepared by an architect were rejected, because the expense involved in the erection of a proper building would be greater than the money at the disposal of the Penitentiary Commissioners; and the plans prepared by the contractor were approved by the state board of public charities with much hesitation and under an implied protest, as the only thing possible to be done under the conditions surrounding the unfortunate enterprise. The result has been unsatisfactory from every point of view. It was supposed at the time that land could be purchased in the immediate vicinity, lying between the prison and the town of Chester, but negotiations with this end in view have been thus far unsuccessful. The quarters occupied by the officers, by the attendants, and by the patients are all of them unsuitable. It is claimed that the building itself has slipped since its erection, and it is certain that portions of the loose soil on top of the rocky bluff immediately in front of it have fallen. There is no place in which the patients can

take outdoor exercise, no suitable day-room for them to occupy when in the building, and no useful employment in which they can be engaged. Neither is there any means of providing recreation for them. The sanitary features of the building are bad, the proportion of cases of tuberculous disease excessive, and there is no time at which one or more of the patients is not suffering from typhoid fever. There is, moreover, no possibility of separating the insane convicts, transferred to the asylum from the penitentiaries, from the patients who have not been convicted of crime, but are directly committed to this institution. The worst feature of the establishment is the addition made in 1895 in the form of an iron jail, with small, dark, unventilated cells, constructed of boiler-iron, in which it might be expected that sane men, if too long detained, would lose their reason. These cells are utterly unfit for occupation by the insane. The official connection between this institution and the penitentiary has been of no advantage to it, but a positive detriment in many ways. The title of the institution is unfortunate, since many of those sent to it are not insane criminals. They are not criminals at all, but insane men who have committed acts, or who have attempted to commit acts, which would have been criminal, had they been in possession of their reason; but either the character of the act was not understood by them at the time of its commitment, or else they were under the dominion of an uncontrollable insane impulse, and are entitled to all the consideration and care given to any patient in any state hospital for the insane. Of this they are wholly deprived at Chester. The life of the patients there is one of simple vegetation, with a constant tendency to deterioration, mental, physical and moral. The medical superintendent in charge is in the position of the unfortunate Israelites in Egypt, in the time of Moses, who were required to make bricks without straw. The present superintendent has protested with all the earnestness of a true man, a competent physician, and a responsible officer of the State, against the further continuance of this outrage upon the unfortunates committed to his charge. We ask the attention of the general assembly to what he has said in his biennial report, and we heartily endorse his request that the institution on its present site may be abandoned, and another provided elsewhere of proper character, properly planned and equipped, and disconnected with either of the state penitentiaries or of the state hospitals for the insane. We trust that the members of the general assembly will give to this very important matter the careful consideration which it deserves, and are confident that the force of the argument against the retention of the institution at Chester is irresistible.

In case this recommendation should be adopted, some of the requests preferred by the commissioners of the Southern Penitentiary, on behalf of this institution, will not require to be granted. We believe it to be impossible to make any appropriation of any amount which will provide what is there required, should our recommendation be disregarded.

ASYLUM FOR THE INCURABLE INSANE.

When the present members of the board of charities were commissioned in 1897, one of the first institutions visited by them was the asylum for the incurable insane, at Peoria, about five miles from the city and halfway between Peoria and Pekin. We found the octagonal center and one wing of the castellated building under roof and partially completed. This building occupied a very commanding position at the top of a bluff on the west side of the Illinois river, and the prospect was all that could be desired. But the building itself proved, on examination, to be poorly adapted to the use for which it was designed. It is described in the report of the trustees, and we can confirm the truth of their description. It was also, although unfinished, in a state of incipient dilapidation. The walls were badly cracked, both on the outside and on the inside, and repeated observation at various intervals of time showed that the deterioration was progressive. The cracks multiplied, and they enlarged until finally it was possible, at the extreme end of the wing, to see daylight through one or two of them, when standing on the inside and looking at the plastered wall. The building, which was not yet ready for occupancy, was declared by competent mechanics and builders to be unsafe, and it was condemned. Investigation by an expert engineer and an expert architect, summoned for that purpose from Chicago, showed that the ground occupied by the asylum, and which contained coal beneath the surface, had been mined out, the mine abandoned, and that some of the rooms and entries were immediately under the wing, which was rapidly going to pieces. It was said that a "squeeze" had taken place in the mine some years before, and that the cracks in the building were not due to the sinking of the surface. On this point we have no personal opinion. But whatever may have been the cause or occasion for the settlement which had obviously taken place, we approve the action of the trustees, authorized by a joint resolution of the general assembly at its special session in 1898, in taking the building down and commencing the work of construction anew, notwithstanding the pecuniary loss involved. The process of demolition revealed the fact that the construction was in many respect faulty, that there was a lack of sufficient bonding, and the appearance of the foundation was such as to demonstrate that the building would not have stood under any circumstances, whether over an abandoned coal mine or not. Portions of this foundation have been preserved for the inspection of the members of the general assembly.

The resolution adopted by the general assembly at its special session authorized a diversion of the funds appropriated for specific purposes at the regular session, and their consolidation in a general construction fund, to be expended by the trustees at their discretion, with the approval of the governor. The trustees called to their assistance the secretary of the state board of charities, Mr. Wines, and with his help the engineer and architects have laid out a scheme for an asylum upon an entirely different plan, which is calculated to accommodate 2,000 chronic insane patients now in the state hospitals

for the insane and upon the county farms. The original act did not specify the ultimate capacity of the institution. We have, as a board, constantly opposed from the beginning the unnecessary and unwise enlargement of our state charitable institutions, and upon principle we do not favor the congregation of so many unfortunates in a single locality and under a single management. But the experience of the board during the past thirty years has taught us that the sentiment of the legislature in opposition to the multiplication of institutions and scattering them over the State is so great and so persistent, that it is useless for us to insist upon our counter conviction in this regard. The demand for additional provision for the insane is of such a character, that the State has never yet been able to meet it, except in part. We know from personal observation that the condition of the insane in the county poorhouses, and in the insane departments built in connection with them, is deplorable in the extreme. Few of the conditions of proper care and treatment are provided in them, as a rule. They lack many of the most common facilities furnished in institution life. The keepers in charge of the county farms are not experts in insanity; they do not know how to handle this class of paupers wisely and well, and the patients are not, as a rule, under direct medical supervision and control. The complaint comes to us from every part of the State that this burden should not fall upon the county authorities; and yet, if they are to be relieved of it, we do not see how that end can be accomplished without making provision for at least 2,000 chronic insane patients at Peoria or elsewhere. We apprehend that it will be difficult to secure the creation of another institution of this class at any time in the near future, and it was thought best to lay out a plant of the size and character indicated, as the only possible compromise between the practicable and the ideal.

Provision for 2,000 insane patients in a single building is inexpedient, if not impossible. The asylum would, therefore, have to be broken up; and, if broken up, the question at once arose, into how many detached buildings. The experience of the State of Illinois with the hospital at Kankakee, and that of other states with institutions organized upon the same general plan, has demonstrated that there are no insuperable difficulties in the way of organizing and administering a hospital or asylum in which the patients reside in wards wholly detached from each other. On the contrary, this system or organization possesses some merits, and upon the whole, we favor it rather than the old congregate plan. When the hospital at Kankakee was started, in 1877, the world had had no experience in this direction. That institution was an experiment. The experiment was tried in the face of the most bitter and determined opposition on the part of the majority of the medical superintendents of hospitals for the insane in this country. The success of the experiment was necessarily more or less in doubt, and for this reason a complete departure from the accepted type of hospital construction was not deemed advisable or prudent. The wards were, therefore, placed in line and at distances of each other admitting of their being connected, in case of necessity, by enclosed corridors; and the domes-

tic buildings were placed in a line in the center, at right angles to the axis of the hospital proper. We are no longer hampered by these traditions of the past, and the inconveniences of the arrangement at Kankakee are apparent to those familiar with the internal economy of the institution. For this reason it was decided to make a bolder departure at Peoria from the approved models of institutions for the insane in this country and elsewhere than has yet been attempted.

The location, we are sorry to say, is far from ideal. The institution owns three hundred and eighteen acres of ground, of which one hundred and sixty are in the Illinois river bottom, and subject to overflow at high water, and one hundred and sixty acres are in the edge of the upland, approximately two hundred feet above the level of the river, extending to the edge of the bluff, and broken in all directions by deep ravines. This land is most of it unfit for cultivation, and the portion of it which could be used for farming purposes is required for the buildings. The trustees have removed the location of the institution from the edge of the bluff with its commanding outlook, but over the worked-out galleries of an abandoned coal mine, to the portion of the site lying west of the bluff, which is still solid. The general arrangement of the buildings, of which plans will be submitted to the proper committees of the general assembly for their examination and approval, is as follows.

In order to facilitate the work of construction, a switch from the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway has been carried up a ravine to the extreme west end of the grounds, whence a counter switch extends to a point between the boiler house and the general warehouse or supply department. The boiler house occupies low ground at the head of a ravine, and is so situated that water will drain back to it through the return pipes from all portions of the institution, however remote. Coming eastward from the boiler house, and on a line with it, but separated from it by the head of another ravine, is the domestic department, which contains the kitchen, the bakery, the laundry, large ironing and sewing rooms, and an employés' dining room with a capacity of three hundred. This building is one story in height, except over the bakery, where an upper story has been provided for the storage of flour. The inside walls are unplastered. There are two inner courtyards, one for the kitchen and one for the laundry. The plan is commodious and convenient, and the external appearance of the building, in spite of its size, is attractive, in consequence of its design and its broken roof lines. Across the road from the domestic department is a large building of stone, designed to be occupied as a dormitory by 300 employés of both sexes, the sexes being separated from each other by a partition wall running through the center. In the rear of this dormitory it is proposed to lay out a small park for the use of the employés, with seats, walks and other means of recreation, which will be lighted by electricity. This park, which is about 200 yards in length, will extend back to the front of the power house and shops, which are on a line with the end of boiler house and of the supply department. As will be seen, the park is thus virtually closed on three sides. The buildings

included in the original contract were the boiler house, supply department, domestic department, and employé's dormitory. Plans for the shops were accepted and approved, but they were left out of the contract, in order to save money enough from the general construction fund to admit of putting down a sewer and securing the necessary water supply. These buildings will soon be under roof, and work will continue on the inside during the winter, so that they can be inspected by the general assembly, and we have no doubt that they will excite not only approval, but admiration.

A ravine separates the group of buildings just described from a plateau lying to the north and west, which contains about fifteen acres, and which will be available for the farm buildings, including the necessary horse and cow barns, carriage and wagon houses, sheds, piggery, poultry house, and separate residences for the farmer and engineer, to which will be attached buildings designed to be occupied by the working patients connected with the farm and the engineering department. Great pains has been taken to secure the best designs for the barns, especially the cow barn, upon the most approved models; and for suggestions with regard to this point acknowledgment of indebtedness should be made to the faculty of the Agricultural Department of the Wisconsin State University, and also to Mr. Gurler, of DeKalb county, a practical and successful dairyman running a farm for profit, who is a gentleman of liberal education and high scientific attainments. The large open space to the east of the group of domestic buildings will be occupied by detached wards for patients, surrounding a lawn not less than a quarter of a mile in width. It is proposed to improve this lawn and make of it a cultivated park. Near the center of it will be placed the administration building, which will be occupied by offices, and will contain no sleeping apartments, the officers being provided for elsewhere. It is believed that the abolition of the center building, common in most institutions, will obviate much of the social friction arising from the concentration of the officers and their families under a single roof, with unlimited opportunities for mutual observation and criticism. The administration building will be flanked by a general assembly hall, with a stage for theatrical entertainments, on one side, and by a general bathhouse for hydrotherapeutic treatment of patients on the other, to which will possibly be attached a general library and reading room for the use of patients during the day and of employé's and attendants at night. In the rear of the administration building will be the water tower, to which will probably be attached the fire department of the institution. The detached wards to be occupied by patients will accommodate, on an average, about fifty each, and they will be of dissimilar construction, according to the needs of the particular group of patients for which each of them is intended. Special provision will be made for violent and excited patients, for consumptive patients, for bedridden patients, for filthy and demented patients, for working patients, and for idle patients of the better class, accustomed to more refined surroundings—that class of patients who are the bane of every public institution for the insane, and who give the superintendent and his assistants more anxiety and trouble

than any other. It is impossible and unnecessary here to give detailed descriptions of these several buildings. Great pains has been taken to adapt them to their respective uses, and, it is hoped, with a considerable degree of success. Upon the ground now owned by the State it will be possible to make provision in these detached wards for one thousand patients. In order to provide for the other thousand, more land will have to be purchased. There is an adjoining tract of forty acres which is well adapted to this purpose and conveniently located with reference to the administration and domestic departments. At the extreme east end of the ground, beyond the wards occupied by patients, is to be placed a group of residences for the medical officers, of which one will be devoted to the superintendent, and the others to his assistant physicians. In the immediate vicinity of these residences will be placed the morgue and the pathological laboratory for scientific investigation and study, which will be out of sight of the patients, but can be readily reached by the medical staff when off duty, especially at night. In the rear of all these buildings are wooded ravines, which can be preserved in a state of nature, but slightly improved and made available as additional recreation grounds for the patients.

The system of sewage adopted contemplates the construction of sewage pits on another tract of forty acres lying partly in the edge of the bluff and partly at its foot, which it is desired to secure by purchase. The northwest corner of it is well adapted to the superintendent's residence and private grounds, and the hillside is suitable for the growth of vineyards and small fruits. It is proposed to heat the institution by a new system of enforced circulation of hot water, by means of a hot water pump, of sufficient capacity, placed in the boiler-house. This system has been in commercial operation for some years past in Toledo, Ohio, at LaPorte, Indiana, and elsewhere, and has given satisfaction. It presents many advantages, but need not here be discussed. The circulation of air in the buildings will be secured by electric fans placed beneath each of them. The buildings will be without basements, our experience at Kankakee having taught us that where basements are provided they will be utilized, and that they are unfit either for patients' day rooms, dining rooms, or for bathrooms and water-closets, the only uses to which they can be put.

It will be necessary to make a large appropriation for the purchase of land to be occupied as a farm. The tract in the river bottom, to which reference has already been made, is almost valueless for this purpose. The trustees are not allowed to sell it without express authority of the general assembly, which should possibly be granted them. All of the lands in the immediate vicinity of the asylum are coal lands, and can be purchased with or without the coal rights, but the prices which will be asked are likely to be in excess of the actual value of the land, since the owners will naturally be of the opinion that the State must have this land at any price that may be asked. As a precaution against over-valuation, options have been taken upon several tracts, a list of which, with the plats, the trustees are prepared to submit for examination. We are of the opinion that whatever land is required by the State, in case of a disagreement between

the purchaser and the seller, should be taken by condemnation, under the right of eminent domain, and we recommend that that right be conferred upon the trustees. It will then be necessary for them to have the money in hand, in order that they may make a legal tender of the price which they regard as a fair equivalent for the land desired, and if it is refused, the matter can be taken into court and the decision of the court will be binding upon both parties. It will not be necessary to purchase the coal rights under any portion of the land required, except the forty acres lying south of the westernmost forty upon which the boiler house is situated. It is proposed to occupy this forty by buildings. The amount of land needed is much larger than people unfamiliar with the wants of an institution would suppose. One of the great needs of a hospital for the insane is milk, in large quantities and of absolutely pure quality. As is well known, the infection of tuberculosis is easily carried from diseased cattle by means of bacteria in milk, and the insane are particularly liable to tuberculous diseases. It would be unsafe to rely upon the purchase of milk from dealers in the city or from farmers in the vicinity. The proper precautions to be taken against tubercular infection include the testing of the cattle for the presence of tuberculosis, and the most unremitting vigilance and scrupulous cleanliness in handling both the cows and the milk. The population of the asylum, including both patients and employes, will be about two thousand five hundred, and their wants can not be supplied by a herd of less than two hundred milch cows, for which proper pasturage must be provided. It will also be necessary to raise corn for ensilage, since the best authorities are generally agreed that no better milk-producing food can be fed to cattle in winter. Another large item to be considered is the necessity for raising vegetables and small fruits in abundance. The institution will have a large surplus of unemployed labor which can be utilized in this direction, and will, to that extent, relieve the State of the cost of support of this group of dependents. At Kankakee, where there are about two thousand patients, one hundred and sixty acres are occupied by a vegetable garden, including vineyards and berry patches. We estimate that the waste from the institution will feed, on an average, one hog to each eight or ten of the population, or in other words, that the piggery will have to accommodate from two hundred and fifty to three hundred swine. There is but little analogy between the experience and needs of an individual farmer, who has only his own family and dependents to provide for, and that of an institution, which is in itself a community larger than many incorporated villages and towns. While it might be possible to purchase corn for the use of the livestock upon the place, it is more convenient in practice to be able to raise at least a part of it. By so doing, the necessity for a biennial application to the general assembly for funds with which to purchase corn is avoided, and congenial and healthy occupation is furnished to a certain number of male patients, which is greatly to the advantage of their health, as well as that of the discipline of the institution. If we had the arbitrary power we should purchase land at the rate of one acre for each patient, or two

thousand acres in all, which would be much less than the per capita acreage upon most of our county farms. We do not, however, apprehend that the general assembly would be willing to do so much, but we insist that the amount of land required is not less than one-half an acre per person, or one thousand acres in all, and we recommend that an appropriation be made sufficient for this purpose. It might be divided in half, and five hundred acres purchased now, but it should be considered that the purchase and occupation by the State of a tract of this size will at once raise the value of all land in the vicinity, and that the price ultimately paid for a thousand acres will be greater than if the whole should be purchased at once.

We advise a change in the title of the institution. It appears to us both unscientific and cruel, to brand any portion of the insane as incurable. Cures do take place in many instances long after hope of recovery of reason has been practically abandoned. We should very much prefer the title, "Asylum for the Chronic Insane." The name "asylum" had better be retained, in order to distinguish between this institution and our hospitals for the insane.

As has been already pointed out, these hospitals are so situated with relation to each other and to the districts which they severally accommodate, that no substantial change can be made in the boundaries of the insane districts without putting certain counties to unnecessary expense and annoyance. The system of hospitals and hospital districts would be improved with a sixth hospital, to be placed on the eastern side of the State, somewhere near the center; but the Peoria asylum can never be made use of as a hospital for recent cases, because it is too near to Elgin, Watertown and Jacksonville, occupying a point about equidistant from each. The intention of the legislature in creating it was to fill it from all the counties in the State, each of which will be entitled at all times to have a number of patients in this institution proportioned to its population, as determined by the United States census, or by the vote at the last state election.

ABUSE OF STATE CHARITY.

We are of the opinion that there are in our state hospitals for the insane, and possibly in some of the other state institutions, many beneficiaries who, for one reason or another, are not entitled to retention in them. No rigid or precise medical definition of the term "insanity" is possible. The boundary lines which separate insanity proper from other allied nervous disorders are so vague as to be indistinguishable. The fact that the State provides gratuitous lodging, board and medical treatment for the insane, encourages the friends of people who are, for other reasons, a burden on their families, and on the communities in which they reside, to have them committed under this convenient and plausible disguise to a public charitable institution. This remark applies to idiots, lunatics, and men and women suffering from nervous exhaustion or incipient senile dementia. Under our present lunacy law, as revised in 1893, apparently no discretion is allowed to the officers in charge of the insane hos-

pitals of this State in the matter of the admission and retention of patients properly committed to them by the county courts. We suppose that the law is to be interpreted in the light of section 3 of the act to regulate the state charitable institutions, which provides that the trustees shall have power to discharge patients, and to refuse additional applications for admission to the hospitals under their care whenever, in their judgment, the interests of the institutions for the insane demand such discharge or refusal, and that in the admission and retention of patients, curable and recent cases shall have the preference over cases of long standing, and that violent, dangerous or otherwise troublesome cases shall have the preference over those of an opposite description. This is not the view, however, of the interpretation of that law which has been placed upon it in practice by the superintendents of our hospitals for the insane. The responsibility for the reception of improper patients must, therefore, be divided between the courts and the superintendents. The examination made by the county courts is often very superficial, and mistakes are undoubtedly made by them in many cases for want of accurate discrimination. There is also reason to believe that patients are committed by these courts who are not in fact residents of the State. This error or abuse is more likely to take place in the case of private than of county patients. There are, however, at the present time, not less than a dozen of such known to the authorities in charge of the institutions, in spite of the fact that the act to regulate the state charitable institutions provides that no resident of another State shall be received or retained in any of the state charitable institutions to the exclusion of any resident of the State of Illinois.

We suggest that it might be well to adopt a joint resolution, directing the medical superintendents of the hospitals at Elgin, Kankakee, Watertown, Jacksonville and Anna, together with the secretary of the state board of charities, to make a joint tour of inspection of the state hospitals for the insane, for the purpose of inquiring into the fact and extent of the abuse just indicated, and this commission so constituted should be authorized to recommend to the trustees of each of the state hospitals the discharge of all patients who, in the judgment of a majority of the visiting members, are improper cases to be retained and provided for at public expense. In this connection we may further remark that it is not necessary for the public safety that every insane person should be confined in an institution. There are certain types of insanity which are so mild and harmless that the patient's happiness would, in many cases, be promoted by granting him his liberty and permitting him to pursue his usual avocations in the community of which he is a member. The only cases of this sort which should be retained are such as have no possible means of support and are incapable of earning their own living.

NON-RESIDENT PATIENTS.

Patients who are not residents of the State of Illinois should not, of course, be discharged without being returned to their own homes, and this should be done in the first instance at the expense of the State, but the money so expended should be collected wherever practicable from the individuals and communities responsible for the support of the patient. This principle should be extended to all paupers. The right of a pauper to relief, under English law, is based upon what is technically known as his settlement, or permanent domicile. The law assumes that every human being is entitled to a living, which he must earn for himself if capable of so doing. Otherwise, he must be supported by his near relatives, and in the last resort, if incompetent to earn a living, and without relatives of sufficient pecuniary ability to support him, his claim lies against the community of which he is a member. The conditions of modern life are such that many persons have no place of permanent residence; in other words, no legal settlement in any particular county or town, and they have lived long enough within the limits of the State to acquire a general residence which would entitle them, if in necessitous circumstances, to be regarded as state, though not as local paupers. Distinction between these two classes of paupers is clearly marked in the statutes of Massachusetts and of New York. In each of these states the board of public charities acts as an overseer of the poor for state paupers, who are maintained at state expense, and an appropriation for this purpose is placed at the disposal of the state board. Some such arrangement will, sooner or later, be recognized to be a necessity in Illinois, with its great city of Chicago, through which strangers are forever drifting in search of employment, many of whom are destitute or likely to become a public charge. In the event of their being thrown upon the State for help, the first duty of the state authorities should be to make investigation as to their place of residence, and if found to have resided within the State for a term less than one year, they should be forcibly returned, if need be, to the state or nation from which they came, and which is under obligation to care for them. The adoption and enforcement of this system of dealing with non-resident paupers, whether found in state or county institutions, would not only diminish the burden of pauperism resting upon the present generation, but would check the growth of the pauper population in years to come, by stopping the supply at its fountain head, since every pauper man or woman is liable to become the father or mother of paupers, who multiply from generation to generation in geometrical proportion. This hereditary pauper population supplies a large number of inmates of our jails and penitentiaries, and vigorous measures should be taken to suppress its growth. It is probably not generally known that the government of the United States has enacted a statute, which will be found in the Supplement to the Revised Statutes of the United States, Volume 1, Chapter 551, bearing upon this subject.

The first section of the act, which was approved March 3, 1891, provides that the following classes of immigrants shall be excluded

from admission into the United States: All idiots, insane persons, paupers, or persons likely to become a public charge, persons suffering from a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease, persons who have been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, polygamists, and also any person whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another or who is assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown on special inquiry that such person does not belong to any of the foregoing excluded classes, or to the class of contract laborers excluded by the act of February 26, 1885.

Section 6 of the same act provides that any person who shall bring into or land in the United States, by vessel or otherwise, or who shall aid to bring into or land in the United States, by vessel or otherwise, any alien not lawfully entitled to enter the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 10 provides that all aliens who may unlawfully come into the United States shall, if practicable, be immediately sent back on the vessel by which they were brought in. The cost of their maintenance while on land, as well as the expense of the return of such aliens, shall be borne by the owner or owners of the vessel on which such aliens came.

Section 11 provides that any alien who shall come into the United States in violation of law may be returned, as by law provided, at any time within one year thereafter, at the expense of the person or persons, vessel, transportation company, or corporation bringing such alien into the United States, and if that can not be done, then at the expense of the United States; and any alien who becomes a public charge within one year after his arrival in the United States from causes existing prior to his landing therein, shall be deemed to have come in violation of law and shall be returned as aforesaid.

The execution of this and other statutes relating to immigration is entrusted to the Bureau of Immigration, of which, at the present time, Mr. Herman Stump is Commissioner-General. The attention of the state commissioners of public charities has been called within the past year to department circular No. 107, issued by the Bureau July 24, 1897, and they have been notified that the department will regard it as a favor if the commissioners will report at once any case of an alien immigrant becoming a public charge within the State of Illinois within one year after the date of his or her landing in the United States. Such immigrants can and should be returned to the countries from which they came, and expense saved to the State of Illinois and the several counties thereof.

Rule 7 of the circular in question provides that any alien immigrant who shall come into the United States in violation of law may be returned, as by law provided, within one year from the date of his arrival, at the expense of the person or persons, vessel, transportation company, or corporation bringing such alien; and any alien immigrant who shall become a public charge within one year after

his arrival, from causes existing prior to his landing, may be returned at the expense of said above named parties. The expense above mentioned shall include all expenses incurred for maintenance and transportation on land, after such cases are brought to the attention of the Bureau of Immigration, provided said Bureau, upon investigation, has ascertained the case to be one for deportation, and has so ordered.

Rule 8 reads as follows: Any immigrant who has been lawfully landed and has become a public charge within one year from date of landing, from accident or bodily ailment, or disease, or physical inability to earn a living, which is likely to be of a permanent character, shall be deported at the expense of the "immigrant fund," upon a proper case for relief being first established to the satisfaction of the Bureau of Immigration: *Provided*, said pauper immigrant is delivered at a port designated by the Bureau of Immigration, free of charge, and said "immigrant fund" shall be liable to pay any public or charitable institution fixed charges, agreed upon, for the care of any alien immigrant who has fallen into distress within and until the end of one year from the time of landing, and has become a public charge from above causes, from the date of notification to the Bureau of Immigration and establishment of said immigrant's right to relief.

INSANE DISTRICTS.

By the terms of an act approved June 1, 1889, the duty was devolved upon the state commissioners of public charities to determine the boundaries of the districts from which insane patients are committed to each of the State hospitals for the insane, and to fix the quota in the said hospitals of each county in the State. This law has operated very well, and no complaint has been received by us of injustice on our part in dealing with this delicate question. The quotas of the counties necessarily change as the capacity of the hospitals is enlarged, but until within the past year all calculations of quotas have been based upon the federal census of 1890. As is well known, the greater portion of the growth of the population of the State during the past decade has been in the county of Cook, and adherence to this basis of calculation appeared to us to work an injustice to the city of Chicago. For this reason, when the Western Hospital for the Insane at Watertown was ready for occupancy by 350 patients, we decided to make the apportionment upon the basis of the total vote cast for president of the United States at the election of 1896. The counties included in the Watertown district, by the action of the board taken March 14 1898, were Bureau, Henderson, Henry, Knox, Mercer, Rock Island, Warren and Whiteside. Whiteside county had formerly been in the Elgin district, and all the other counties named in the Jacksonville district. In order to adjust anew the boundaries of the districts and maintain equity between the counties in respect to their several quotas, we ordered the transfer of Shelby county from the Kankakee district to the Anna district, and the transfer of the counties of DeWitt, Macon, McLean and Piatt

from the Kankakee district to the Jacksonville district. Arrangements were made with the Chicago & Alton, the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads, by which five hundred and forty-three patients were transferred without difficulty or accident, at a total cost of \$2,287.99, of which \$1,150.71 was paid by the Western Hospital for the Insane, \$842.80 by the Eastern Hospital for the Insane, and \$294.48 by the Southern Hospital for the Insane. The expenditures on account of these transfers was charged to ordinary expense account, and increased by so much the per capita cost of maintenance in the institutions. It was then charged back to the individuals and counties affected by our order and collected from them as other debts due the state institutions are collected by law. This appears to us to be an act of injustice, since the entire State received the benefits of the changes made, and we recommend that the amounts named above be severally appropriated to the institutions specified, and that the trustees be directed to give the proper credit to the individuals and counties responsible for the clothing and incidental expenses of the patients transferred. We further recommend that inasmuch as the boundaries of the insane districts will require to be again readjusted when the hospital at Watertown shall have been completed, that an appropriation be included in the general appropriation bill for the purpose of meeting the expenses of transfers occasioned thereby.

As at present advised, we shall, so soon as the Western Hospital shall be ready for occupancy by 250 additional patients, (its full capacity), make the apportionment shown in the following schedule:

Schedule.

Counties.	Total vote for President. 1896.	Quotas.	North'rn Insane Hospital Elgin.	Eastern Insane Hospital Kanka- kee.	Western Insane Hospital Water- town	Central Insane Hospital Jackson- ville.	South'rn Insane Hospital Anna.
Adams	16,808	96	.....	.....	.....	96	.....
Alexander	4,643	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Bond	3,714	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Boone	3,846	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown	3,119	18	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
Bureau	9,722	55	.....	.....	55	.....	.....
Calhoun	1,986	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Carroll	4,890	28	.....	.....	28	.....	.....
Cass	4,464	25	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
Champaign	11,758	67	.....	67	.....	.....	.....
Christian	8,620	49	.....	.....	.....	49	.....
Clark	6,060	34	.....	34	.....	.....	.....
Clay	4,500	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Clinton	4,462	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Coles	8,633	49	.....	49	.....	.....	.....
Cook	379,608	2,158	608	1,434	116	.....	.....
Crawford	4,557	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Cumberland	3,990	23	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
DeKalb	7,734	44	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
DeWitt	5,028	29	.....	.....	.....	29	.....
Douglas	4,867	28	.....	28	.....	.....	.....
DuPage	5,971	34	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edgar	7,674	44	.....	44	.....	.....	.....
Edwards	2,458	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Effingham	4,913	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	28

Schedule—Continued.

Counties.	Total vote for President, 1896	Quotas.	North'n Insane Hospital Eigin.	Eastern Insane Hospital Kanka- kee.	Western Insane Hospital Water- town.	Central Insane Hospital Jackson- ville.	South'n Insane Hospital Anna.
Payette.....	6,522	37					37
Ford.....	4,406	25		25			
Franklin.....	4,297	24					24
Fulton.....	12,303	70				70	
Gallatin.....	3,579	20					20
Greene.....	6,413	36				36	
Grundy.....	5,439	31		31			
Hamilton.....	4,215	24					24
Hancock.....	9,008	51				51	
Hardin.....	1,690	10					10
Henderson.....	2,796	16			16		
Henry.....	9,355	53			53		
Iroquois.....	9,179	52		52			
Jackson.....	7,620	43					43
Jasper.....	4,653	26					26
Jefferson.....	6,307	36					36
Jersey.....	4,080	23				23	
Jo Daviess.....	6,158	35			35		
Johnson.....	3,484	20					20
Kane.....	17,347	99	99				
Kankakee.....	8,022	46		46			
Kendall.....	2,976	17	17				
Knox.....	11,397	65			65		
Lake.....	6,937	39	39				
LaSalle.....	20,047	114		114			
Lawrence.....	3,991	23					23
Lee.....	7,405	42	42				
Livingston.....	9,712	55		55			
Logan.....	6,967	40				40	
Macon.....	11,154	63				63	
Macoupin.....	10,708	61				61	
Madison.....	13,952	79					79
Marion.....	6,782	39					39
Marshall.....	4,161	24			24		
Mason.....	4,582	26				26	
Massac.....	2,938	17					17
McDonough.....	7,889	45				45	
McHenry.....	7,117	40	40				
McLean.....	16,712	95				95	
Menard.....	3,708	21				21	
Mercer.....	5,524	31			31		
Monroe.....	3,131	18					18
Montgomery.....	7,871	45				45	
Morgan.....	8,761	50				50	
Moultrie.....	3,820	22		22			
Ogle.....	8,529	43	43				
Peoria.....	19,898	113				113	
Perry.....	4,822	27					27
Piatt.....	4,600	26				26	
Pike.....	8,579	49				49	
Pope.....	2,942	17					17
Pulaski.....	3,253	18					18
Putnam.....	1,216	7			7		
Randolph.....	6,229	35					35
Richland.....	3,800	22					22
Rock Island.....	12,191	69			69		
Saline.....	4,933	28					28
Sangamon.....	17,934	102				102	
Schuyler.....	4,261	24				24	
Scott.....	8,890	16				16	
Shelby.....	7,925	45					45
Union.....	2,725	15			15		
Van Buren.....	17,583	100					100

Schedule—Concluded.

Countihs.	Total vote for President, 1896.	Quotas.	North'rn Insane Hospital Elgin.	Eastern Insane Hospital Kanka- kee.	Western Insane Hospital Water- town.	Central Insane Hospital Jackson- ville.	South'rn Insane Hospital Anna.
Stephenson	8,729	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tazewell	7,601	43	.....	.....	.....	43	28
Union	4,892	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermilion	14,825	64	.....	84	.....	.....	.....
Wabash	3,129	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Warren	6,144	35	.....	.....	35	.....	.....
Washington	4,411	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Wayne	6,079	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
White	6,235	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
Whiteside	8,524	48	.....	.....	48	.....	.....
Will	16,242	92	.....	92	.....	.....	.....
Williamson	5,637	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Winnebago	10,975	62	62	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodford	5,018	29	.....	.....	.....	39	.....
Totals	1,090,869	6,200	1,100	2,200	597	1,256	1,047

The only changes in the boundaries of the districts which will be necessary in consequence of this reapportionment will be the transfer of Clark county from the Anna to the Kankakee district, of Marshall, Putnam and Stark counties from the Jacksonville to the Watertown district, and of Jo Daviess and Carroll counties from the Elgin to the Watertown district. The counties in the Watertown district will not supply six hundred patients, and we have thought it advisable to allow the county of Cook to have and maintain in that institution one hundred and sixteen patients, who will probably be selected by the county court with reference to the medical prepossessions of their immediate relatives and friends, inasmuch as the Watertown hospital is and will probably remain under homeopathic control. This reapportionment will also necessitate a readjustment of the quotas of Cook county in the Elgin and Kankakee hospitals. The number of transfers thus rendered necessary is estimated at two hundred, and an appropriation of \$800 will probably cover the expense of making them.

INSANE CASES IN THE COUNTY COURTS.

The General Assembly in 1893 passed an act to revise the law in relation to the commitment and detention of lunatics. The 33d section provides that the administration and the enforcement of the laws relating to the insane of this State, and their treatment in or out of the hospitals or asylums for the insane, shall be entrusted to the state commissioners of public charities, and the 35th section requires the state commissioners to keep a record of the names of all persons adjudged to be insane, and of the orders respecting them by the judges of the county courts, copies of which orders must be furnished by the county clerks upon their application. Section 14 provides that the original statements and application for inquest, writs and returns made thereto, and reports of commissions or verdicts of juries, shall be filed with the clerk of the court, and a copy of the

finding, whether the person alleged to be insane be found to be insane or sane, and, if found to be insane, a copy of the medical certificate also, shall be in each case furnished to the state commissioners of public charities.

The law has been well complied with by clerks of the county courts, with few exceptions. One county, Pulaski, has neglected to obey it, notwithstanding repeated correspondence, calling the attention of the clerk to his duty as prescribed by statute. In the case of a number of counties much effort has been necessary on our part to secure the desired information. Attention is called to the requirement that the finding must be returned where the alleged lunatic is found upon inquiry to be not insane. The number of cases of this sort reported to this office is so small, probably not exceeding a dozen in the course of the last two years, that we have reason to believe that this provision has been overlooked. It was our purpose to have examined the insane dockets of the several county courts at the time of our visit to the county almshouses and jails, had not the pressure of work in the office and the want of a sufficient appropriation prevented us from making the visitation required by law, as has been elsewhere explained.

We submit for the information of the general assembly a table showing the number of cases tried in the county courts from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1898, so far as reported to us. The total number is 4,536, of which 3,369 were tried by jury, and 1,167 by commission; 2,625 were men, and 1,911 were women.

*Insane Cases Recorded in the Office of the State Board of Charities
from July 1, 1896 to July 1, 1898.*

Counties.	By Jury.	By Commission.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Adams.....	79	1	46	34	80
Alexander.....	1	19	4	11	20
Bond.....	6	8	6	8	14
Boone.....	7	•	1	6	7
Brown.....	5	6	8	3	11
Bureau.....	25	8	15	18	33
Calhoun.....	2	2	2	2	4
Carroll.....	2	5	3	4	7
Cass.....	6	•	4	2	6
Champaign.....	24	•	17	7	24
Christian.....	9	21	17	13	30
Clark.....	•	16	9	7	16
Clay.....	1	9	9	1	10
Clinton.....	1	9	5	5	10
Coles.....	•	30	15	15	30
Cook.....	2,162	16	1,274	904	2,178
Crawford.....	10	•	6	4	10
Cumberland.....	11	1	6	6	12
DeKalb.....	2	27	18	11	29
DeWitt.....	10	2	5	7	12
Douglas.....	14	2	8	8	16
DuPage.....	11	11	12	13	22
Edgar.....	•	31	17	14	31
Edwards.....	9	4	7	6	13
Effingham.....	•	17	7	10	17
Fayette.....	9	4	7	6	13
Ford.....	9	2	5	6	11
Franklin.....	2	15	8	9	17
Fulton.....	1	38	26	13	39
Gallatin.....	•	5	2	3	5
Greene.....	13	12	14	11	25

Insane Cases—Concluded.

Counties.	By Jury.	By Commission.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Grundy.....	23	.....	16	7	23
Hamilton.....	5	10	18	2	15
Hancock.....	13	16	16	13	29
Hardin.....	.....	4	2	2	4
Henderson.....	3	4	3	4	7
Henry.....	32	.....	18	14	32
Iroquois.....	7	35	26	16	42
Jackson.....	12	16	17	11	28
Jasper.....	12	.....	6	6	12
Jefferson.....	.....	25	12	13	25
Jersey.....	11	11	11	11	22
JoDavies.....	9	13	17	5	22
Johnson.....	7	4	5	6	11
Kane.....	31	53	49	35	84
Kankakee.....	.....	40	26	14	40
Kendall.....	4	2	3	3	6
Knox.....	64	1	44	21	65
Lake.....	22	1	12	11	23
LaSalle.....	54	33	39	48	87
Lawrence.....	3	5	3	4	7
Lee.....	19	9	15	13	28
Livingston.....	32	1	23	10	33
Logan.....	3	11	7	7	14
Macon.....	13	25	22	16	38
Macoupin.....	10	19	16	13	29
Madison.....	30	8	25	13	38
Marion.....	5	18	13	10	23
Marshall.....	3	1	4	.....	4
Mason.....	12	1	6	7	13
Massac.....	2	5	4	3	7
McDonough.....	.....	23	17	6	23
McHenry.....	24	1	13	12	25
McLean.....	58	8	37	29	66
Menard.....	10	5	7	8	15
Mercer.....	24	.....	16	8	24
Monroe.....	5	.....	4	1	5
Montgomery.....	7	10	8	9	17
Morgan.....	42	1	29	14	43
Moultrie.....	1	20	11	10	21
Ogle.....	1	17	12	6	18
Peoria.....	23	49	36	36	72
Perry.....	1	14	8	7	15
Piatt.....	.....	14	6	8	14
Pike.....	17	19	22	14	36
Pope.....	8	1	4	5	9
*Pulaski.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam.....	.....	2	2	.....	2
Randolph.....	1	12	6	7	13
Richland.....	11	2	8	5	13
Rock Island.....	28	6	25	9	34
Saline.....	.....	13	6	7	13
Sangamon.....	43	17	37	23	60
Schuyler.....	.....	9	6	3	9
Scott.....	2	6	5	3	8
Shelby.....	15	15	17	13	30
Stark.....	1	6	3	4	7
St. Clair.....	.....	51	29	22	51
Stephenson.....	15	10	16	9	25
Tazewell.....	24	.....	9	15	24
Union.....	1	22	15	9	24
Vermilion.....	4	46	31	19	50
Wabash.....	7	.....	6	1	7
Warren.....	8	20	16	12	28
Washington.....	10	1	8	3	11
Wayne.....	9	4	7	6	13
White.....	3	13	11	5	16
Whiteside.....	5	13	11	7	18
Will.....	58	1	29	30	59
Williamson.....	.....	15	10	5	15
Winnebago.....	22	8	16	14	30
Woodford.....	10	.....	5	5	10
Totals.....	3,369	1,167	2,625	1,911	4,536

*No reports sent to this office.

Until the passage of the act to revise the law in relation to the commitment and detention of lunatics, there was but one legal method of determining the insanity of a supposed lunatic, namely, by the verdict of a jury. The act in question provides that inquests in lunacy shall be by jury—this is the general rule—but when no jury is demanded and the circumstances of the case are such that there appears to the judge to be no occasion for the impaneling of a jury, or that a trial by jury would for any reason be inexpedient or improper, the judge may appoint a commission of two qualified physicians in regular and active practice, who are residents of the county, to be chosen by himself on account of their known competency and integrity, who shall make a personal examination of the patient and file with the clerk of the court a report in writing, verified by affidavit, of the result of their inquiries, together with their conclusions and recommendations. The interrogatories to be answered are the same, whether the inquest is made by jury or by commission. The judge has the same power to act upon the report of a commission, or to set it aside, if unsatisfactory, that he has with respect to the verdict of a jury. An examination of the table in detail will show that there is a wide difference of opinion among the judges of county courts in this state as to the comparative advantages of the two forms of inquest.

There are twelve counties in which no case has been tried by a commission, namely, Boone, Cass, Champaign, Crawford, Grundy, Henry, Jasper, Mercer, Monroe, Tazewell, Wabash and Woodford.

There are fifteen counties in which no case has been tried by a jury, namely, Clark, Coles, Edgar, Effingham, Gallatin, Hardin, Jefferson, Kankakee, McDonough, Piatt, Putnam, Saline, Schuyler, St. Clair and Williamson.

In Cook county 2,162 cases were tried by jury, and only 16 by commission. Omitting this county, the number of cases tried by jury was 1,207, and by commission, 1,151, or very nearly the same. The results, so far as we are informed, or have reason to believe, have been identically the same, with respect to the righteousness of the decisions arrived at. No complaints have been made to this office from any quarter of the findings, either by jury or by commission, in any county in the State. The question of method, therefore, resolves itself into one of humanity on the one hand, and comparative cost on the other.

The quarterly statements submitted by the state hospitals for the insane during the past two fiscal years, ending June 30, 1898, show that the number of new cases during this period was 3,389, and of former cases readmitted, 613; total, 4,002. The cases readmitted are supposed to be chiefly, or altogether, the return of patients temporarily absent on parole. The law provides in section 22, that the trustees may release patients on parole, for any term not exceeding three months, and if not returned to the institution within that period, a new order of commitment from the county judge shall be necessary in order to the readmission of any such paroled patient to the institution, and the court may make such order on the old

verdict, if satisfied that the patient in question is still insane. We have not failed in a single instance to trace back to the court every patient admitted to either of the state hospitals for the insane, with the exception of Pulaski county. Assuming, therefore, that the record contained in the foregoing table is complete, and that all patients newly committed by order of any court are regarded by the institutions as new admissions, it will appear, by deducting 3,389, the number of such admissions, from 4,536, the number of cases tried, that 1,147 alleged lunatics must have been otherwise disposed of. Section 11 of the lunacy act provides that the court may dispose of a person adjudged to be insane by commitment to a hospital or asylum for the insane, public or private, within the limits of this State, or to a county insane asylum or insane department of a county almshouse in the county where such alleged insane person resides, or by remanding him to the custody of his friends. It is probable that nearly all, if not all, of the 1,147 cases in question were committed to a private hospital for the insane, or to a county insane asylum or insane department of a county almshouse. The majority of these cases must have been in Cook county, where commitments to the county insane asylum at Dunning are of weekly occurrence.

The law further provides that when a patient who has not recovered his reason is discharged from any state hospital for the insane, the county judge shall make some proper order as to the disposition of the said patient when so discharged, which order shall be entered of record, and a copy furnished to the medical superintendent of the hospital, and to the state commissioners of public charities. The theory of the law is that the persons adjudged to be insane are in the constructive custody of the county court, wherever they may be found, so long as their insanity continues, in order that they may not be in any wise restrained of their liberty without due process of law; that is to say, a judicial order. The county judges are ex-officio the guardians of the persons of the insane of this State, and that supervision of the operation of the law is confided to the state commissioners of public charities, who must see that its provisions are duly enforced. We have, however, received comparatively few copies of the orders of the courts, made subsequent to the discharge of patients still insane.

It is evident that the enforcement of this statute entails an amount of labor and expense, small in the aggregate, but beyond the power of the state board, as at present provided with funds and clerical force. The work of the office has increased to such an extent that it is impossible to do it thoroughly and completely without the services of an additional clerk, for which we make formal request, and an item providing for the same will be inserted in the general appropriation act to be submitted by the Secretary of State.

CHILDREN OF THE STATE.

We desire at this time to renew our recommendation that the general assembly should make some provision for the care of the

destitute, neglected and dependent children of the State. Few subjects of greater importance than this can demand the attention of any government.

The child is the material of which men and women, whether good or bad, are made. The process of development of character is not mechanical, but it may be compared to the manufacture of earthenware or porcelain from clay, by means of the potter's wheel and furnace. No matter how fine the clay may be, or how well it may be modeled upon the wheel, if not fired, it remains dry earth, and it may be ruined in the firing. It is in the home that infant character is molded, and fixed by the heat of family affection; so that a child without a home, or in a home which fails to fulfill its proper function, is in a deplorable condition and greatly to be pitied.

Thoughtless people may imagine that a child deprived of its natural protectors will receive care and guardianship from some benevolent person who witnesses the child's distress, and that private and individual charity is adequate to all the demands which may be made upon it in this regard. Such a belief may afford fictitious comfort to those who chance to entertain it, but its tendency is to paralyze systematic and adequate effort for the salvation of all the children who are in need of a savior. This easy optimism is in effect a malign form of selfish indifference to the welfare of others and of the community at large.

There are at the present moment in the State of Illinois, especially in the city of Chicago, thousands of children in need of active intervention for their preservation from physical, mental and moral destruction. Such intervention is demanded, not only by sympathetic consideration for their well-being, but also in the name of the commonwealth, for the preservation of the State. If the child is the material out of which men and women are made, the neglected child is the material out of which paupers and criminals are made. The highest practical result of fully developed intelligence, either in the individual or in the community, is the prevention of waste, to which culture has an instinctive aversion. And what greater waste can there be, than waste of human material? It is more than foolish, it is criminal. It must further be remembered that every child allowed to grow up in ignorance and vice, and so to become a pauper or a criminal, is liable to become in turn the progenitor of generations of criminals. From the point of view of political economy alone, without reference to humanitarian or ethical considerations, the cost of negligence of this sort is beyond computation, and it tends to increase in geometrical ratio. The small amount which is saved by the policy of non-intervention draws a heavy rate of interest, and society must, in the end, pay the account, principal and interest, in full. In the court of divine justice judgment is rendered against it, and nature has provided means by which this judgment will invariably be enforced and the debt paid to the utmost farthing. Nature is inexorable, and she never accepts any plea, however plausible, in abatement of her demands.

The supply of dependent children is kept up and their number continually augmented in various ways. There are the illegitimate children of the world, whose parents are unable to acknowledge them without shame and the loss of social prestige, many of whom are passionate but destitute of natural affection, and the little stranger, ushered without its consent into a world of which it knows nothing, but which is intensely prejudiced against it, is left upon the door-step of a stranger, or in the revolving cradle of an asylum for foundlings, without resources and without friends, to buffet fate successfully or unsuccessfully as it may happen. Then there are the orphan children, whose parents, had they lived, would have provided them with shelter and all the necessities of life, including public school education, but they have been prematurely cut off by disease or accident, leaving no estate. The mute appeal embodied in the very existence of these little ones is irresistible. A third group of dependent children includes the offspring of the very poor. There are many families in which the widowed or deserted mother is unable at the same time to earn a living and to give to her babes the personal care and attention which they require. She finds it difficult to obtain employment, even at day labor, because her infant is in the way and an unwelcome inmate of the household of her employer. If she goes out, she must leave it alone or entrust it to the kind care of some neighbor, possibly as poor as herself. If she remains at home for the purpose of caring for it, she is deprived, for the most part, of an opportunity to gain a livelihood, and so becomes dependent upon charity, if not an actual beggar. The neglect of children of this class has a tendency to beget pauperism in the reversionary line, that is, to reduce the parent to the condition of pauperism. The same remark applies to some other forms of misfortune, for instance, where a child is an imbecile, or deformed, or hopelessly crippled. Closely allied to the group of half-orphans just mentioned is another group of children, who are in a more deplorable situation still, namely, the children of drunken fathers, who contribute nothing to the support of the family, but absorb the petty income of the wife and mother, and, if money is not furnished them upon demand, take it by force, and vent their anger upon the innocent victims of brutal intemperance and profligacy in the form of blows and kicks, converting the home, which should be the abode of love, into a veritable hell. Of all the forms of poverty and distress, this is the one which occasions the greatest perplexity on the part of practical philanthropists who wish to administer charity without at the same time doing an injury to its recipients.

Thus far we have spoken of homeless children only; but there are other children equally deserving of our compassion, and equally in need of intervention for their salvation, who are the inmates of what may be termed unfit homes, that is to say, of families in which they are cruelly treated, or, on account of the depravity of their parents, are subjected to influences which will certainly corrupt them in early life and possibly bring them at last to the penitentiary or the gallows. The forms of brutality on the part of parents are many, and among

them should be included enforced beggary on the part of children, or the compulsory occupation of children in pursuits and avocations nearly allied to beggary.

The most difficult problem which modern civilization is called to solve, is that of preventing the growth of pauperism and crime. The triumph of democracy, with its deep sense of individual responsibility and of the obligation of every man to take care of himself; the rise of the humanitarian sentiment, which aims to give to the unfortunate an equal chance with the fortunate in the struggle for existence; and, above all, the rapid evolution of the modern industrial system, under which the place of human activity and skill is largely supplied by harnessing and utilizing the forces of nature; are so many influences, which, if not counteracted, promote their growth. The science of political economy, which was originally devoted to the discussion of the production and consumption of wealth, is now engaged in the seemingly hopeless effort to formulate the principles which should govern the distribution of wealth, in order to afford the largest amount of enjoyment to the largest number possible. It no longer deals with human beings as mechanical abstractions, but has learned to take account of their sensibilities, to recognize their rights, and to be influenced by ethical as well as by economic considerations. Its more or less openly avowed aim, visionary as it may appear, is the abolition of poverty; but no practical means for its accomplishment has yet been suggested or is likely soon to be discovered. Amid all the confusion of thought on the subject however, one thing is clear, namely, that poverty and crime must be fought in their beginnings. It is cheaper and more effective to prevent the demoralization of youth, than it is to restore lost manhood in later years, or to repair the ravages of fully developed and persistent indolence, beggary and theft. The only hope of the nation is in the proper care of its children, and it is the first duty of the government to provide for such care in the natural home, where that is possible, and if not, then elsewhere, and by some other agency than that of the child's immediate family.

The creation and maintenance of the public school system is a long step in this direction. It needs, however, to be supplemented by a compulsory education law which is capable of enforcement, and it is a question whether any such law can be practically enforced without the help of truant or parental schools, for idlers and the incorrigible. But what do we mean by education? Not merely information, not filling the mind of a child with the raw material of thought in such form and quantity as to render him incapable of digesting and assimilating it. Education is rather the process by which we secure the complete and symmetrical unfolding and increase of all his powers of body, mind and heart. The proper function of an educational system in a free state is the preparation of youth for the discharge of all the duties of citizenship, including obedience to law, self-support and self direction.

The advance of civilization, in which civil liberty plays so large a part, has been secured, as history teaches us, by no other means or agency than by the development in civilized and enlightened com-

munities of the power of self-control. In proportion as the human race has acquired this power, the bonds of despotism have been broken. Mankind, or any portion of it, which is incapable of self-control, requires the strong hand of extraneous control, for the preservation of social order and the peace and security of the community. An attentive study of the so-called social organism reveals the fact that all social institutions—the family, the tribe, the church, the state, and many others which might be named—have as their ultimate end this primary purpose, namely, to prepare those who are trained under them in the first place to habits of obedience, and at a later period to fit them for a larger measure of individual freedom, by developing in them the power of self-control. The men who make failures of their lives are those who are deficient in this power, and its loss, if carried beyond a certain point in any given direction, necessitates the seclusion of the weakling from society, for his own good and that of the social whole. This is the reason why charitable and penal institutions are organized and maintained in all civilized countries. The drunkard cannot govern his appetites, nor the debauchee, his passions, nor the idiot his thoughts and actions, nor the lunatic his imagination and his temper, nor the pauper his indolence and improvidence, nor the criminal his propensity to commit acts of depredation and violence. When the deterioration of character has so far progressed in any member of any of the classes just named, that he can no longer adapt himself to the demands of social life, but on the contrary becomes a social nuisance, if not a social peril, society thrusts him forth from its bosom and shuts him up in an institution. The purpose of these institutions, all of which are purely artificial communities, is to restore the victim of self-indulgence to a normal condition of self-control, if that be possible, and if not, then retain him where he can do no social injury, and where his infirmities, physical, mental or moral, will occasion the least irritation and pecuniary loss to the community of which he is by birth or residence a member. The necessity for these institutions would be greatly diminished, if all children were trained in habits of self-control from their earliest years.

In the majority of the States which compose the Union, especially at the north, where the blighting influence of slavery has not been felt, and where the social and political organization of the community is, for that reason more advanced, more complex, and more effective, these and other like considerations have led to the adoption of systematic efforts for the salvation of children who, if left to themselves, would in all human probability go to destruction. The experience of the States which have led the way in improved methods of dealing with the mass of social savages, has been a useful guide to those who have followed, by pointing out the mistakes which result from experiments in the wrong direction. In this regard the State of Illinois is far in the rear of every other State of approximately equal magnitude and importance.

It might be supposed, as has been already intimated, that no demand exists for the intervention of the State in the work of child-saving, in view of the spontaneity in this country of private benevo-

lence. There are, of course, but three possible agencies in the work of saving children, namely, private benevolence, the church, and the State. Two opposite tendencies are forever apparent in all human activity; a tendency to individualism on the one hand, and a tendency to organization on the other. Both are essential. They supplement each other. However perfect an organization may be, its ends are accomplished, in the last analysis, only by the efforts of individuals, as for instance, in a battle, where every man who falls is pierced by a bullet or a bayonet, or a sword in the hands of an individual, and yet the fact that every man has a gun and sword and uses it, is no bar to the association of soldiers in regiments and their control by officers of the line and staff. Similarly it has been found by experience in child-saving work that the efforts of individuals working alone are not adequate to accomplish the desired result, but that they must be associated for this purpose. Accordingly we find societies in existence and in active operation for the care of children by means of institutions, and, without institutions, by placing them out in private families by adoption or otherwise. Each of these organizations, however powerful, is limited in its resources and its opportunities for usefulness. The only two organizations which claim to be universal and permanent are the church and the State, divided as each of these is in fact. The church regards the care of the poor and the unfortunate, especially of children, as a religious duty, while the State regards it as a political obligation. But the church must depend for means to carry on this work upon the gifts of the benevolent, just as private charity does, since it cannot make and collect assessments upon its members, while the State, on the contrary, possesses the power of imposing and collecting taxes, and the entire resources of the commonwealth are at its command. The three agencies here spoken of are in no sense mutually exclusive or antagonistic to each other. There is room for all of them. The church and the State alike rejoice in the benevolent activity of individuals. The State in particular is willing that the church should do for destitute and dependent children all that it can and will. But it must be evident that, after private and ecclesiastical charity have done all in their power, there remains something for the State to do, if all the dependent children of the State are to be reached and cared for.

The charitable work of the State has everywhere been carried on, for the most part, by means of institutions, such as schools, hospitals and asylums. The necessity for institutions is obvious, in view of what has been said above with reference to the general character of the majority of their inmates and their attitude toward society. The State has classified the subjects of its institutional care, according to the character of their infirmity, in establishments for the insane, for idiots, for criminals of different grades, and so forth. The only description of institutions in which no attempt at classification is made, is found in our almshouses, which, as every one will admit, are wholly unfit places for the reception and care of children. But the artificial character of institutional life is such, that it has come to be a proverb that institutions are necessary evils, and a

reaction in public opinion and sentiment has set in, which seeks to replace them, as far as possible, by simpler and more natural instrumentalities. The attitude of a child toward society can hardly be said to be one of antagonism. Every child is dependent, even the children of the wealthy. Dependence is a child's natural condition. To receive his support at the hands of another does not strike him as unnatural, but quite the reverse. He has a right to expect it, and if he does not receive it from his parents or immediate relatives, he has a right to expect it from others, acting for themselves or for the community as a whole. Such aid given to the child does not pauperize him. If it is withheld, what can be more natural than that he should perceive, in the aversion of the world toward himself, a reason for helping himself by theft or by imposture? The antagonism of society to him may make him the antagonist of society, but he will not become such otherwise. The reason for placing a lunatic or an idiot or a criminal in an institution, therefore, does not apply to him. If cared for in this way, it is not because society wishes to thrust him out of its bosom, but because this appears to be the most convenient, economical and efficient method of caring for him. The reaction, however, against the admitted evils of institution life in general, has of late years brought into prominence the question, whether, after all, this is the best method of providing for dependent children. The influence of this discussion is apparent in the variety of systems of providing for them adopted by different States.

The one point upon which all authorities are agreed, is that no child should be allowed to remain in an almshouse in association with adult paupers, sane or insane, of whom many are vicious, and some have a criminal history. The only exception to this principle is where a child of tender years ought not to be torn from the arms of its mother. The first step, therefore, in devising a scheme of public care for dependent children is the prohibition of their reception or retention in almshouses. Laws to this effect are found upon the statute-books of many States. We regret to say that Illinois is, in this regard, an exception, and we ought to add, a shameful exception.

If children of this class are not to be treated as common paupers and compelled to herd with adult paupers, then some other provision must be made for them. In the State of New York they can be taken from the almshouses and placed in private charitable institutions for children, at public expense. In the State of California payments are made directly from the state treasury to private institutions, for the care of dependent children. It must be apparent, upon very slight reflection, that the adoption of this system gives to the institutions to which the children are assigned a pecuniary interest in its perpetuation and extension. An institution, although its purpose may be charitable, is, nevertheless, a business enterprise, and from a business point of view, the excellence of its management depends upon the relation between its income and its expenditure, or between the cost and amount of the manufactured product. The larger the number of children in an institution, the smaller will be its per capita

cost. The managers and employes of a business concern live off the profits of the establishment, and the more money comes into their hands, the larger will be the number of employes, and their salaries and wages may vary according to the magnitude of the responsibilities which they assume. Consequently, where children are maintained in private institutions at public expense, it is reasonable to suspect the existence of a tendency, on the part of those who have them in charge, to admit children who might be as well or better cared for elsewhere, and to retain them after they should have been discharged. The undue percentage of children in the private charitable institutions of New York and California goes to show that this suspicion is warranted. In both States there has been loud and long complaint that the system is overdone and has grown to be an abuse, if not a public scandal.

The States of Connecticut, Ohio and Indiana have adopted a different system, namely, the creation of county homes for children, which are owned and controlled by the counties. The complication between public and private control is thus eliminated, but the practical result is the same in kind, though not in degree. These county homes tend to fill up with children whom the managers are loath to discharge, and year by year the percentage of children in institutions increase with continually augmenting velocity. In Indiana, recent legislation has sought to check this tendency and to encourage the placing of children in private families, rather than in institutions. The law has been so short a time in operation, that its working is not yet fully demonstrated, but its friends claim that it has had a good effect.

In Massachusetts, where there was formerly a state primary school for pauper children, at Monson, the gradual development of a system of placing out children under the supervision of the board of state charities has so far obviated the necessity for this establishment that it has been discontinued.

In Michigan the legislature has created a state school for dependent children at Coldwater, which has been the model for similar institutions in the State of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Kansas. It is designed to be merely a receiving and distributing depot into which dependent children are gathered from all portions of the state and from which they are sent to private homes as soon as such homes can be found for them, and they can be prepared to go to the homes to which they are assigned. The operation of this school and of similar schools in other States has been preëminently satisfactory, and we have no hesitation in saying that, in our judgment, it is the best system for the state care of dependent children which has yet been devised. We wish that it might be imitated in Illinois.

In this State all that has thus far been done is the passage of two acts, one in 1879 authorizing the governor to designate certain private charitable institutions as industrial schools for girls, and the

other in 1883 conferring upon him like authority to designate industrial schools for boys, to which dependent children found in the various counties of the State may be and are committed by the county courts, and, when so committed, the institutions are authorized to collect from the counties from which the children are sent the sum of ten dollars per month for each boy or girl so committed. These schools are subject to the inspection of the state commissioners of public charities in the same manner and to the same extent as are the state charitable institutions. There are two industrial schools for boys and two for girls in Cook county, a Protestant school for boys, at Glenwood; a Roman Catholic school for boys, under the care of the Christian Brothers, at Feehanville; a Protestant school for girls, at Evanston; and a Roman Catholic corporation, called the industrial school for girls, in Chicago, which places children out in convents under contract, a part of them being sent to the House of the Good Shepherd, and others to St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum. There is also a similar industrial school for girls at Peoria, known as the Home of Blessing. That these schools have done a good work so far as it has gone is true, but the number of children maintained in them is very far below the demand for public care. The price charged to the counties for the maintenance and education of inmates of these industrial schools, while it can not be said to be extravagant, is nevertheless a bar to their general acceptance and usefulness. In one of the interior counties of this State, when an attempt was made to send a boy to Glenwood, for whom it seemed difficult if not impossible to find a suitable home, the county judge refused to make the necessary order, upon the express ground that there were at least one hundred boys in the county in equally distressing circumstances, for whom equal care was demanded, and that if he should send them all to Glenwood, it would mean a bill of annual expense to the county of \$12,000, which he did not feel authorized to incur. The same reason has, no doubt, operated on the minds of other judges. A cheaper system of public care is therefore imperatively demanded.

The controversy between the advocates of institution care for children and the friends of the placing-out system is one in which the whole truth is not on either side. The choice between these systems is largely a question of the balance of advantages, advantages in one direction being sacrificed for the sake of advantages in another. We have already referred to the fact that character in a child requires for its development a home; and that, where a natural home is lacking, a substitute for it must be provided; and that the more nearly the substitute approaches the description of a true home, the more certainly will it achieve the task of forming in the child such a character as will enable it to take its proper place in society and perform the duties which devolve upon every citizen of the State. We have also said that institution life is essentially artificial. What is a home? It is not merely a place of shelter, with no actual bond of union between its inmates. In a true home the members of the family are bound to each other by strong ties of mutual affection. It is charac-

terized by mutual helpfulness and self-sacrifice. It reproduces in miniature the life of the external world, and the relations of its inmates to each other are what they will be to society at large, in later years. It is a workshop, a training school, where the daily practice of the duties of the household prepares the child for the discharge of duty upon a larger scale. There are comparatively few institutions which fulfill this description of a home. In an institution the sexes are separated from each other, and the mutually modifying influence of association of children of opposite sex during the unconscious years of childlike innocence is lost. The children lack the free and familiar access to the heads of the institution, which children in ordinary life enjoy with their natural parents. The whole establishment is governed by routine and by system, and is deficient in the flexibility which is necessary in order to adapt it to the various wants of children of dissimilar temperament, with individual needs. The work of the establishment is largely done by hired labor and by the aid of machinery. The children are not allowed to go out of bounds, and do not mix with other children of the neighborhood, in school or at play. As some one has said, they are taught to move at the sound of a bell or of a whistle, and, when the bell or whistle does not sound, they do not know what to do. Instead of being fitted to take their places in the work-a-day world, they are unfitted, by their lack of ordinary experience, for it. The principle of self-reliance is not developed in them, and they do not attain to the power of self-control and self-direction, the importance of which has been pointed out, to anything like the same extent to which they might have attained, had their experience more fully resembled that of ordinary children in the ordinary relations of life. The authorities in charge of the institution feel this, at least in their subconsciousness, to such an extent that they are very reluctant, often, to send their children away or expose them to temptations for which they are certainly unprepared. They accordingly desire to retain them as long as possible, first to the age of puberty, and then during their minority. As a rule, the longer children are held in an institution, the worse it is for them. The sooner they are placed out, the better.

On the other hand it is claimed, with justice, that there are children for whom private homes can not be found, for instance, mental imbeciles, or moral perverts, or helpless cripples, and that children picked up off the public streets in a state of destitution are frequently not in a condition to be sent to a private home without a period of preliminary preparation. They need first to be washed and dressed, and taught habits of obedience, and possibly trained in certain simple domestic duties, which will recommend them to the families to which they are sent. The advocates of the placing-out system do not deny the truth of these assertions. On the contrary, that system recognizes the necessity for the provision of a permanent place of refuge for children who can not sustain normal relations to society, as well as the necessity for the provision of a temporary refuge and training school for children in custody, while awaiting the moment when they can be safely placed out, after a suitable home shall have been found for each of them.

There has also been much dispute as to the number of children who can successfully be placed out in any given community. On the one hand it is contended that the supply of suitable homes is insufficient, when compared with the number of children who need care; and, on the other, that the supply of suitable homes is in excess of the demand. Probably the point of this discussion lies in the definition of a suitable home. There are many applications sent in annually to the managers of institutions, for children to be adopted or apprenticed, as the case may be, which no true friend of children would, after proper investigation, think of granting. Some of the applicants are of bad moral character, others are incompetent, and others still wish to make little drudges and slaveys of the children for whom they apply, and thus to save the expense of an additional farm-hand or house servant. It is absolutely essential to any wise system of placing out, that every applicant for a child should be thoroughly investigated in advance, and the character of the home fully known before any child is sent to it. It is, moreover, evident that some children will do well in one household and not in another. It is, therefore, necessary to make frequent visits to children who are placed out, during the first few months of their new relations and experience, in order to determine whether the child is adapted to the home and the home to the child; if not, it should be removed and placed elsewhere. In some instances two or three trials are necessary, before the right home is found. But those who have had the largest experience in placing out, and whose testimony must be accepted as true, say that there are homes enough, in which all children who need a home can be placed, if sufficient pains is taken to find them. There are many childless couples, and many homes in which death has removed a little one, whom the bereaved parents ardently desire to replace by another. There are also fatherly men and motherly women who are both able and willing to enlarge their home circle by taking in a forlorn waif or orphan, and who will do their full duty by him; who will treat him as they treat their own children, and who will consider the love and affection which he returns and the labor which he performs in the house and workshop or upon the farm as an adequate compensation for this social service. It is especially easy to place out children in infancy, and many such babies are adopted and become the heirs of their adopted parents' estate. It is more difficult to find places for older children, unless they have reached an age at which they can perform substantially the work of a grown man or woman. But every child successfully placed out is a child saved, more surely saved than if he had been committed to an institution; and, as has been said, the institutions do not fully cover the ground and meet the existing demand. This is especially true in Illinois.

The economy of the placing-out system is one of its chief recommendations. It is not its highest recommendation, but it needs to be taken into account, if we desire to save all the children of the State, which it is admitted that we can not do by means of the existing industrial schools. Many children will be taken without charge. But even if it should be necessary in some cases to pay a small week-

ly stipend for the care of dependent children in private homes, the cost of their maintenance upon this plan would be far less than in institutions at the rate of ten dollars a month. Or, if not, better value would be received for the money.

We earnestly recommend to the general assembly the creation in Illinois of a state board of childrens' guardians, upon which should be conferred all the powers necessary to enable them to rescue every child in the State exposed to destruction through neglect or abuse; and whatever amount of money is necessary for the accomplishment of this purpose should be freely appropriated, since full value will be received in return for every penny of it. It will be a saving of expense in the long run; and no money is better expended, than that which is devoted to the prevention of crime and pauperism, and the manufacture of good citizens out of raw material in the form of dependent children.

THE CARE OF EPILEPTICS.

Of all the misfortunes that can overtake a human being, perhaps none is more to be dreaded than epilepsy. The idiot is unconscious of his physical and mental limitations. The lunatic believes in his delusions and regards his erratic impulses as natural and right, but the epileptic lives in a state of perpetual alternation between unconsciousness and intelligent self-consciousness. He has not necessarily lost his faculties of body or mind, but is haunted by the continual fear of a recurrent attack, and he knows that these attacks are for him not only an occasion of suffering, but of danger. He may fall into the fire, or into the water, or he may break a limb in falling, or in a paroxysm of epileptic mania he may be seized with a destructive impulse to kick, strike, bite, or even to kill those nearest and dearest to him; and he is disqualified by his malady from obtaining or retaining remunerative employment. As a child, he is an object of aversion to his fellows, who shun or make sport of him and regard him as a fool. As a man, there is no place for him in the world. He is not wanted where there is machinery, for he might be caught in it, nor where there are others employed at work at manual labor in the same shop, because they will seek employment elsewhere if he remains. Nothing is more unpleasant or painful than the spectacle of an epileptic in a convulsion. His disease is progressive in its character. The frequency and severity of the attacks increase from year to year, unless kept down by the operation of powerful narcotics, which impair his digestion and take away his appetite, so that he becomes anæmic and enfeebled. There is ordinarily little or no hope of his permanent recovery. It is impossible for him to remain alone, and the time of some other person is wholly taken up in watching and waiting upon him. The depression of spirits which accompanies the disease communicates itself to the other members of the family, who become hopeless and discouraged. An epileptic and his attendant are perhaps never together equal to more than one full man, and often not so much as that. Private charity can do nothing for him. His only hope is in the intervention of the State for his

relief. On this subject we call attention to the accurate and touching account of the condition and history of twenty-five epileptic patients by Dr. Hugh T. Patrick, of Chicago, as described by him in a paper prepared for the state conference of charities, at Kankakee in November, which will be found in the appendix to this report. It appears to us that no member of the legislature can read it without feeling the importance of making special provision for this helpless class of sufferers.

The peculiarity of the epileptic state consists largely in the fact that while the helpless victim is unfitted for a life of solitude, or even of association with those free from the disease, he can be made reasonably happy, contented and useful in a colony composed wholly of epileptics. Such colonies have been established in New York and in Ohio in this country, and are founded upon the model of the original epileptic colony at Bielefeld in Germany. In such a colony an epileptic child can attend school, and an epileptic adult can be usefully and remuneratively employed in farming, gardening, or working at his acquired trade, whatever that may be. Epileptics have a wonderful sympathy for each other. The sight of a convulsion is less horrifying to them than to other people, and they know that by other epileptics they will not be ridiculed or scorned. Ties of mutual friendship are formed between them in association with each other which do much to relieve the pain of life and promote its rational enjoyment. This subject has been repeatedly called to the attention of the general assembly in past years, but no action has yet been taken in this special direction.

There are now one hundred and thirty epileptic children at Lincoln, while five hundred and forty-seven applications for the admission of epileptics are now on file there. Authorities agree that epileptic children need different diet and different medical care from feeble-minded children who are not epileptic. There are a large number of epileptics in the state hospitals for the insane who are rational between their seizures, and there are also epileptic cases in our poorhouses, who are driven there because they can not retain their situations at any sort of employment.

The establishment of a separate institution for epileptics would at once relieve us of the provision for six hundred and seventy-seven cases at Lincoln, (130 present, 547 applications on file). If such an institution were founded upon the modern plan of a colony, it would make possible many industrial features, which should reduce the cost of operation, and which would provide employment for those unhappy patients who are now reduced to a mind-destroying idleness by the fact that they can not work constantly and without interruption. Another important reason for a separate institution for epileptics is to secure special expert medical supervision and investigation. A disease which is admitted to baffle present medical knowledge and the consequences of which to the individual and to his offspring are so appalling, should certainly be studied with a care only practicable in such an institution.

We can not too strongly urge the usefulness and the humanity of a colony for epileptics. A large proportion of the patients to be thus provided for are inevitably charges upon the public. either in poor-houses, insane hospitals, schools for feeble-minded, or spasmodic outdoor relief, and this separate provision would not only add greatly to the comfort of the epileptic, but would to a certain extent relieve the insane hospitals and the institution for the feeble-minded. A large number of epileptics, not in institutions, are now dependent upon the charity of friends, and are in a condition of great suffering, as pointed out by Dr. Patrick in the paper above referred to.

We trust the present general assembly may give this crying need recognition by the creation of an institution for this unfortunate class.

THE FLOOD AT SHAWNEETOWN.

On the 3rd of April, 1898, the levee broke at Shawneetown, and the town was entirely submerged. The Governor requested Mr. Wines, secretary of this board, to proceed immediately to the seat of this disaster and remain as long as his services should be required by way of assistance and support of the local authorities in relieving the consequent disaster. Mr. Wines wrote an account of his experience and conclusions for the *Charities Review*, which appeared in the number for June, 1898, which we think that we can do no better than to reproduce here in full, as follows:

Late in the afternoon of Sunday, the third of April, 1898, there was a sudden breach in the levee which was supposed to protect the town of Shawneetown against high water in the Ohio river. This levee rests upon a substratum of porous sand, and the water had been slowly creeping through, almost unobserved, at the bottom, for forty-eight hours, when suddenly the top caved in, and the river poured over it, opening a crevasse four hundred feet long and thirty-eight feet deep in the centre. The basin enclosed by the levee and by the hills in the rear averages about a mile and a half in diameter, and it was filled to an average depth of twelve feet in less than an hour, submerging in whole or in part every house within this area. The torrent which swept through the town struck the lower levee with such force as almost to break it in two, and in its course tore away fences, sidewalks, and every movable thing, including three houses out of every eight, most of which were totally wrecked and many of them broken into fragments, so that the parts of which they were composed can never be brought together again. Fortunately this disaster occurred in daylight, or the destruction of life would have been greater. Out of a population of 2,000, residing in about four hundred dwellings, twenty-five were drowned, or one and one-quarter per cent, and 150 houses were destroyed, or thirty-seven and a half per cent. The pecuniary loss, not including the cost of repairs to the levee, is estimated to have exceeded \$300,000, or \$150 for every man, woman, and child in the place, and none of this was covered by insurance. There was little time for salvage, and the destruction of clothing and household goods in the houses swept away was complete; it was equally great in the one-story houses left standing, and the number of two-story houses which stood the shock did not probably exceed fifty. In all but two of these last the lower story was submerged. Relative to the size of the community, the loss was as great as in the Chicago fire of 1871.

By order of Governor John R. Tanner, as soon as the news of this catastrophe reached him, and the necessary arrangements could be made, I was sent by him to Shawneetown in charge of a special train carrying 300 army tents, 300 blankets, and the necessary camp equipage, together with a supply

of emergency rations for immediate use. This train left Springfield at 2 o'clock p. m. on Monday, and arrived at Evansville, Indiana, at 2 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, where the load was transferred to a small river steamer generously provided for our use by the mayor of Evansville, and we reached Shawneetown during the afternoon of the same day. The military camp of refuge was pitched on Wednesday. A detail of a sergeant and nine men from Mount Vernon, Illinois, was ordered to this camp, which was under the immediate command of Col. J. B. Smith, assistant adjutant-general of the State of Illinois. It was maintained for a little more than a fortnight, when the water had subsided and the camp was discontinued. The largest number of homeless ones cared for in it at any one time slightly exceeded two hundred, of whom two-thirds were negroes. Miss Julia C. Lathrop, one of the state commissioners of public charities, spent ten days in camp, where she rendered invaluable personal service in many ways peculiar to a woman. During the latter portion of the time we had with us Dr. J. A. Egan, secretary of the state board of health.

It would be easy to make an interesting story of adventure in connection with the flood and the relief work thereby rendered necessary. Some of the incidents which might be related have a pathetic, and some a humorous aspect. The first and greatest embarrassment grew out of the fact that there was no place to which the people driven from their homes could go for safety and shelter, except to the few houses still standing, and they could only be reached by boats, unless they happened to be close to the levee. The Riverside hotel opened its doors to the despairing multitude, who filled it to overflowing, so that there was not room in the public halls to sit, much less to lie down. There were no fires by which to cook food or even to dry the wet garments of the women and children. Many spent the night on the levee in the rain, guarding the few personal effects they had rescued from the flood. The neighboring towns sent instant help in the form of cooked provisions and other needed comforts. But the only available place for receiving and distributing supplies was a small wharfboat, which was overcrowded and a scene of indescribable confusion. An almost universal moral paralysis was observable among the people, due to the excess of grief and of apprehension, from which recovery was naturally slow, particularly in view of the long delay in discovering and securing for burial the bodies of the drowned. Three weeks elapsed before the last of these was found. Most of the dead belonged to the better class of citizens, who resided in two-storied houses and supposed themselves to be out of danger on the upper floor. Advantage of the situation was taken by a few thieves from the bottoms in the back country, and some trunks on the levee were broken open and rifled of their contents, but an armed patrol of citizens was organized, which soon put a stop to their operations. A local relief committee was created, but it was composed of men inexperienced in scientific relief work, and some of the newspaper reporters criticised it for inefficiency, with what seems to have been almost malicious injustice. I roughly estimate the value of supplies in kind unloaded at the wharfboat at \$10,000. The subscriptions in money, up to date, do not probably exceed \$25,000, or about eight per cent of the loss incurred. For a few days food had to be supplied to every inhabitant with the exception of two or three families. Advantage was taken of the freedom with which rations and clothing were given out, by a number of persons not flood sufferers. As the water fell, however, and order was restored, the list of those in receipt of relief rapidly diminished, and when I left the town it did not include 300 names. The committee resolutely cut off, first, all those who had again found remunerative employment and were able to buy supplies for themselves; and second, those who refused to accept work at fair wages when it was offered to them. Registration cards were furnished by the charity organization society of Louisville, Kentucky, which were found very useful. The committee prepared a printed blank for the valuation of losses and appointed appraisers to estimate the same, requiring each loser to make oath to the truth of his statements, and, as I understand, it is proposed to make a graduated list of those entitled to a dividend from the general relief fund, based on the percentage of loss sustained by each of them. The money, will,

however, be expended under the direction of the committee in repairing damages, and will not be paid directly into the hands of those who might use it unwisely or for some other purpose than that for which it was intended.

On reviewing the experience gained by me in this emergency, I desire to lay special stress upon the lessons learned, which need to be impressed upon the public mind.

The first of these is the great utility of soldiers as an aid in emergency relief work. When any portion of the population of a given community requires the shelter of tents, the temporary canvas city provided by the state or nation should be organized and remain under the control of the military authorities. The advantages of this course are many. The military force required is not large, though its size can not be determined by the number of persons cared for in the encampment, but must depend upon the amount of patrol and other duty to be performed by it. We found ten men too few; it would have been better to have had twenty, which would have enabled us to maintain a guard by day as well as by night, and to have placed additional sentries by night. Our camp was rather more than two miles from the general supply depot in town. We had under our control a small district schoolhouse across the road, in which we kept our own supplies under lock and key, and they were distributed daily by a militiaman detailed to act as a commissary sergeant, who made, with the aid of a clerk, a complete record of what was given by us to every family, and, so far as clothing went, to every individual member of it which we afterward turned over to the general relief committee. Under this system, there was no occasion for any one to go down town except for work or on some legitimate errand. This was a relief to the committee and to the mayor. We were able to employ the men in the camp in keeping it clean and hauling wood for the great fires, of which we maintained a large number, which added much to its cheerfulness and comfort. All of our tents were floored, many of them provided with rough wooden bunks, and, although every tent was visited daily by a physician, there was little sickness, and none of it serious, in spite of rain and cold winds. Another occasion for employment was the necessity for bringing out our supplies daily on a push car along an abandoned railway track on the south levee. In all this work the soldiers bore an active and willing part. We had a bugler who sounded the regular calls at proper hours. Strict military discipline was maintained at all times, the inhabitants of this emergency camp were thoroughly under control, we had the opportunity to know them individually and to provide for their wants intelligently; and if there had been any disorder of any sort it would have been punished by immediate and forcible expulsion. Above all, the care taken of these refugees was so sympathetic and paternal, that it produced, I think, no pauperizing impression, and it was discontinued at the earliest practicable moment. Without a military force at our command, these results could not have been so certainly and easily accomplished. We lost no property whatever, except two or three blankets not returned by those to whom they were loaned. In addition to what has been said, there is a necessity for a military patrol in an emergency like that at Shawneetown, growing out of the disorganization of the community. The local constabulary is sufficient to maintain order; it is demoralized and excited, and the presence of state militia gives confidence and security to people who need temporary moral support. In my opinion, state militia are the proper troops for all service of this general nature. The state government is nearer to its own citizens than the national, and there are sentimental objections to the employment of the federal army for work properly belonging to the states. I should therefore consider it desirable, where tents and other equipments are supplied from Washington, that they be loaned to the governors of the states, who should be made responsible for their return, rather than to the civil authorities of the local community or to the local relief committee.

The other lesson to be derived from the experience had at Shawneetown is one of method, in a word, the fundamental lesson of all organized charity. The Mississippi river and its tributaries, together with the northern lakes, constitute the great natural arterial system of internal commerce in this country, from which it derives a large part of its wealth and its revenues. The lakes are not subject to overflow, but floods are an annual event in the Mis-

Mississippi valley. They are in part the outgrowth of the levee system, which the federal government has instituted and expends large sums of money to maintain. There is no year in which destruction of life and property does not occur somewhere, in consequence of a rise in the level of this river system. Yet there is no organized plan of relief in case of such disaster. These floods are a source of wealth to many, since they enrich the soil and enhance the value of crops. But there are numbers of people who are compelled to remain as tenants, or as laborers, within the area liable to submersion, to whom the destruction of a solitary house and of its contents is as serious a misfortune as to any of the dwellers in a town like Shawneetown.

The Shawneetown flood awakened a certain amount of sympathy, which was, however, inadequate, in consequence of the absorption of public interest in the Spanish-American war. The spasmodic and unreliable character of sympathetic charity is well illustrated by the difference in the treatment accorded by the public to the sufferers from this flood at Shawneetown and to the sufferers from the cyclone at Mount Vernon, Illinois, a few years ago. The destruction at Shawneetown was both relatively and actually greater than at Mount Vernon, yet the voluntary relief fund contributed for the benefit of Mount Vernon exceeded \$200,000, while that for the benefit of Shawneetown scarcely reached \$25,000. It appears to me that the system pursued by the British government in India with respect to the sufferers from famine, which recurs in some portion of that great empire every year, ought to be imitated in America. The national government should create a permanent Mississippi river relief commission, to have at its command a permanent appropriation, to be disbursed upon lines indicated in the act creating the commission, with a certain amount of discretionary power, subject to executive limitation by the president or the secretary of the treasury or of the interior. The boundaries of the district liable to submersion should be definitely determined and marked upon maps in the possession of the commission. Lists of the inhabitants should be prepared, and discrimination made between those capable of bearing their own losses by flood and those entitled to some degree of governmental insurance. Rules should be established and promulgated governing the erection of buildings within this district, requiring them to be properly anchored to the soil in order to prevent them from floating down the river, and of mounds of sufficient height, in exposed positions, to serve as temporary refuges for men and animals liable to be drowned. The commission should have its own warehouses and its own boats, and its officers should be on hand at the post of danger, prepared to give aid to whatever extent and of whatever nature may be necessary and proper. The relief granted should never be in money, but always in its equivalent, and its distribution should be governed by the established, accepted principles of all organized charity. These are business principles to be carried out by business men. One of the methods of relief should be, as in India, relief by work at fair wages, which the government could easily supply. So long as the relief of the suffering occasioned by these perpetual floods is private and impulsive, rather than governmental and systematic, it will forever be overdone or underdone, and mainly the latter. Systematic governmental aid obviates the necessity for beggary, and it does not create the sense of personal obligation that attaches to private charity. But it should be the work of the national and not of the state governments. Until some plan of this sort shall have been adopted, we can look for nothing else than a repetition of the discouraging and depressing experience of the spring of 1898 at Shawneetown.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

In May, 1898, the militia of this state rendezvoused at the Fair Grounds in Springfield, by order of the Governor, in response to the call of the President. While at the capital an organization was effected, known as the Illinois Army and Navy League, for the purpose of looking after the interests of the Illinois troops in the field and their dependent families at home. At a public meeting held in the State House for this purpose, which was attended by citizens

from all portions of the State, officers were elected, and Mr. Wines, the secretary of this board, was chosen secretary. By direction of the governor he accepted the position and discharged its duties until the signing of the peace protocol, when the funds in the hands of the league were exhausted, and it was found impossible to secure further subscriptions, in view of the near approach of peace and the cessation of all hostilities.

A report of the transactions of the league will be made by the officers, and it is not necessary to make further reference to the subject here, except to say that the detailing of the secretary of the board for this purpose interfered seriously with the work in the office, since it required his presence most of the time during the summer in the city of Chicago.

COUNTY VISITATION.

The act creating the board provides that the commissioners, or one of them, shall, at least once in each year, visit and examine into the condition of each of the city or county almshouses or poorhouses, or other places where the insane shall be confined, and shall report to the legislature in writing the result of their examination. It has never been possible for the commissioners to inspect all of the county almshouses each year. They have been in the habit of causing such inspection to be made once in two years, and this has been satisfactory to the legislature, since the board makes only a biennial report. This duty has never been omitted until now, and no report upon the county almshouses can be made at present. When the present board was appointed to office in 1897, the work of the office was very much in arrears. The change of administration was the occasion of the appointment of superintendents and other officers of the state charitable institutions who were new to their duties, and for this reason also the amount of work falling upon the secretary was very greatly increased, and, in fact, nearly or quite doubled. The flood at Shawneetown and the Spanish-American war both intervened to take him away from the capital, and it has been impossible to make the visitation required by the statute. The usual description of the condition of the jails and almshouses, together with the statistical tables relating to the same will, therefore, not be found in the present report.

ILLINOIS CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES.

The State is to be congratulated upon the successful organization of the Illinois Conference of Charities, an annual meeting which is attended, not only by the representatives of the state institutions, but of county boards and of private charities throughout the State. Such meetings are held in nearly all of the leading states, and have everywhere proved of great value as a means of educating and crystalizing public opinion with reference to the condition and needs of the unfortunate and criminal classes. This conference was organized at Springfield in 1896. It held its second session at Jackson-

ville, November 17-19, 1897, and the third meeting is called for November 16-17, 1898, at Kankakee. The proceedings will be ready in time for publication in the appendix to the present report, and will be found elsewhere in this volume.

There is a slight expense connected with the holding of these meetings, which is under the patronage of the state commissioners of public charities, and we think that it would be well to make a special appropriation of \$300 per annum for this purpose. A similar appropriation is made in Wisconsin, and possibly elsewhere.

APPENDIX I.

PAY-ROLLS OF THE STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The following pay-rolls are printed precisely in the form in which they were received from the State Institutions.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

List of Officers and Employés for the year ending June 30, 1897, showing total amount drawn by each during that period.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Arthur Loewy.....	Superintendent.....	8 months, 22 days	\$2,540 36
John B. Hamilton.....	.....	3 .. 9	959 68
C. H. Franz.....	Assistant physician.....	9 ..	1,350 00
Frank H. Jenks.....	.....	3 ..	450 00
H. J. Gahagan.....	.....	3 ..	1,125 00
L. F. Foote.....	.....	3 .. 2 days	381 45
Ella V. Timmerman.....	.....	12 ..	999 96
E. A. Foley.....	Interne.....	8 .. 15 days	170 00
E. A. Foley.....	Assistant physician.....	3 ..	225 00
J. J. Bourne.....	Interne.....	8 .. 4 days	166 66
J. J. Bourne.....	Assistant physician.....	3 ..	225 00
W. H. Baker.....	Interne.....	2 ..	40 00
Annas Hathaway.....	Clerk.....	9 .. 2 days	1,360 00
Annas Hathaway.....	Secretary of Trustees.....	18 ..	300 00
A. L. Grossman.....	Clerk.....	3 ..	450 00
P. H. Dillon.....	Bookkeeper.....	6 ..	450 00
A. R. Evans.....	.....	5 .. 15 days	412 50
C. A. McKinnon.....	History clerk.....	9 ..	675 00
L. M. Lane.....	.....	3 .. 2 days	230 00
William Stoffel.....	Storekeeper.....	10 .. 15	737 50
George Smith.....	.....	3 ..	225 00
M. T. Joyce.....	Assistant storekeeper.....	10 ..	600 00
J. P. Ginna.....	Druggist.....	9 .. 8 days	463 33
Samuel Case.....	.....	2 .. 16	126 67
A. M. White.....	Farmer.....	9 ..	749 97
P. H. Leslie.....	.....	3 .. 3 days	258 05
J. H. Thomas.....	Butcher.....	11 .. 11	568 33
R. A. Howard.....	.....	19 days.....	31 67
William Aschbacher.....	Baker.....	12 months.....	480 00
J. J. Baril.....	.....	12 ..	480 00
William Fritz.....	.....	2 .. 25 days	70 83
Thomas O'Brien.....	Cook.....	12 .. 28	646 67
J. H. Gray.....	.....	2 .. 23 ..	166 00
E. C. Shelly.....	Orderly.....	3 ..	90 00
A. C. Lutz.....	.....	1 .. 8 days	38 00
E. S. Frazier.....	Master mechanic.....	3 ..	399 99
J. F. Klamser.....	Assistant engineer.....	12 ..	900 00
W. D. Atchison.....	Chaplain.....	13 Sundays.....	65 00
G. A. Pollock.....	.....	39 ..	195 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
E. C. Troll.....	Amanuensis.....	7 months, 15 days	\$300 00
Theodore Wahlgren.....	Supervisor.....	9 ..	450 00
J. L. Beach.....	Assistant supervisor.....	12 ..	360 00
Aaron Rees.....	..	12 ..	430 00
John O'Malley.....	Day watch.....	9 .. 2 days	248 97
W. D. Ellis.....	Patrolman.....	2 .. 26 ..	114 67
Adolph Fischer.....	Night watch.....	2 .. 22 ..	94 66
John Welsh.....	..	12 ..	350 00
L. Titsworth.....	..	3 ..	105 00
James R. Mack.....	..	10 .. 2 days	317 33
J. J. Rice.....	Outside watch.....	10 .. 18 ..	318 00
R. J. Long.....	Attendant.....	10 .. 25 ..	266 13
Joe Fox.....	..	12 ..	360 00
T. Corcoran.....	..	12 ..	302 50
Will Landers.....	..	12 ..	355 00
M. E. Meredith.....	..	12 ..	320 00
B. J. Keigher.....	..	12 ..	360 00
August Bast.....	..	9 .. 17 days	232 39
Daniel Burke.....	..	12 ..	327 50
A. B. Mayer.....	..	8 .. 28 days	218 67
William Dodds.....	..	1 .. 26 ..	56 00
Lee Rumbaugh.....	..	4 ..	95 00
William Dwyer.....	..	10 .. 29 days	268 71
Bernard Kelly.....	..	9 .. 26 ..	241 11
H. C. Hagan.....	..	4 .. 3 ..	97 00
Judson Curtis.....	..	12 ..	305 00
W. F. Fairman.....	..	12 ..	360 00
A. T. Walsh.....	..	12 ..	360 00
William Mack.....	..	12 ..	360 00
Frank Blakesley.....	..	2 .. 17 days	59 83
T. J. Kirk.....	..	11 .. 9 ..	314 00
T. J. Pembroke.....	..	12 .. 16 ..	319 67
Eeneus Cooper.....	..	12 .. 12 ..	323 50
Ben McCauley.....	..	4 .. 12 ..	105 00
W. E. Bowman.....	..	6 .. 27 ..	172 50
J. W. Biever.....	..	2 .. 6 ..	50 00
James McEnerny.....	..	9 .. 20 ..	234 49
Richard Flynn.....	..	10 .. 4 ..	304 00
J. C. Thompson.....	..	2 .. 16 ..	56 16
D. J. O'Bryan.....	..	10 .. 3 ..	252 50
J. F. Clark.....	..	10 .. 3 ..	252 50
Robert Nicholson.....	..	10 .. 3 ..	252 50
Francis Bellow.....	..	5 .. 18 ..	137 00
Pat Costello.....	..	6 .. 6 ..	154 67
John McCormick.....	..	10 .. 4 ..	253 33
M. H. Kinnane.....	..	10 .. 4 ..	278 67
William Kiel.....	..	10 .. 4 ..	253 33
B. D. Flannery.....	..	10 .. 3 ..	252 50
J. Cassidy.....	Printer.....	1 day.....	2 50
T. H. Shaw.....	..	2 months.....	60 00
James Carroll.....	..	9 ..	74 72
Anthony Kelly.....	..	10 .. 2 days	402 67
J. J. Crosby.....	..	10 .. 2 ..	503 33
Charles Salisbury.....	..	68 days.....	104 53
T. H. Williams.....	..	71 ..	135 57
J. I. Miller.....	..	2 months, 23 days	173 08
T. Dugas.....	..	10 .. 44 ..	608 00
Ed Lehman.....	Carpenter.....	8 ..	440 00
Joseph Lehman.....	..	10 .. 2 ..	604 00
S. Donaldson.....	..	312 days.....	624 00
George Bolger.....	..	13 months.....	650 00
Miron Gage.....	..	2 .. 17 days	159 23
Frank Witt.....	Mason.....	192 days.....	576 00
William Marckhoff.....	..	15½ ..	46 50
Henry Otto.....	..	4½ ..	15 75
Louis Strausbaugh.....	..	3½ ..	12 25
Fred Marhofer.....	..	135½ ..	406 50
Ernest Zander.....	..	41 ..	123 00
B. V. Bartley.....	..	79 ..	237 00
A. J. Street.....	Attendant.....	5 months, 9 days	131 00
Ben Beitz.....	..	27 days.....	19 09
John Powers.....	..	2 months, 25 days	63 90
John McGourty.....	..	22 days.....	14 20
John Chapman.....	..	5 months, 3 days	126 00
Charles Fender.....	..	3 .. 5 ..	99 50

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Knute Lindstrom.....	Attendant.....	10 months.....	\$300 00
George Omnar.....	"	5 " 10 days	133 33
Alfred Nelson.....	"	5 " 7 "	117 00
T. T. Scanlon.....	"	5 " 3 "	153 00
Peter Weber.....	"	5 " 3 "	126 76
H. E. Middlekauff.....	"	2 " 14 "	55 91
John J. Daley.....	"	5 " 10 "	133 33
Alfred Kassowitz.....	"	5 " 20 "	148 35
Charles S. Higgins.....	"	1 " 3 "	22 00
Bert Lizer.....	"	4 " 29 "	118 71
Owen Carr.....	"	3 " 24 "	95 00
Frank Kenny.....	"	3 " 4 "	78 36
Charles Kenny.....	"	3 " 20 "	91 67
H. A. Bedau.....	"	3 " 20 "	90 31
A. A. Brown.....	"	3 " 4 "	83 30
J. J. Keenan.....	"	2 " 6 "	64 84
F. H. White.....	"	3 " 20 "	91 00
P. W. Clark.....	"	3 " 20 "	110 00
J. A. Ascher.....	"	1 " 19 "	35 32
S. R. Stahl.....	"	27 days.....	25 88
P. J. Kehoe.....	"	1 month.....	25 00
G. H. Wetzel.....	"	27 days.....	25 88
Charles Kellar.....	"	1 month, 1 day.....	25 90
M. R. Stiles.....	"	1 ".....	27 50
E. J. Kenneally.....	"	12 ".....	265 00
George Goodrich.....	"	2 " 24 days	61 00
Otto Bachman.....	"	12 ".....	312 50
Patrick McNamara.....	"	3 " 8 days	77 74
R. S. Graham.....	"	20 days.....	13 33
Thomas Thompson.....	"	15 ".....	10 00
H. S. Gleason.....	"	15 ".....	10 00
Leon Lasher.....	"	2 ".....	2 33
E. H. Eastman.....	"	1 month, 14 days	31 66
Thomas Hurley.....	"	2 " 23 "	64 17
Walter Giles.....	"	1 " 5 "	24 16
J. A. Beardsley.....	"	1 " 10 "	28 17
Charles Kuhn.....	"	2 " 26 "	66 67
J. W. Shelly.....	"	2 " 26 "	65 83
J. F. Joslyn.....	"	2 " 26 "	71 67
Louis Gerlach.....	"	7 " 10 "	184 66
John Sweeney.....	"	7 " 10 "	184 66
John Kenney.....	"	7 " 8 "	183 33
William Murphy.....	"	5 " 26 "	150 33
J. A. Renia.....	"	9 days.....	6 00
G. A. Baxter.....	"	20 ".....	13 33
O. S. Galpin.....	"	20 ".....	13 33
P. F. Hartings.....	"	12 months.....	360 00
H. L. Giles.....	"	12 ".....	390 00
James Carr.....	"	10 " 25 days	266 13
Ove Lynum.....	"	12 ".....	345 00
J. F. Kannagh.....	"	12 ".....	360 00
Will Christopher.....	"	12 ".....	312 50
W. M. Gorsuch.....	"	11 " 23 days	353 00
Timothy Larkin.....	"	10 " 25 "	325 00
J. F. Horn.....	Tinner.....	9½ days.....	23 75
W. C. Dougherty.....	"	13 months.....	650 00
Henry Mumme.....	Mattress maker.....	13 ".....	390 00
Thomas Holmes.....	Florist.....	2 " 12 days	144 00
Chas. Frederickson.....	Assistant florist.....	12 ".....	420 00
Geo. Hagen.....	Florist.....	9 ".....	540 00
John Irvine.....	Gate keeper.....	2 " 25 days	85 00
C. F. Mitchell.....	Engineer.....	8 " 23 "	1,092 74
E. F. Lundgren.....	"	3 " 8 "	271 49
Simon Carman.....	Steam fitter.....	9 " 24 "	490 00
E. C. Varloff.....	Electrician.....	12 ".....	420 00
W. E. Hansen.....	Cook.....	3 " 7 days	194 00
Albert Cruchon.....	"	10 " 2 "	206 29
T. N. Foster.....	"	2 " 27 "	173 00
C. P. Morris.....	"	3 " 25 "	230 00
James Davis.....	"	14 days.....	23 33
Chas. E. Mills.....	"	50 days.....	41 66
Conrad Seegar.....	Gardener.....	1 month, 11 days	38 04
Jacob Mosiman.....	Tailor.....	6 " 6 "	155 00
Patrick Ferron.....	Car man.....	19 days.....	12 67
Walter Thompson.....	Dining-room.....	2 months, 26 days	62 33

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Thomas Mullen.....	Kitchen.....	1 month, 15 days	\$37 50
Richard Schmeling.....	".....	5 " 18 "	140 00
J. J. Watson.....	".....	4 " 5 "	101 62
Thomas Mullen.....	".....	4 " 29 "	123 38
J. H. Smith.....	Porter.....	2 " 8 "	62 33
John Hennessey.....	".....	12 " "	320 00
Edwin Huggins.....	Laundryman.....	2 " 25 days	70 83
G. F. Ringhoff.....	".....	12 " "	480 00
James Feeney.....	Fireman.....	26 days.....	26 00
J. E. Murphy.....	".....	11 months, 15 days	327 50
Mike Russell.....	".....	2 " 26 "	86 00
C. F. Shiley.....	".....	2 " 23 "	83 00
Chas. C. Beyers.....	".....	2 " 23 "	83 00
Wm. McLaughlin.....	".....	1 " 7 "	37 00
E. L. Church.....	".....	10 " 8 "	308 00
James Feeney.....	".....	1 " 24 "	55 00
Jonn Murray.....	".....	10 " 2 "	302 00
W. J. Bamborough.....	".....	10 " "	250 00
W. D. Hawkins.....	".....	2 " 24 days	99 00
Wm. Lindsey.....	".....	11 " 19 "	349 00
F. A. Robinson.....	".....	12 " "	420 00
M. C. Hanson.....	Lawn man.....	4 days.....	4 61
S. W. Morris.....	".....	10 months, 22 days	322 00
P. F. Brickley.....	".....	11 " 3 "	263 00
Gus Carlson.....	".....	2 " 7 "	65 57
Wm. Uptegraff.....	".....	2 " 22 "	85 38
Wm. Dalton.....	".....	2 " 9 "	70 38
Fred Wilkening.....	".....	13 " "	455 00
W. D. Higgins.....	Hostler.....	10 " 15 days	318 17
John Nemack.....	".....	12 " "	276 00
O. Dickerson.....	".....	2 " 25 days	85 00
Theo. Laurin.....	Farm hand.....	4 " 25 "	105 66
Geo. Schneider.....	".....	14 days.....	9 03
Daniel Burns.....	".....	2 " "	1 33
James Mead.....	".....	18 " "	13 80
D. J. Gilteneane.....	".....	11 months, 8 days	317 17
Ernest Puterbaugh.....	".....	2 " 12 "	46 38
Otto Schelker.....	".....	2 " 4 "	49 45
C. B. Quinlan.....	".....	12 " "	286 00
H. T. Pingree.....	".....	12 " 12 days	275 25
Mike Cleary.....	".....	10 " 12 "	239 02
P. J. Sullivan.....	".....	10 " "	300 00
Peter Huber.....	".....	10 " 4 days	229 58
Phil Beebe.....	".....	2 " 24 "	84 00
Walter Ohman.....	".....	12 " "	300 00
F. M. Shutts.....	".....	7 days.....	4 76
D. R. Beebe.....	Appraiser.....	40 " "	140 00
Asad Udell.....	".....	40 " "	140 00
G. F. Bucher.....	".....	40 " "	140 00
Ed. Solisburg.....	Clerk.....	20 " "	70 00
C. Mechelke.....	Accountant.....	24 " "	240 00
W. S. Gamble.....	Surveyor.....	1 " "	5 00
A. N. Stone.....	Dentist.....	".....	1 50
Chas. Tenny.....	Patient.....	6 months.....	30 00
Mollie N. Brunk.....	Matron.....	12 " "	605 00
Harriet A. Tatbam.....	".....	3 " "	150 00
Lucy E. Glennon.....	Stewards.....	3 " 6 days	127 74
Della McGraw.....	Stenographer.....	2 " "	90 00
Anna L. Egan.....	Organist.....	52 Sundays.....	260 00
Rose Kasser.....	Chorister.....	47 " "	91 67
Mary Haible.....	Assorting-room.....	12 months.....	196 00
Mary Bradley.....	".....	12 " "	216 00
Jennie Dorniny.....	Seamstress.....	2 " 25 days	56 67
Bertha Galvin.....	".....	12 " "	240 00
Mary Farlev.....	".....	12 " "	264 00
Lettie Mueller.....	".....	2 " 11 days	47 33
Carrie Bisbey.....	".....	4 " "	80 00
Katherine Lyons.....	".....	19 days.....	11 40
Hattie Echtenmacher.....	Ironing-room.....	1 month, 6 days	19 47
Annie Huggins.....	".....	1 " 12 "	25 20
Bertha Johns.....	".....	9 " 21 "	157 51
Maria Smith.....	".....	12 " "	216 00
Olive Larson.....	".....	4 " 6 days	73 50
Ida Buellow.....	".....	2 " "	32 00
Maria Doyle.....	".....	".....	"

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Ellen Johnson	Laundry	11 months	\$242 00
Albertine Berggren	"	10 "	200 00
Mary Keegan	"	12 "	240 00
Della Shaughnessy	"	11 " 22 days	190 27
Mary Aschbacher	"	12 "	240 00
Christine Berggren	"	1 " 12 days	22 40
Albertine Berggren	"	1 " 12 days	28 00
Christine Hansen	Chambermaid	12 "	220 00
Sena Olsen	"	12 "	216 00
Viola Phinney	Cook	26 days	13 87
Kate Anselman	"	9 months, 14 days	186 12
Della Connelley	"	12 "	360 00
Ellen McGarry	"	1 " 15 days	24 00
Cora Morris	"	3 " 25 "	95 83
Anna Larson	"	2 " 20 "	52 00
Ragna Staff	Kitchen	12 "	216 00
Lucinda Ring	"	12 "	196 00
Mamie Burk	"	12 "	216 00
Jennie Cruchon	"	10 " 3 days	163 35
Annie Johnson	Dining-room	2 "	40 00
Mary Pender	"	11 "	174 00
Hannah Carman	"	10 " 11 days	186 60
Rose Keenan	"	12 "	216 00
Belle Roach	"	1 " 25 days	29 33
Anna McGarry	"	8 days	3 73
Maggie Keenan	"	5 months, 3 days	81 60
Ada Smith	Supervisoress	3 " 1 "	110 66
Mary E. Hockett	"	3 " 8 "	126 77
Lizzie Brady	"	12 "	480 00
Kathryn Patton	"	11 "	330 00
Mary E. McCoy	"	12 "	360 00
Minnie Geohegon	Attendant	11 "	220 00
L. E. Daggy	"	12 "	360 00
Maggie Mack	"	10 " 2 days	251 67
Marion Howell	"	5 " 2 "	100 67
Anna Grabel	"	11 days	5 87
Lillian McNeil	"	2 months, 14 days	42 34
Nellie Evans	"	1 " 8 "	20 67
Sarah Reddington	"	2 " 4 "	36 67
May Bridgee	"	2 " 10 "	40 67
Mary Kenneally	"	3 " 24 "	63 20
Jennie Bradley	"	12 "	240 00
Mrs. E. L. Fairman	"	12 "	216 00
Nellie Quinlan	"	2 " 25 days	51 00
Susie Boner	"	3 " 21 "	64 00
Anna Kenney	"	10 " 25 "	179 29
Ella M. Bashore	"	11 " 15 "	230 50
Lucia DeLaney	"	12 "	240 00
Kate Roche	"	12 "	230 00
Mollie M. Foster	"	12 "	264 00
Lollie Clark	"	12 "	218 00
Mayme Boner	"	8 "	134 00
Maggie Lawrence	"	12 "	238 00
Julia Steig	"	12 "	236 08
Maggie Bulger	"	3 " 16 days	64 00
Mary Lewis	"	12 "	238 00
Hannah McNeeney	"	10 " 15 days	176 00
Anna Harris	"	3 " 13 "	58 50
Nellie Gough	"	12 "	253 00
Jensie Agler	"	12 "	240 00
Cora Agler	"	12 "	240 00
Bertha Hundley	"	2 " 25 days	51 33
Kittie Cahill	"	11 " 8 "	204 50
Tressie M. Doyle	"	5 " 8 "	89 73
Julia Duffy	"	12 "	240 00
Mary Conroy	"	12 "	220 00
Sarah Wadham	"	12 "	240 00
Jane Ferguson	"	10 " 17 days	191 95
Margaret Kelly	"	12 "	216 00
Katherine Barry	"	13 "	264 00
Sarah Flynn	"	12 "	218 00
Olava Lynum	"	12 "	228 00
Julia Hall	"	12 "	208 00
Ina Hansen	"	12 "	220 00
Mary Casey	"	12 "	240 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Margaret C. Murphy	Attendant	12 months	\$240 00
Maggie Tait	"	12 "	218 00
Jessie Rumbaugh	"	7 " 16 days	150 32
Sussie Sands	"	12 "	260 00
Mattie Meyers	"	12 "	208 00
Mary Brady	"	5 " 12 days	87 42
Maggie Carr	"	12 "	212 00
Edith Bailey	"	3 " 2 days	42 93
Margrethe Evanson	"	10 " 9 "	158 90
Jennie McCoy	"	10 " 5 "	197 33
Ruth Kelly	"	8 " 19 "	136 90
Sadie Cullen	"	10 " 3 "	194 00
Crissie Duig	"	10 " 3 "	181 80
Ellen McGarry	"	9 " 23 "	154 73
Emma Bast	"	12 "	192 00
Inga Nilson	"	12 "	174 00
Christine Berggren	"	1 "	14 00
Martha Lowrey	"	12 "	216 00
Rose Pender	"	12 "	208 00
Krintine Staff	"	12 "	216 00
Lizzie Grace	"	12 "	214 00
Lizzie McCarthy	"	12 "	196 00
Mary O'Neill	"	11 " 27 days	196 00
Gridgie Brahan	"	5 " 29 "	103 33
Helen Farley	"	4 " 10 "	78 40
Elizabeth M. Sammon	"	3 " 9 "	60 02
Lulu Mutchler	"	3 " 25 "	59 87
Estella Bame	"	7 " 29 "	142 83
Amy Bonner	"	3 " 18 "	54 95
Malin Lindstrom	"	7 " 18 "	113 71
Mary Gill	"	2 " 19 "	40 87
Julia Mason	"	12 days	5 46
Fannie Griffin	"	3 months, 16 days	55 42
Cornelia Pingree	"	2 " 7 "	40 08
Mattie Thompson	"	7 "	75 00
Anna Pittinger	"	7 "	140 00
Minnie Gnakow	"	4 "	72 00
Julia L. Medlar	"	4 " 15 days	79 00
Mary M. Winchell	"	7 " 5 "	112 60
Louise Bartholomew	Patient	12 "	36 00
Total			\$30,966 83

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

List of officers and employes for the year ending June 30, 1898,
showing total amount drawn by each during that period.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
John B. Hamilton	Superintendent	12 months	\$3,499 99
Frank H. Jenks	Assistant physician	12 "	1,800 00
Lucius F. Foote	"	12 "	1,500 00
E. A. Foley	"	12 "	887 50
J. J. Bourne	"	5 " 15 days	412 50
Ella M. Timmerman	"	4 " 15 "	374 99
Charles Kahn	Interne	7 " 15 "	187 50
J. M. Kearney	"	5 " 1 "	125 81
A. L. Grossman	Chief clerk	8 "	1,193 00
O. P. Cowen	"	4 " 20 days	637 50
O. P. Cowen	Assistant storekeeper	2 "	150 00
W. C. Thiers	Chief clerk	2 " 3 days	210 00
A. R. Evans	Bookkeeper	12 "	900 00
L. M. Lane	History clerk	9 "	675 00
Samuel Case	Apothecary	12 "	720 00
George G. Smith	Storekeeper	12 "	900 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
M. T. Joyce	Assistant storekeeper	10 months	\$600 00
R. A. Howard	Butcher	12 "	726 33
P. H. Leslie	Farmer	12 "	999 99
E. S. Frazier	Master mechanic	12 "	1,599 89
W. D. Archison	Chaplain	52 Sundays	260 00
George F. Ringhoff	Laundryman	13 months	520 00
Edward Huggins	Assistant laundryman	12 "	300 00
William Aschbacher	Baker	12 "	480 00
John J. Baril	Assistant baker	12 "	528 66
William Fritz		12 "	300 00
James Davis	Cook	16 days	26 67
C. H. Gallagher		8 months, 5 days	408 33
J. H. Gray		12 "	720 00
Thomas Martin		8 "	296 00
W. Schaffer		7 "	150 00
A. J. Street	Assistant cook	7 "	195 16
Albert Cruchon		11 "	283 06
Edward Kennealy		5 "	142 34
Henry Schmidkonz		1 "	35 50
Walter Ohman	Hostler	5 "	125 00
O. Dickerson		4 "	233 57
Robert Wienke		4 "	131 89
John Nemack	Teamster	12 "	276 00
D. J. O'Connor	Farm hand	9 days	6 90
Peter Huber		7 months, 15 days	172 50
John Dumbroff		11 "	273 70
James Mead		12 "	276 00
Ernest Puterbaugh		11 "	268 33
Philip Beebe		4 "	120 00
Philip Beebe	Fireman	8 "	235 00
M. Wilkin	Farm hand	2 "	59 02
Otto Schelker		4 "	92 00
A. O. Cantrill		3 "	82 03
George Schneider		4 days	5 00
W. D. Denman		3½ "	4 37
Wm. Albrecht		2½ "	3 12
John Irvine	Gatekeeper	12 months	360 00
John Gable	Tailor	7 "	194 23
Jacob Mosiman		4 "	120 37
Frank Umbdenstock	Electrician	5 "	210 32
E. C. Varloff		12 "	450 00
Conrad Seegar	Gardner	3 "	82 50
James Ewing		3 "	134 19
Patrick Ferron	Car man	12 "	290 00
J. H. Smith	Porter	7 "	198 23
M. J. Weber		2 "	58 55
John Hennessey		10 "	275 00
J. M. Nielson		24 days	20 00
C. N. Good		4 months, 11 days	109 82
E. J. Kennealy		5 "	125 00
Walter Thompson	Dining room	12 "	307 50
T. G. Kirk		13 "	390 00
A. C. Lutz	Orderly	12 "	370 00
E. C. Shelly		11 "	341 00
Thomas Holmes	Florist	12 "	720 00
Charles Frederickson	Assistant florist	12 "	420 00
Gust. Carlson	Lawn man	10 "	365 55
Fred Wilkening		1 "	55 19
William Dalton		7 "	234 37
William Uptegraff		11 "	357 18
William Gorsuch	Supernumerary	12 "	360 00
William Lindsey	Fireman	5 "	150 00
J. E. Murphy		5 "	155 80
C. F. Shiley		12 "	360 00
W. D. Hawkins		12 "	440 00
Mike Russell		12 "	360 00
C. F. Byers		12 "	360 00
E. F. Lundgren	Engineer	4 "	349 99
E. F. Lundgren	Steam fitter	1 "	149 99
August Erickson		1 "	69 33
J. A. Johnson		27 days	74 26
C. F. Johnson		13 "	29 00
J. F. Klamser		3 months, 16 days	262 50
L. A. Parre		5 "	274 19
F. A. Robinson		2 "	96 47

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
F. A. Robinson.....	Fireman.....	4 months.....	\$140 00
Theo. Kirsch.....	.....	3 .. 14 days.....	107 42
Theo. Kirsch.....	Attendant.....	2 .. 10 ..	53 17
Lee Rumbaugh.....	.....	3 ..	75 00
Lee Rumbaugh.....	Fireman.....	4 ..	115 96
Lee Rumbaugh.....	Steam fitter.....	6 ..	180 00
Chas. A. Miller.....	Secretary trustees.....	12 ..	150 00
Theo. Wahlgren.....	Supervisor.....	13 ..	650 00
Aaron Rees.....	Assistant supervisor.....	12 ..	480 00
J. L. Beach.....	.....	12 ..	415 00
Thomas Hurley.....	Night watch.....	1 .. 3 days.....	27 50
Adolph Fischer.....	.....	6 .. 16 ..	232 02
R. J. Long.....	.....	2 .. 1 ..	53 16
John Welsh.....	.....	12 ..	360 00
L. Titsworth.....	.....	12 ..	420 00
W. D. Ellis.....	.....	12 ..	480 00
Joe Fox.....	.....	12 ..	371 00
Myron Gage.....	Carpenter.....	3 .. 22 days.....	240 00
Matt Richert.....	.....	1 .. 26 days.....	224 00
E. J. Bryant.....	.....	1 ..	66 94
L. Webster.....	.....	1 .. 16 days.....	103 50
Philip Messner.....	.....	1 .. 15 ..	113 13
George McNutt.....	.....	1 .. 15 ..	101 81
Wm. Payne.....	.....	1 .. 16 days.....	102 38
J. F. Potter.....	.....	1 .. 20 days.....	123 75
A. J. Greene.....	.....	2 days.....	5 00
G. D. Wilcox.....	.....	1 month, 4 days.....	76 01
Wm. Rossel.....	.....	3 days.....	6 75
James Fox.....	.....	1 month, 3 days.....	43 23
George Bolger.....	.....	11 .. 20 ..	590 38
S. Donaldson.....	.....	332 days.....	664 00
Ernest Zander.....	Mason.....	1 month, 22 days.....	154 50
E. F. Spencer.....	.....	1 .. 4 ..	102 75
B. E. Bartley.....	.....	303 days.....	910 50
Harvey Oakes.....	Tinner.....	9 ..	22 75
William Hogan.....	.....	18 ..	45 00
August Klitzgen.....	.....	16 ..	40 00
W. C. Dougherty.....	.....	12 months.....	568 08
J. I. Miller.....	Painter.....	12 ..	720 00
Ernest Ruth.....	.....	2½ days.....	6 40
Chas. Salisbury.....	.....	3 months, 16 days.....	171 54
J. C. Atkins.....	.....	7 days.....	15 00
J. D. Wolaver.....	.....	2 months, 28 days.....	152 29
T. H. Williams.....	.....	2 .. 18 ..	150 00
Henry Mumme.....	Mattressmaker.....	12 ..	360 00
C. H. Woodruff.....	Boiler work.....	6 hours.....	3 00
W. F. Hallett.....	.....	.....	94 40
Reed & Heine.....	Machinists.....	4¾ hours.....	1 98
Joseph Kreeger.....	Testing scales.....	.....	2 25
A. VanDusen.....	Labor with team.....	2 days.....	7 00
Louis Thies.....	Laborer.....	40 hours.....	6 00
Herman Ludwig.....	.....	109 ..	16 35
Fred Knoblin.....	.....	107 ..	20 00
George Funk.....	.....	39 ..	7 80
Chas. Harrison.....	.....	75 ..	11 25
Wm. Thiele.....	.....	90 ..	13 50
Herman Holland.....	.....	41 ..	6 15
W. D. Denman.....	.....	101 ..	15 15
Dick Baker.....	.....	100 ..	15 00
Fred Barrick.....	.....	101 ..	15 16
Adam Walter.....	.....	90 ..	13 50
Fred Koch.....	.....	80 ..	12 00
John Blank.....	.....	110 ..	16 50
Chas. Folman.....	.....	110 ..	16 50
John Herman.....	.....	41 ..	6 15
Larry Dunn.....	.....	45 ..	6 75
John Bohan.....	.....	45 ..	6 75
Mike Tennant.....	.....	45 ..	6 75
Frank Bellow.....	.....	101 ..	15 15
H. B. Patche.....	.....	101 ..	15 15
Albert Henning.....	.....	101 ..	15 15
August Anderson.....	.....	40 ..	6 00
R. Moore.....	.....	41 ..	6 15
B. W. Mullen.....	.....	36 ..	5 50
Herman Spellar.....	.....	45 ..	6 75

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
August Wetmeyer.....	Laborer.....	45 hours.....	\$6 75
Ed Kasner.....	".....	45	6 75
Nick Seivert.....	".....	45	6 75
Gus. Carlson.....	Laborer.....	41 hours.....	6 15
J. G. Symmes.....	Attendant.....	11 days.....	7 33
B. A. Conklin.....	".....	24	16 00
Robert Hershey.....	".....	1 month, 21 days.....	38 55
John Jones.....	".....	1	42 40
N. W. Thompson.....	".....	1	42 40
Oliver Bosworth.....	".....	2	51 55
Jacob Eckert.....	".....	5	131 82
G. E. Dunton.....	".....	7	176 62
Thomas Ivery.....	".....	21	187 22
Fred Weber.....	".....	8	195 65
Alex Milligan.....	".....	8	207 52
Chas. Webster.....	".....	9	233 25
H. J. Feilitz.....	".....	9	242 48
W. H. Griffith.....	".....	10	259 28
W. C. Hubbell.....	".....	10	259 29
H. S. Gleason.....	".....	12	300 00
J. W. Shelly.....	".....	12	307 50
Ernest Johnson.....	".....	11	273 17
Fred Morris.....	".....	16	283 17
Chas. G. Bergstrom.....	".....	11	279 84
H. A. Bedau.....	".....	11	279 84
O. S. Galpin.....	".....	12	300 83
Walter Giles.....	".....	12	302 50
O. F. Joslyn.....	".....	12	307 50
George Goodrich.....	".....	12	307 50
B. J. Keighler.....	".....	13	390 00
P. McNamara.....	".....	12	307 50
Bernard Kelly.....	".....	13	352 00
Otto Bachman.....	".....	13	373 38
P. F. Hartings.....	".....	12	360 00
Will Landers.....	".....	12	360 00
M. E. Meredith.....	".....	12	343 47
A. B. Mayer.....	".....	12	322 50
A. T. Walsh.....	".....	13	390 00
W. J. Mack.....	".....	12	360 00
W. J. Fairman.....	".....	12	385 03
Tim Larkin.....	".....	26 days.....	351 32
John Oberg.....	".....	11	278 99
E. H. Eastman.....	".....	12	302 50
C. B. Quinlan.....	".....	13	371 79
W. D. Higgins.....	".....	12	315 00
F. A. Paddock.....	".....	3	76 66
C. A. Bowen.....	".....	3	76 73
A. Bast.....	".....	4	106 45
H. L. Giles.....	".....	13	405 75
Daniel Burk.....	".....	2	56 88
J. F. Kannagh.....	".....	2	68 00
J. H. Beardsley.....	".....	25 days.....	20 66
Judson Curtis.....	".....	1 month, 17 days.....	43 08
H. C. Hagen.....	".....	2	52 50
Chas. Kuhn.....	".....	1	35 00
O. Lynum.....	".....	4	120 00
Leon Lasher.....	".....	3	106 17
C. M. Maxfield.....	".....	2	53 10
Robert Hellar.....	".....	4	97 32
Wm. Dwyer.....	".....	3	102 00
R. S. Graham.....	".....	1	45 00
James Carr.....	".....	2	69 42
W. P. Christopher.....	".....	3	82 50
Thomas Thompson.....	".....	7	192 14
Thomas Shaw.....	".....	6	153 44
T. F. Corcoran.....	".....	9	251 49
Richard Lalor.....	".....	6	164 22
Mollie N. Brunk.....	Matron.....	12	660 00
Harriet A. Tatham.....	Stewardess.....	12	600 00
Lucy E. Glennon.....	Stenographer.....	12	480 00
Lizzie Brady.....	Supervisoress.....	4	160 00
Mary E. Hockett.....	".....	12	480 00
Ada G. Smith.....	Assistant supervisoress.....	5	200 00
Susie Sands.....	".....	12	360 00
Sarah Flynn.....	Night watch.....	6	126 00

Pay Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Maggie Tait.....	Night Watch.....	3 months.....	60 00
Margaret Kelly.....	..	13 ..	260 00
Jessie Rumbaugh.....	..	13 ..	260 00
Katherine Barry.....	..	12 ..	264 00
L. E. Daggy.....	..	13 ..	390 00
Nellie Gough.....	Nurse.....	4 .. 10 days	108 06
Mary Bradley.....	Assorting room.....	13 ..	234 00
Mary Haible.....	..	13 ..	234 00
Bertha Galvin.....	Seamstress.....	10 ..	200 00
Carrie Bisbey.....	..	9 .. 9 days	185 66
Lettie Mueller.....	..	11 .. 15	253 00
Mary Farley.....	..	13 ..	286 00
Jennie Dominy.....	..	12 ..	240 00
Belle Hunt.....	..	3 ..	60 00
Jennie Foley.....	Laundry.....	1 .. 26 days	32 73
Rose Pender.....	..	11 .. 21	220 00
Mary Keegan.....	..	11 .. 23	237 69
Mary Kennealy.....	..	12 ..	216 00
Maria Smith.....	..	12 ..	264 00
Della Shaughnessy.....	..	12 ..	216 00
Olive Larson.....	..	12 .. 17 days	251 33
Martha Lowry.....	..	12 ..	240 00
Rose Keenan.....	..	13 ..	234 00
Anna Huggins.....	Ironing room.....	1 .. 25 days	29 33
Bertha Berggren.....	..	4 .. 14	81 00
Hattie Echtenacher.....	..	12 ..	216 00
Bertha Johns.....	..	12 ..	216 00
Anna Johnson.....	Dining room.....	9 .. 23 days	195 33
Christine Staff.....	..	13 ..	234 00
Mary Brady.....	..	12 ..	216 00
Josephine Walsh.....	..	6 .. 4 days	108 32
Hannah O'Connor.....	..	1 .. 25	36 15
Lucinda Ring.....	..	12 ..	216 00
Mary Mee.....	..	1 .. 16 days	26 25
Maggie Carr.....	..	6 .. 11	127 10
Lizzie McCarthy.....	..	4 .. 23	85 35
Kate Anselman.....	Cook.....	12 .. 17	251 00
Alfreda Engman.....	..	3 ..	90 00
Blanche Condgon.....	..	11 ..	214 00
Anna Anselman.....	..	2 .. 3 days	63 00
Viola Phinney.....	..	1 ..	16 00
Della Connolly.....	..	10 ..	300 00
Reno Allrick.....	..	8 .. 14 days	253 16
Mary Foley.....	..	20 days.....	13 15
Jennie Cruchon.....	Kitchen.....	11 months, 10 days	203 81
Mattie Meyers.....	..	5 .. 14	80 13
Mamie Burk.....	..	13 ..	234 00
Mary O'neil.....	..	13 ..	234 00
Margrethe Evensen.....	..	1 .. 27 days	33 65
Ragna Staff.....	Chambermaid.....	12 ..	216 00
Kristine Hansen.....	..	12 .. 1 days	246 83
Sena Olsen.....	..	12 ..	216 00
Emma Bast.....	Chair woman.....	4 ..	72 00
Inga Nilson.....	..	12 ..	212 00
Margaret Murphy.....	Medicine carrier.....	12 ..	240 00
Louise Batholomew.....	Patient.....	1 .. 13 days	4 30
Anna L. Egan.....	Organist.....	52 Sundays.....	260 00
Mary Grant.....	Chorister.....	15 ..	62 50
Frances Marshall.....	..	15 ..	62 50
Ina Hanson.....	Attendant.....	12 .. 14 days	245 35
Ella Dignon.....	..	3 .. 26	72 16
Tressie M. Doyle.....	..	11 .. 26	236 75
Mahala Boyle.....	..	1 .. 2	16 72
Mary Conroy.....	..	5 .. 15	110 00
C. I. B. Kerr.....	..	3 .. 29	72 00
Clara Warner.....	..	5 days.....	2 58
Augusta Benfield.....	..	1 month, 17 days	25 75
Anna Harris.....	..	10 ..	200 00
Mary McCoy.....	..	2 ..	60 00
Julia Steig.....	..	4 ..	80 00
May Bridges.....	..	2 .. 1 day	40 67
Olava Lynum.....	..	3 ..	60 00
Anna Kenney.....	..	2 ..	40 00
Bertha Hundley.....	..	1 ..	20 00
Kittie Cahill.....	..	1 .. 17 days	31 33

Pay Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Jennie Bradley.....	Attendant.....	3 months, 11 days	\$67 33
Lollie Clark.....	".....	3 " 24 "	76 00
Hannah McNeeney.....	".....	3 " 6 "	64 00
Susie Boner.....	".....	3 ".....	60 00
Minnie Cloney.....	".....	10 days.....	5 33
Nellie Evans.....	".....	1 month, 14 days	28 13
Sister M. Elizabeth.....	Nurse.....	1 " 4 days	33 54
Kate Daley.....	Attendant.....	8 days.....	4 27
Ingeborg Thorsen.....	".....	28 ".....	14 93
Maggie Larkin.....	".....	1 month.....	16 00
Katie Stillwell.....	".....	1 " 3 days	17 55
Winnifred McNeil.....	".....	1 " 11 "	23 65
Willia Clark.....	".....	1 " 20 "	28 30
Manda R. Fisher.....	".....	3 ".....	54 00
Anna E. Bennett.....	".....	2 " 19 days	48 15
Mary Brickley.....	".....	2 " 29 "	53 47
Kate Lewis.....	".....	5 " 16 "	105 47
Maggie Grady.....	".....	6 " 16 "	125 47
Sophia D. Frank.....	".....	8 " 5 "	157 05
Katie Kennedy.....	".....	8 " 14 "	162 85
Annie Chester.....	".....	8 " 15 "	163 54
Frances Morris.....	".....	9 ".....	174 00
Christina Webster.....	".....	9 " 16 days	185 08
Lizzie Sullivan.....	".....	9 " 17 "	186 10
Grace Ellis.....	".....	7 " 22 "	148 33
Lillian Neidhardt.....	".....	10 " 29 "	214 97
Maud Reber.....	".....	11 " 2 "	215 07
Sarah Reddington.....	".....	12 ".....	240 00
Nellie Quinlan.....	".....	12 ".....	240 00
Mrs. E. L. Fairman.....	".....	12 ".....	240 00
Mary Aschbacher.....	".....	12 ".....	240 00
Ella M. Bashore.....	".....	13 ".....	260 00
Minnie Geohagan.....	".....	12 ".....	240 00
Lucia DeLaney.....	".....	13 ".....	260 00
Kate Roach.....	".....	12 ".....	240 00
Mollie M. Foster.....	".....	13 ".....	286 00
Mayme Boner.....	".....	12 ".....	240 00
Maggie Lawrence.....	".....	12 ".....	240 00
Maggie Bulger.....	".....	12 ".....	240 00
Mary Lewis.....	".....	12 ".....	240 00
Jensie Agler.....	".....	12 ".....	240 00
Cora Agler.....	".....	12 ".....	240 00
Sarah Wadham.....	".....	12 ".....	240 00
Julia Duffy.....	".....	12 ".....	240 00
Lizzie Grace.....	".....	12 " 15 days	250 00
Jane Ferguson.....	".....	12 ".....	240 00
Julia Hall.....	".....	12 ".....	240 00
Alice Garrison.....	".....	10 " 7 days	198 31
Katherine Kellar.....	".....	10 " 23 "	208 75
Mary Casey.....	".....	11 " 24 "	236 00
Lillian McNeil.....	".....	5 ".....	100 00
Lillian McNeil.....	Assistant supervisors.....	7 ".....	210 00
Anna Grabel.....	".....	7 ".....	210 00
Anna Grabel.....	Attendant.....	5 ".....	95 96
Anna Kapple.....	".....	11 " 24 days	229 48
Maggie Bridge.....	".....	11 " 22 "	228 61
Mary Schaffer.....	".....	2 days.....	1 03
Kittie McIntyre.....	".....	7 months, 24 days	147 60
Total.....			\$82,280 87

EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Pay Roll Ledger, July, 1896, to June, 1897.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Clark Gapen.....	Superintendent.....	9 months	\$3,750 03
Wm. G. Stearns.....	"	3 " 4 days	913 89
F. S. Breen.....	Business assistant.....	3 "	375 00
C. R. Miller.....	Secretary.....	3 "	375 00
A. L. Granger.....	Treasurer.....	9 " 15 days	633 37
E. A. Curtis.....	"	2 " 15 "	166 67
A. L. Warner.....	Assistant physician.....	12 "	1,275 00
C. H. Bradley.....	"	12 "	1,183 34
J. W. Walker.....	"	12 "	991 74
V. Podstata.....	"	12 "	800 04
B. C. Powell.....	"	12 "	800 04
W. A. McCorn.....	"	3 " 17 days	277 76
I. M. Davenport.....	"	4 " 18 "	375 00
E. F. Wells.....	"	12 "	930 00
A. R. Schier.....	"	12 "	728 70
E. F. Enos.....	"	2 "	200 00
A. W. Hawley.....	"	2 "	133 34
A. A. Lowenthal.....	"	2 "	100 00
T. R. Foster.....	"	1 "	190 00
Mabel Dunn.....	Interne.....	11 " 20 days	393 33
O. C. Wilhite.....	"	12 "	240 00
M. O. King.....	"	12 "	240 00
Wm. Lamb.....	Chief clerk.....	11 "	1,210 00
Will D. Newton.....	"	2 "	275 00
Wm. Oertlin.....	Blacksmith.....	12 "	690 00
G. Paulissen.....	Carpenter.....	11 "	935 00
C. J. Buck.....	"	1 " 15 days	97 50
Frank Mayo.....	Farmer.....	12 "	785 00
Nels Jacobsen.....	Gardner.....	11 "	550 00
D. L. McKinstry.....	"	1 "	60 00
F. E. Elliott.....	Laundryman.....	10 " 15 days	520 00
F. F. Phillips.....	"	1 " 15 days	90 00
Thos. Hillary.....	Mason.....	10 "	833 40
Wm. Brandenburg.....	Chief Engineer.....	10 " 15 days	1,145 00
Granville Kimball.....	"	1 " 15 days	250 00
Chas. Walsh.....	Supervisor.....	11 " 20 days	875 00
C. W. Anderson.....	Assistant supervisor.....	12 "	595 00
Anna J. Toler.....	"	12 "	480 00
Nettie Earle.....	Supervisress.....	12 "	715 00
Ella Meyers.....	Assistant supervisress.....	12 "	595 00
Bertha Grable.....	"	11 " 20 days	393 33
Lillie Plummer.....	"	1 " 17 "	34 47
John Fairbairn.....	Painter.....	2 " 15 "	175 00
Al. Baber.....	"	1 " 15 "	90 00
Fred Routh.....	Druggist.....	5 " 15 "	360 01
Joseph Jeffrey.....	"	5 " 7 "	261 67
S. R. Magee.....	"	1 " 28 "	116 00
N. F. Marcotte.....	Storekeeper.....	11 " 3 "	740 04
Geo. R. Deatrich.....	"	1 "	66 67
W. J. Carleton.....	Tinner.....	9 " 28 days	695 33
W. E. Huber.....	"	1 " 15 "	75 00
Chas. Fellows.....	Supt. culinary department.....	1 "	75 00
J. F. Case.....	Caretaker.....	10 " 15 days	975 00
Nettie Carleton.....	Private secretary.....	9 "	600 03
L. F. Schrader.....	"	7 "	295 00
S. C. Munhall.....	Assistant chief clerk.....	12 "	600 00
E. F. Radeke.....	"	10 " 17 days	704 48
A. T. Kerr.....	"	12 "	600 00
John Lutkehorn.....	"	17 days	25 34
Chas. Rayhorn.....	"	15 "	25 00
J. B. Fitzgerald.....	Baker.....	12 months	655 00
Ed. Brown.....	"	3 " 10 days	116 67
Thos. Fitzgerald.....	"	8 " 20 "	295 00
Geo. W. Asher.....	Cook.....	5 " 3 "	150 80
Annie Carrie.....	"	3 " 15 "	56 00
Esther Hillary.....	"	9 " 2 "	226 77
Alice Hawkins.....	"	2 " 15 "	50 00
Mary Jackson.....	"	12 "	360 00
Wm. Lemke.....	"	2 " 23 days	91 30
C. A. Minor.....	"	12 "	412 00
Mrs. S. E. Struthers.....	"	9 " 29 days	348 83
Mary E. Richards.....	"	1 " 22 "	25 10
Carrie Shaffer.....	"	6 days	4 00
Margaret Gatling.....	"	1 month 28 days	67 67
Anna Grythenholm.....	"	5 " 19 "	89 72

Pay Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Sebastian Boner.....	Cook.....	10 months 28 days	299 87
Clara Schmitt.....	".....	4 " 14 "	87 49
Mrs. E. M. Curtis.....	".....	9 " 4 "	228 33
John Epps.....	".....	9 " 9 "	465 09
Rosa Halfspang.....	".....	1 " 9 "	26 10
Mrs. C. J. Prescott.....	".....	9 " 11 "	234 1
Herbert Bates.....	".....	12 days.....	20 00
R. H. McKnight.....	".....	9 months 3 days	455 00
John Emmons.....	Blacksmith.....	10 " 24 "	469 59
Wm. Wilken.....	".....	11 days.....	220 00
J. P. Buffum.....	Carpenter.....	9 months 15 days	332 50
James Charboneau.....	".....	6 " 26 "	506 00
Chas Choyer.....	".....	5 " 18 "	384 55
C. Z. Desnoyer.....	".....	3 mos., 19 days, 3 hrs.	245 92
H. Dabbling.....	".....	27 days.....	60 75
Jacob Hinker.....	".....	4 months 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ days	193 13
J. M. Johnson.....	".....	7 " 11 days	494 00
Adolph Jansen.....	".....	7 " 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	561 00
Fred Johnson.....	".....	22 days.....	49 50
August Klammm.....	".....	6 months 24 days	455 75
Jacob Kuehley.....	".....	22 days.....	49 50
Thos. Lawson.....	".....	5 months 25 days	234 00
Irwin Magruder.....	".....	4 days.....	9 60
J. Marcotte.....	".....	22 " 6 hours.....	50 85
Arthur Lafrance.....	".....	20 ".....	40 00
I. Gill.....	".....	2 ".....	4 00
D. E. Meyer.....	".....	22 ".....	49 50
Wm. Palzer.....	".....	7 mos., 22 days, 5 hrs.	512 38
L. H. Foster.....	".....	21 days.....	42 00
Fred Pahuke.....	".....	1 mo., 9 days, 5 hrs.	88 88
Oakley Roat.....	".....	6 months 22 days	126 75
Henry Paulissen.....	".....	4 " 10 "	292 50
Jacob Schwindel.....	".....	4 " 7 "	285 75
Anton Schneider.....	".....	22 days.....	49 50
Frank A. Vath.....	".....	11 months 3 days	698 50
Anton Munch.....	".....	3 mos., 6 days, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs	207 51
John Schroeder.....	".....	1 month 9 days	78 00
A. Lamontague.....	".....	13 days.....	26 00
J. N. Adams.....	".....	1 month.....	33 35
Emil Siefert.....	".....	2 days 5 hours.....	5 00
F. X. Lambert.....	".....	4 ".....	8 00
A. J. Maurits.....	Coachman.....	12 months.....	420 00
H. J. Bennett.....	Dairyman.....	8 months 3 days	375 00
Grant Rohn.....	".....	2 " 16 "	101 33
Norman Griffin.....	".....	3 ".....	110 00
D. C. Stafford.....	".....	1 " 22 days	86 67
A. T. Fenton.....	Dining room.....	11 ".....	456 00
Mrs. A. T. Fenton.....	".....	11 ".....	253 00
Anna Adams.....	".....	8 " 15 days	170 00
Nellie J. Adams.....	".....	12 ".....	176 00
Della Feely.....	".....	2 " 6 days	137 00
Helen E. O'Neil.....	".....	2 " 19 "	52 65
Josie Bradbury.....	".....	5 days.....	2 17
Marie Kaiser.....	".....	17 ".....	7 93
Anna Beckman.....	Domestic.....	12 months.....	168 00
Lula Dayton.....	".....	19 " 3 days	147 10
Cecilia Kilroy.....	".....	12 " 8 days	180 27
Daisy Leffel.....	".....	2 ".....	171 00
Mollie Lemke.....	".....	2 " 12 days	31 20
Martha Luhrs.....	".....	11 " 20 "	167 40
Minnie Rogers.....	".....	1 " 12 "	18 20
May Robinson.....	".....	6 " 3 "	77 10
Tracy Shultz.....	".....	11 " 29 "	145 50
Nettie Wolf.....	".....	12 " 14 "	147 60
Anna Tower.....	".....	12 ".....	168 00
Nora E. Parker.....	".....	9 " 21 "	119 40
Minnie Hargraves.....	".....	4 " 24 "	112 40
Gussie Gruhlke.....	".....	4 " 26 "	67 43
Maggie Leonard.....	".....	5 " 25 "	73 00
Thomas Boyle.....	Plummer.....	2 " 5 "	130 00
Ralph Ray.....	".....	8 days.....	10 67
E. J. Malcolm.....	".....	19 ".....	57 00
Geo. Sheekey.....	".....	1 month, 9 days	35 67
S. C. Wolson.....	Electrician.....	4 " 18 "	253 00
Henry Rehberg.....	".....	12 ".....	340 00
Frank Jeffers.....	".....	7 " 10 days	200 33

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
H. A. Kohler	Electrician	3 days	\$5 00
John O'Neil	Assistant engineer	11 months, 15 days	735 00
Walter H. Martin	9 days	22 50
John Drury	Steam fitter	7 months, 15 days	412 50
Robert Stone	7 months, 15 days	300 00
J. S. Whitted	1 mo., 29 days, 7 hrs.	164 18
James Carroll	7 days	12 63
J. S. Reesman	Electrical engineer	10 months, 5 days	506 34
Geo. H. Ferguson	Machinist	2 months, 15 days	125 00
Geo. J. Vath	1 mo., 27 days, 5 hrs.	95 83
C. W. Coberly	Fireman	12 months	530 00
E. J. Porter	12 months	480 00
John Balk	12 months	450 00
H. Mahlman	2 months, 15 days	87 50
Chas. Rehberg	2 months, 14 days	69 09
Sam Sloan	10 months, 18 days	433 99
H. J. Wall	22 days	22 00
Moses Longton	4 months, 28 days	132 66
John Schiebel	9 months	315 00
J. Bosson	7 months, 9 days	204 40
David Gooding	8 months, 11 days	238 27
J. Peppin	4 months, 9 days	120 40
D. Krueger	Engineer's helper	9 months	450 00
Philip Lynch	8 months, 29 days	265 00
Chas. Meyers	1 month, 28 days	58 00
Joseph Devlin	12 months	360 00
Aug. Klick	7 months	270 00
F. L. Meyers	11 months	330 00
Wm. Austin	11 months, 17 days	352 00
S. J. Goyette	12 months, 5 hours	360 50
Frank Sheehan	7 months, 5 days	107 50
Michael O'Neil	2 months, 23 days	107 00
Henry Reill	5 months, 14 days	179 00
Dave Covey	8 months, 15 days	215 20
L. P. Greene	8 months	240 00
Chas. Jewett	9 months, 13 days	283 00
Wm. Murry	1 month, 19 days	87 00
John Bott	27 days	38 23
Wm. Ming	Fireman	4 months, 6 days	117 60
Henry Sipple	15 days	14 00
Fred Samders	4 months, 18 days	138 00
F. E. Austin	1 month, 18 days	44 80
David Going	Engineer's helper	4 mos., 8 days, 5 hrs.	128 50
John Sarsfield	1 month, 5 days	36 70
J. S. Evans	1 month, 7 days	43 17
J. H. Shreffler	10 days	8 33
J. P. Russell	Fireman	15 months	20 00
Dah Collins	Farm help	9 months, 15 days	237 50
Clarence Case	2 months	30 00
Hilton Snyder	2 months, 23 days	55 33
Patrick Collins	12 months	273 00
Joe Alta	10 months	244 00
Edward Crozier	10 months, 15 days	262 50
Henry Grant	1 month	20 00
W. L. Vining	1 month, 12 days	48 56
John Haywood	11 months, 19 days	308 83
David Haywood	6 months, 15 days	143 00
Henry Hessler	11 months, 9 days	260 60
A. C. Leffel	9 months, 14 days	284 00
John Yeadicke	12 months	300 00
August Swanson	2 months, 21 days	59 40
James Crozier	12 months	264 00
G. R. Cooper	2 months, 1 day	50 84
Alphonse Pepin	12 months	264 00
Frank Snyder	15 days	18 75
Ed Gagnon	22 months	16 13
E. D. Saltsider	3 months, 3 1/2 days	70 08
John Petry	1 month	20 00
Lee Stevenson	7 months, 7 days	172 64
James Kavney	2 days	2 00
Peter Hansen	20 months	21 24
Jacob Schuib	21 months	21 00
Ed Taylor	16 months, 5 hours	41 25
Wm. Saltsider	15 months	15 00
Fred A. Campbell	15 months	19 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Frank Fower	Farm help	2 months, 15 days	\$50 00
J. P. Christensen	Garden help	10 .. 5	268 00
Louis Shipley	"	10 ..	280 00
Chas. Severine	"	29 days	19 33
J. W. Bunn	"	1 month	20 00
Stanton Hildebrand	"	7 days	4 67
Nancy Augsburg	Kitchen help	12 months	264 00
Willard Bush	"	10 .. 23 days	193 80
E. E. Brown	"	4 .. 15 ..	90 00
Henry W. Bauer	"	11 .. 15 ..	238 00
Emily Amyot	"	11 .. 25 ..	181 50
Marshall Douglass	"	10 .. 21 ..	265 50
A. C. Dickenson	"	1 .. 24 ..	36 00
H. Gieseeking	"	12 ..	322 00
Geo. Gieseeking	"	5 .. 3 days	96 80
Chas. Grimes	"	1 .. 29 ..	35 40
Celia Henson	"	5 .. 7 ..	98 97
Elbert Hinchman	"	12 ..	295 00
Maggie Horan	"	12 ..	300 00
John Helms	"	1 .. 18 days	36 80
Joseph Nixon	"	1 .. 22 ..	46 80
Nellie Sheehan	"	11 .. 20 ..	220 33
Frank Popp	"	11 .. 11 ..	250 07
Wm. Sikes	"	2 .. 8 ..	45 33
Jennie Toler	"	12 ..	240 00
Luther Taylor	"	10 .. 5 ..	203 34
Walter Tamblyn	"	11 .. 1 ..	220 67
Corbin Washington	"	10 .. 25 ..	228 67
H. A. Zinkam	"	4 .. 10 ..	121 33
W. E. Gates	"	15 days	12 50
Fred Glass	"	9 months, 4 days	184 56
Rice Linsley	"	1 ..	20 00
E. H. Igon	"	4 .. 22 days	85 20
W. I. Rice	"	9 .. 14 ..	185 13
W. M. Simpson	"	10 .. 6 ..	198 87
Fred Shierholz	"	4 .. 21 ..	84 60
Chas. Umbach	"	4 .. 2 ..	89 47
W. H. Williamson	"	10 .. 3 ..	195 89
Mark Toler	"	7 days	4 20
Thos. A. Yates	"	2 months, 9 days	38 40
Mrs. Johnson	"	11 days	6 53
Mark Boland	"	3 ..	1 80
John Douglas	"	7 months, 15 days	135 00
Clara Morris	"	10 days	5 00
Carl Anderson	"	3 months	54 00
Nellie Fitzgerald	"	6 .. 25 days	102 50
E. S. Phelps	"	1 .. 24 ..	34 20
Frank McKnight	"	3 .. 11 ..	60 60
Maggie Staack	"	2 .. 23 ..	49 80
T. Coderre	"	1 .. 22 ..	31 20
Aug. Gohlke	"	1 .. 8 ..	19 00
N. E. Breault	"	4 days	2 40
Maggie Reynolds	Laundry	12 months	192 00
Clara Albert	"	12 ..	166 00
Ora Brown	"	11 .. 29 days	212 40
Hannah Blake	"	5 .. 10 ..	73 33
Carrie Bouk	"	8 .. 8 ..	107 47
Maggie Devine	"	12 ..	165 00
Ida Bosson	"	11 .. 23 days	167 07
Anna Dohms	"	12 ..	170 00
Rachel Elms	"	11 .. 29 days	167 53
Bridget Godfrey	"	11 .. 28 ..	167 07
Rachel Gipe	"	12 ..	157 00
Johanna Goll	"	11 .. 29 days	155 57
Mary Hoffman	"	12 ..	264 00
Mary Hartman	"	11 .. 28 days	167 06
Maggie Hughes	"	2 .. 15 ..	45 00
Lizzie Kaiser	"	12 ..	168 00
Louise Lustig	"	3 .. 15 days	49 00
Mary Mahlman	"	12 .. 28 ..	167 06
Amelia Meyers	"	11 .. 21 ..	158 04
Nellie McIntyre	"	11 .. 23 ..	197 97
Anna Neve	"	1 .. 15 ..	21 00
Elsie Ray	"	12 ..	196 00
A. R. Vandervort	"	12 ..	420 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Louisa Wilking	Laundry	3 months	\$42 00
A. N. Gathnay	"	12 "	360 00
Lee Vennum	"	12 "	324 00
Joseph Ginna	"	1 " 24 days	45 00
Elizabeth Steitz	"	1 " "	13 00
Laura Greenwood	"	1 " 3 days	17 60
Anna Meyers	"	2 " 3 "	28 30
Mary Busniski	"	10 " 15 "	146 50
Emma Dasen	"	10 " 14 "	141 30
Robert Fitzgerald	"	6 " 26 "	137 33
Theresa Gerardin	"	10 " 6 "	137 40
Florence Lockwood	"	10 " 4 "	141 73
Birdie Rolfs	"	4 " 16 "	58 49
Mary Barnes	"	7 " 15 "	112 50
Gertrude Appel	"	5 " 19 "	73 24
Anna Raasmussen	"	6 days	2 67
Alvin Brown	"	3 months, 10 days	66 67
Bridget O'Donnell	"	2 " 15 "	32 50
Sarah Geller	"	14 days	7 40
Ellen Choinnard	"	1 month, 25 days	27 50
Winifred Grabill	"	1 " 29 "	25 57
Lena Versailles	"	1 " 29 "	25 57
William Kettles	Mason	18 days	54 00
T. A. Driver	"	5 months, 1 day	423 00
Charles Woodrich	"	7 " "	230 00
George W. Hillary	"	8 " 8 days	160 34
Charles Savage	"	6 " 20 "	200 00
George Young	"	7 " 11 "	206 00
Henry Gresens	"	25 days, 5 hours	38 25
Adolph Dahling	"	2 mos., 23 days, 1 hr.	249 30
A. W. Cotton	"	3 " 4 " 7 "	142 05
Henry Whitehouse	"	24 days, 4 hours	73 20
Charles Zeisler	"	4 months, 3 hours	360 90
D. Trenary	"	4 mos., 2 days, 8 hrs	184 20
James McCune	"	4 " 28 " 8 "	225 75
Harry Albers	"	5 " 4 " 6 "	467 40
Herman Kuschel	"	27 days	40 50
G. Herman	"	8 " "	24 00
Peter Paccut	"	6 " 5 hours	19 50
William Balthan	"	6 " "	18 00
Peter Parent	"	1 month, 5 days	4 50
Paul Eichberger	"	24 days, 3 hours	72 90
Gordie Riggles	"	11 " 3 "	16 95
Jay Robinson	Plasterer	6 mos., 6 days, 9 hrs	560 70
William Wichman	"	6 " 4 " 9 hrs	277 35
Lee Barnard	"	18 days	27 00
Henry Otis	"	12 " "	36 00
Cyrus McQueen	"	14 " "	21 00
John Collins	"	15 " "	45 00
Henry Hess	"	19 " 4 hours	58 20
Jennie D. Brinton	Matron	12 months	580 00
Mary Buffum	"	11 " 9 days	248 60
Dora Jewett	"	12 " "	264 00
Mrs. J. T. Case	"	10 " 15 days	210 00
Mrs. D. C. Stafford	"	1 " 22 days	34 67
Mrs. C. M. Anderson	"	21 days	21 00
F. M. Pinkerton	Special services	9 months, 22 days	95 17
W. H. Christman	"	2 " "	10 00
Martin Anderson	"	1 " "	5 00
Mary P. McGrail	Trained nurse	12 " "	600 00
Esther E. Watterbury	"	11 " 23 days	588 34
Lillian Ackerman	Nurse	9 " 11 "	210 33
Della Anderson	"	12 " "	258 00
Mary Arnold	"	9 " 12 days	169 20
Tena Arend	"	11 " 28 "	230 66
Julia Bender	"	12 " "	480 00
Eva Burns	"	8 " 22 days	192 23
Rose Bauge	"	4 " 28 "	98 67
Georgia Brown	"	8 " 11 "	167 34
Mary Bure	"	12 " "	300 00
Josie Bissell	"	11 " 29 days	215 40
Elizabeth Bender	"	6 " 29 "	149 27
Myrtle Brayton	"	10 " "	180 00
Libbie Brown	"	2 " 15 days	50 00
Ida Clause	"	12 " "	288 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Anna Carter.....	Nurse.....	10 months, 21 days	\$183 10
Anna Carroll.....	"	11 " 27 "	278 70
Nellie Carroll.....	"	11 " 23 "	211 80
Rose Crowder.....	"	11 " 26 "	215 00
Nora L. Cole.....	"	3 " 28 "	78 67
Mary T. Cline.....	"	11 " 9 "	194 40
Maggie Conlee.....	"	11 " 23 "	211 80
Nellie Carnon.....	"	12 " "	240 00
Mary Campbell.....	"	1 " 24 days	32 40
Tena Deike.....	"	11 " 21 "	210 60
Allie Davis.....	"	9 " 14 "	189 33
Gertie Estes.....	"	12 " "	216 00
Minnie English.....	"	12 " "	238 00
Margaret Eberhardt.....	"	5 " "	90 00
Lizzie Evans.....	"	3 " 18 days	64 80
Helena Foster.....	"	11 " 25 "	245 00
Jennie Fraser.....	"	10 " 20 "	203 14
Belle Freeze.....	"	11 " 19 "	287 83
Ada L. Feller.....	"	11 " 24 "	212 40
Laura Fletcher.....	"	6 " 26 "	151 07
Lizzie Geist.....	"	12 " "	216 00
Ella Goggins.....	"	3 " 16 days	70 67
Anna Goutchy.....	"	12 " "	264 00
Clara M. Glover.....	"	6 " 24 days	122 40
Minta Hall.....	"	11 " 24 "	236 00
Lizzie Hitchcock.....	"	5 " 17 "	137 33
Belle Hoffman.....	"	2 " 9 "	41 40
Alice Hoffman.....	"	11 " 23 "	252 87
Katie Hunold.....	"	11 " 29 "	215 40
Theresa Hoffman.....	"	11 " 19 "	204 13
Flora B. Johnson.....	"	2 days.....	36 00
Lydia James.....	"	11 months, 12 days	210 40
Carrie A. Jones.....	"	19 days.....	12 67
Anna Jones.....	"	11 months, 15 days	238 00
Tessie Lacey.....	"	11 " 25 "	220 67
Mary Korsting.....	"	11 " 29 "	271 20
Viola Kai.....	"	9 " 17 "	172 28
Edith M. King.....	"	12 " "	293 00
Alice Kennedy.....	"	2 " "	36 00
Mae Kinzy.....	"	11 " 28 days	218 80
Kittie Lockie.....	"	12 " "	210 00
Lois Lee.....	"	11 " 24 days	216 10
Alice Lee.....	"	11 " 13 "	219 80
Stella Linsbey.....	"	12 " "	235 00
Belle Miller.....	"	10 " 9 days	226 60
Hattie McIntyre.....	"	11 " 17 "	231 33
Kate McManus.....	"	12 " "	216 00
Sadie McNeil.....	"	3 " 28 days	78 67
Sarah McNally.....	"	11 " 24 "	320 00
Anna McGuire.....	"	11 " 17 "	239 90
Maggie McNally.....	"	11 " 24 "	244 40
Laura McGee.....	"	11 " 25 "	295 83
Mary McSweeney.....	"	11 " 23 "	275 47
Ella McNiven.....	"	11 " 21 "	257 40
Mrs. B. A. Moore.....	"	4 " 29 "	89 40
Hattie Mayette.....	"	12 " "	216 00
Anna Morrow.....	"	11 " 16 days	207 60
Jennie Nolan.....	"	12 " "	248 00
Maggie O'Malley.....	"	1 " 18 days	28 80
Maggie O'Connor.....	"	11 " 27 "	214 20
Maggie O'Brien.....	"	11 " 23 "	241 00
Rosa O'Donnell.....	"	11 " 28 "	244 53
Margaret Patterson.....	"	12 " "	220 00
Mrs. F. Provaucal.....	"	10 " 25 days	224 33
Katie Powers.....	"	11 " 21 "	208 60
Margaret Park.....	"	8 " 3 "	145 80
Ella Robertson.....	"	3 " 12 "	74 80
Anna Robinson.....	"	9 " 21 "	137 40
Josie Robinson.....	"	5 " 12 "	97 20
Nettie Rogers.....	"	11 " 15 "	207 00
Margaret Rourke.....	"	11 " 27 "	208 20
Tronie Rabon.....	"	9 " 24 "	196 01
Julia Redmond.....	"	9 " 6 "	227 00
Mayme Slater.....	"	9 " 4 "	145 89
Anna South.....	"	10 mos., 24 days, 5 hrs	206 87

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Blanche Strong.....	Nurse.....	11 months, 2 days	\$213 20
Mrs. Harry Sylvester.....	"	8 " 15 "	153 00
Rosa Steinsmeyer.....	"	12 " "	240 00
Clara Steward.....	"	4 " 24 days	120 00
Susie Smith.....	"	2 " 15 "	43 80
Beatrice Stailey.....	"	11 " 23 "	215 80
Jennie Winther.....	"	12 " "	277 00
Mayme Whalen.....	"	8 " 11 days	167 33
Anna Walk.....	"	10 " 1 "	186 40
Bessie Byrns.....	"	2 " 5 "	28 17
Anna Walker.....	"	1 " 22 "	31 20
Maggie Wilson.....	"	9 " 14 "	163 06
Mrs. N. P. Anderson.....	"	11 " 17 "	231 33
Mrs. S. W. Bookhart.....	"	6 " 4 "	110 40
Mrs. J. H. Galvin.....	"	11 " 16 "	207 60
Mrs. M. M. Meyers.....	"	10 " 27 "	218 00
Kate Maloy.....	"	1 " "	16 00
Edith Swearingen.....	"	1 " "	18 00
Minnie Sherburne.....	"	1 " "	18 00
Nora Elliott.....	"	1 " 1 day.	15 50
Anna Spangler.....	"	1 " 10 "	21 33
Belle McNeil.....	"	1 " 7 "	24 67
Carrie Lucas.....	"	3 days.....	1 80
Emma L. Dennister.....	"	3 months, 6 days	49 64
Nettie Davis.....	"	4 " 26 "	69 60
Alma Ewing.....	"	4 " 29 "	72 56
Mattie Harding.....	"	10 " 6 "	178 87
Cora Holcomb.....	"	10 " 20 "	192 00
Laura Hartrauft.....	"	10 " 3 "	179 53
Lula Hafer.....	"	7 " 6 "	115 20
Stella Karrens.....	"	2 " 29 "	47 47
Kathryn Phillips.....	"	2 " 13 "	38 93
Myra Pincomb.....	"	3 " 22 "	65 13
Viola Smith.....	"	9 " 28 "	174 93
Kate B. Wagner.....	"	7 " 1 "	126 60
Anna Will.....	"	7 " 18 "	28 80
A. Eva Schmidt.....	"	10 days.....	5 33
Mary Carey.....	"	1 month, 11 days	21 87
Mrs. W. H. Christman.....	"	2 " 16 "	45 60
Lena Earl.....	"	9 " 18 "	169 60
Katie Hubbard.....	"	9 " 6 "	169 53
Mary Hart.....	"	9 " 10 "	205 00
Katie Hart.....	"	7 " 3 "	97 40
Lena Steinel.....	"	2 " 22 "	38 26
Mrs. E. A. Tyler.....	"	2 " 26 "	152 67
Maggie E. White.....	"	1 " 4 "	28 33
Zella M. Chambers.....	"	1 " 29 "	98 92
Elizabeth Phelps.....	"	21 days.....	11 20
Anna Hesche.....	"	19 " "	10 13
Leona Ackley.....	"	8 months, 2 days	140 93
Agnes Gray.....	"	8 " 1 "	125 87
Agnes Gleason.....	"	5 " 6 "	89 00
Minnie Greenwalt.....	"	9 " "	158 00
Ida Hebner.....	"	8 " 2 days	145 20
Della Hess.....	"	8 " 10 "	138 53
Jennie Ihrig.....	"	8 " 8 "	144 27
Jennie Steele.....	"	8 " 9 "	188 00
Lizzie Townsend.....	"	27 days.....	12 60
Laura Parker.....	"	4 months, 21 days	84 60
Lulu Crocker.....	"	3 " 26 "	59 67
Anna Grant.....	"	7 " 29 "	147 33
Mary Powers.....	"	1 " 2 "	14 92
Nellie Tennyson.....	"	4 " 21 "	78 83
Anna J. Wendal.....	"	8 " 20 "	211 37
Ester Adams.....	"	6 " 25 "	132 80
Margaret Irish.....	"	5 " 27 days	106 20
Josephine Peters.....	"	1 " "	16 00
Lizzie Davis.....	"	5 " 4 days	98 40
Lizzie Kennedy.....	"	5 " 12 "	102 07
Agnes Robinson.....	"	5 " 20 "	102 00
Elsie Barrett.....	"	4 " 8 "	68 52
Alice Garlock.....	"	4 " 15 "	80 00
Hettie O'McMullen.....	"	3 " 24 "	63 80
Sadie Neville.....	"	2 " 3 "	31 33
A. Hathaway.....	"	4 " 22 "	89 20

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Mrs. A. J. Kelling	Nurse	4 months, 12 days	\$79 20
Georgia Hall	"	15 days	8 00
Nellie Duncombe	"	3 months, 23 days	64 02
Tillie Drainer	"	3 " 15	63 00
Myra Stevenson	"	3 " 20	54 33
Effie Wood	"	3 " 11	60 60
Jennie Carter	"	2 " 5	33 33
Rose Lovell	"	1 " 29	29 73
Bertha Purcell	"	2 " 5	39 00
Grace H. Slater	"	2 " 28	44 07
Mrs. W. A. Martin	"	2 " 11	47 33
Emma Bauer	"	1 " 21	30 60
Annie Chester	"	1 " 10	21 33
Etta Parker	"	1 " 24	31 60
Maude Pugh	"	1 " 13	21 07
Anna Tilson	"	1 " 23	27 51
Minnie Campbell	"	1 " 22	34 67
Hettie M. Coburn	"	1 " 19	29 40
Mary Madden	"	1 " 12	25 20
Hattie C. McGrail	"	1 " 22	31 20
Sarah L. Vining	"	2 " 12	48 00
Rose Dilworth	"	1 " "	18 00
Carrie Merritt	"	17 days	7 93
Mary Quigley	"	1 month	14 00
Mrs. A. M. W. Swazy	"	15 days	8 00
Margaret Rogers	"	1 month	18 00
C. T. Anderson	"	12 " "	360 00
Fred Aubertin	"	10 " "	243 60
Russell Adams	"	11 " 20 days	321 67
W. M. Appelman	"	12 " "	465 00
Fred Anderman	"	12 " "	300 00
Louis Bauer	"	12 " "	360 00
A. V. Boner	"	11 " 26 days	477 34
James Byron	"	12 " 7	433 17
Geo. M. Brown	"	11 " 10	275 00
A. J. Bicknell	"	12 " "	318 00
Frank Boner	"	8 " 13 days	159 40
S. W. Bookhart	"	4 " 16	113 33
B. G. Bossert	"	11 " 25	304 63
Thos. Bowman	"	10 " 18	333 20
E. J. Brown	"	11 " 26	326 46
L. F. Black	"	12 " "	352 00
Anton Bocherer	"	3 " 15 days	87 50
Lee Bowers	"	5 " 29	149 17
Jno. Cording	"	12 " "	360 00
Frank Cunningham	"	6 " 26 days	171 67
Jas. Cunningham	"	1 " 16	31 10
John Cahill	"	11 " 20	291 67
C. G. Combes	"	10 " 20	294 84
P. W. Crangle	"	11 " 27	357 00
W. A. Cook	"	1 " 19	29 40
L. R. Cutshaw	"	12 " "	539 00
A. H. Cooper	"	10 " 27 days	289 30
Geo. A. Davis	"	9 " 29	276 50
O. L. Dilworth	"	29 days	19 34
W. J. Davis	"	2 months 3 days	58 80
Wm. Yeates	"	25 days	20 83
Geo. Dugan	"	12 months	360 00
W. J. Elstone	"	11 " 2 days	428 34
H. V. Epperson	"	3 " "	60 00
Peter Eder	"	12 " "	332 00
Joseph Fortin	"	3 " 15 days	105 00
John Fletcher	"	3 " 20	110 00
Michael Fay	"	11 " 15	350 00
Jouis G. Guay	"	11 " 11	341 00
R. C. Gaston	"	4 " 22	126 73
L. M. Godschalk	"	12 " "	354 00
Wilfred Gardner	"	4 " 22 days	118 34
U. S. Hampton	"	6 " 2	182 00
B. E. Holland	"	5 " 19	123 93
Theo. Henrichsen	"	8 " 6	246 00
Robert Hinman	"	12 " 29	329 07
Michael Hanlon	"	4 " "	122 00
J. D. Hollenbeck	"	7 " 17 days	224 00
Orville J. Hull	"	9 " 20	261 67
Chas. E. Humiston	"	2 " 24	84 00

Pay Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Murphy Inman.....	Nurse.....	2 months, 5 days	\$54 17
E. R. Jacobie.....	"	12 "	330 00
W. A. Jube.....	"	11 " 13 days	276 33
Benj. Jones.....	"	2 " 21 "	67 50
Joseph Jeffrey.....	"	5 "	190 00
Geo. Kammon.....	"	11 " 28 days	358 00
John A. Kellund.....	"	2 " 16 "	50 67
Gustave Kennitz.....	"	12 "	\$12 00
T. J. Lockie.....	"	10 " 15 days	367 50
H. A. Louthan.....	"	12 "	350 00
J. R. Lockey.....	"	4 " 4 days	103 55
H. E. Miller.....	"	12 " 20 "	373 33
Thos. Morris.....	"	12 "	360 00
L. R. McIntyre.....	"	2 " 20 days	80 00
James McNiven.....	"	11 " 25 "	355 00
E. L. McIntyre.....	"	10 " 10 "	310 00
M. M. Myers.....	"	10 " 18 "	318 00
James McLean.....	"	11 " 25 "	355 00
C. O. Nelson.....	"	8 " 26 "	238 67
E. M. Oliver.....	"	9 " 25 "	297 00
Edward Pickles.....	"	12 " 9 "	412 01
F. C. Pomey.....	"	12 "	300 00
F. Provancal.....	"	2 " 8 days	56 45
Wm. Quinn.....	"	12 " 21 "	412 00
J. E. Richerby.....	"	2 " 9 days	64 40
W. C. Ridgway.....	"	9 " 26 "	270 27
J. A. Scott.....	"	12 " 26 days	400 00
Chas. M. Speer.....	"	11 " 26 days	356 00
T. A. Smith.....	"	12 "	360 00
Harry Schultz.....	"	3 " 6 days	102 00
Benj. Singleton.....	"	11 " 27 "	343 00
C. A. Shanvall.....	"	8 " 21 "	281 00
Chas. O. Swanson.....	"	1 " 27 "	38 00
Samuel Strong.....	"	3 " 14 "	76 27
George Trenary.....	"	11 " 25 "	355 00
Michael Tiell.....	"	12 " 11 days	356 00
J. L. Taylor.....	"	7 " 11 days	203 67
Thomas Vanouse.....	"	8 "	200 00
W. A. Vannice.....	"	20 days	13 44
Theo. Voelkel.....	"	10 months, 23 days	253 93
R. C. Woods.....	"	4 " 14 "	116 26
Henry White.....	"	1 " 13 "	31 53
Harry Walker.....	"	11 " 15 "	335 00
Harry E. Nove.....	"	2 " 13 "	48 74
Harry Sylvester.....	"	12 " 13 "	103 00
C. B. Hughes.....	"	17 days	11 33
O. E. Cagwin.....	"	9 months, 2 days	228 67
W. S. Hall.....	"	10 " 7 "	293 73
C. E. Ward.....	"	1 "	28 00
H. O. Brown.....	"	7 days, 5 hours	6 25
George Cram.....	"	27 "	22 50
E. L. Badgley.....	"	8 months, 28 days	268 00
H. J. McLean.....	"	28 days	23 33
Frank Connors.....	"	1 month	20 00
Thomas Troy.....	"	11 "	90 00
D. E. Taylor.....	"	1 " 1 day	22 74
L. H. Davis.....	"	22 days	18 33
Julius Heyerman.....	"	1 month, 8 days	22 80
F. E. Corliss.....	"	9 " 21 "	281 50
Frank Ginter.....	"	9 " 14 "	225 40
C. A. Warren.....	"	1 " 11 "	24 60
P. A. Lafond.....	"	2 " 26 "	54 34
H. L. Mortimier.....	"	1 " 12 "	35 00
Henry Farcey.....	"	1 "	30 00
E. G. Gibson.....	"	15 days	12 50
N. P. Anderson.....	"	10 months, 20 days	374 00
H. B. Adams.....	"	11 "	329 00
V. C. Beisswingert.....	"	3 " 4 days	61 46
Adolph Davidson.....	"	9 " 8 "	230 80
P. E. Dulmatch.....	"	2 " 24 "	63 84
George A. Eisenbath.....	"	4 " 17 "	107 74
Henry Grant.....	"	10 " 24 "	263 00
Thomas Galvin.....	"	6 " 19 "	152 84
W. B. James.....	"	3 " 24 "	110 00
James J. Nelson.....	"	4 " 4 "	103 34

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
John Palzer.....	Nurse.....	10 months 7 days	\$273 20
Jacob Ponton.....	"	4 " 28 "	106 50
H. B. Speer.....	"	9 " 20 "	261 67
A. F. Sylvester.....	"	8 " 28 "	211 04
F. N. Tracy.....	"	10 " 7 "	116 69
H. M. Trevitt.....	"	3 " 20 "	72 41
Charles Weineis.....	"	1 " 1 "	20 67
H. E. Webley.....	"	10 " 17 "	261 33
E. J. Marcotte.....	"	11 days.....	6 60
Arthur J. Clayton.....	"	17 ".....	10 20
J. H. Holmes.....	"	14 ".....	10 73
Theodore Anderson.....	"	9 months, 26 days	235 67
J. Armstrong.....	"	27 days.....	16 20
John C. Bassett.....	"	5 months, 11 days	139 34
A. A. Brown.....	"	2 " 22 "	72 96
O. E. Barteloot.....	"	8 " 19 "	235 83
J. A. DeBilly.....	"	1 " 27 "	58 00
J. L. Dickenson.....	"	4 " 20 "	119 16
William J. Duff.....	"	5 " 2 "	126 66
James Fullerton.....	"	1 " 25 "	41 67
George A. Goss.....	"	3 " 20 "	91 77
Herbert G. Hill.....	"	6 " 14 days, 5 hrs	145 46
Porter Hester.....	"	8 " 12 days	181 73
Gus Kopple.....	"	1 " 29 "	47 77
E. E. McElroy.....	"	8 " 18 "	226 41
Joseph Oliver.....	"	8 " 10 "	177 20
R. W. Ringelsen.....	"	2 " 29 "	55 14
George F. Shanahan.....	"	9 " 16 "	265 24
Harry M. Temple.....	"	9 " 1 "	206 60
W. H. Watterson.....	"	7 " 8 "	168 00
Raymond Kenrich.....	"	12 days.....	7 20
J. T. Burke.....	"	6 ".....	5 00
Edwin Bruce.....	"	11 ".....	6 60
C. E. Hargraves.....	"	7 ".....	4 20
Charles Kennedy.....	"	22 ".....	13 20
C. C. Boysen.....	"	4 months, 6 days	86 60
Hugo A. Bedan.....	"	5 " 14 "	137 17
H. Gronberg.....	"	1 " 11 "	27 33
Gasper Marcean.....	"	8 " 22 "	197 97
L. W. Nove.....	"	4 " 5 "	83 33
Otto Newman.....	"	5 " 5 hours	89 53
Lemuel Payne.....	"	1 " 14 days	26 40
A. H. Parker.....	"	3 " 8 "	58 80
A. P. Vath.....	"	4 " 2 "	96 82
P. A. Coates.....	"	7 " 7 days, 5 hrs	136 83
W. A. Haine.....	"	1 day.....	60
Charles Heffern.....	"	28 ".....	16 00
William A. Tredwell.....	"	5 hours.....	30
John Albert.....	"	7 months, 13 days	172 67
Joseph Bedard.....	"	7 " 1 "	152 60
P. J. Brady.....	"	6 " 17 "	153 20
A. C. Fenton.....	"	1 " 5 "	34 00
F. L. Fitzgerald.....	"	5 " 9 "	107 53
J. B. Guthrie.....	"	4 " 21 "	117 51
J. H. Galvin.....	"	7 " 15 "	244 00
Charles Hobart.....	"	2 " 19 "	65 84
F. H. Morton.....	"	6 " 29 "	153 03
George D. Shapley.....	"	8 " 2 "	166 00
George Sloan.....	"	1 " 25 "	33 00
John D. Welsch.....	"	2 " 29 "	53 40
Wallace Walker.....	"	5 " 11 "	96 00
F. H. Boyle.....	"	24 days.....	14 40
E. E. Anderson.....	"	3 months, 14 days	76 40
John Clark.....	"	6 ".....	150 00
Frank Galvin.....	"	6 " 13 days	126 29
M. M. Rathbun.....	"	3 ".....	75 00
A. A. Strawn.....	"	6 " 11 days	140 33
C. E. Kreger.....	"	15 days.....	9 00
H. LeClaire.....	"	5 ".....	3 00
Emil Dorn.....	"	4 months, 9 days	87 50
W. Bert Bailey.....	"	5 " 7 "	137 30
J. L. Lord.....	"	5 " 19 "	121 33
D. J. McMaster.....	"	4 " 23 "	126 93
John McGirr.....	"	5 " 6 "	104 77
J. W. Stephenson.....	"	4 " 11 "	109 16

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
L. S. Wiggins	Nurse	4 months 25 days	\$135 83
William Bogda	"	4 " 3 "	91 80
O. C. Brandenburg	"	4 " 5 "	104 17
A. J. Kelling	"	4 " 10 "	108 33
Geo. Raholm	"	4 " 8 "	101 47
Paul Loth	"	26 days	15 60
John Noonan	"	4 " 4 "	2 40
Patrick W. Larkin	"	7 " " "	4 70
Edward Gill	"	16 " " "	9 60
B. W. Reeves	"	15 " " "	12 50
P. G. Wehling	"	11 " " "	6 60
Class Anderson	"	3 months, 10 days	75 80
Fred A. Bronson	"	3 " 15 "	81 00
W. G. Cunningham	"	2 " 27 "	65 73
C. E. Hilsabeck	"	3 " 27 "	80 20
Louis Hubert	"	3 " 23 "	73 33
W. J. Kerr	"	3 " 5 "	88 17
B. G. Parks	"	3 " 27 "	76 20
John S. Temple	"	1 " 18 "	28 80
C. W. Allen	"	4 days	2 40
J. H. Campbell	"	2 months, 11 days	54 60
Fred F. Fanyo	"	2 " 18 "	54 80
Theo. J. Toster	"	2 " 9 "	47 40
W. A. Martin	"	1 " 15 "	45 00
J. K. Murdock	"	2 " 7 "	55 13
W. A. Pratt	"	2 " 24 "	54 40
F. C. Shannon	"	2 " 14 "	54 40
Elmer E. Sprague	"	25 days	19 16
W. P. Worth	"	2 months, 17 days	50 20
L. D. Aldrich	"	1 " 4 "	31 90
Victor Boudreau	"	1 " 27 "	38 20
C. M. Crayton	"	1 " 26 "	35 60
L. M. Cullison	"	1 " 25 "	57 00
E. D. Grabill	"	1 " 5 "	29 16
W. Frank Harris	"	1 " 27 "	75 90
O. P. Hazzard	"	1 " 29 "	39 33
Fred Kaiser	"	1 " 26 "	46 67
Charles Madden	"	1 " 12 "	44 80
Floyd Morrison	"	1 " 16 "	30 67
John L. O'Connor	"	1 " 13 "	25 80
John Rhodes	"	1 " 25 "	35 00
Arthur Stewart	"	1 " 10 "	27 60
C. L. Tracy	"	1 " 6 "	21 60
E. P. Vining	"	2 " 12 "	72 00
Thos. E. Sawyer	"	24 days	14 40
Geo. Changnon	"	15 " " "	9 00
F. E. Cheffer	"	15 " " "	9 00
Geo. A. Collins	"	3 " " "	1 80
Harris K. Durham	"	1 month	25 00
Milford Euyart	"	29 days	17 40
John Freit	"	22 " " "	13 20
Geo. H. Hoskins	"	5 " " "	3 00
Edward Kinnane	"	27 " " "	31 50
S. Kwosnowski	"	13 " " "	7 80
E. D. Lloyd	"	17 " " "	10 20
Hugh M. Luckey	"	25 " " "	16 67
Robt. A. Meyers	"	1 month, 1 day	24 80
Geo. L. Park	"	9 days	7 20
H. H. Peters	"	3 " " "	1 80
W. H. Sigo	"	6 " " "	3 60
T. H. Sprague	"	6 " " "	3 60
J. Supernant	"	1 month, 1 day	20 67
W. R. Taylor	"	5 days	3 00
W. W. Wagner	"	23 " " "	13 80
Wm. Walton	"	22 " " "	13 20
E. G. Thurman	Barber	10 months, 14 days	366 34
S. O. Wright	"	9 days	9 00
Frank S. Taylor	Irrigator	4 months, 9 days	115 83
E. G. Wood	Porter	1 " 20 "	58 33
Chas. H. Jones	"	1 " 3 "	22 00
A. B. Cowley	Whitewasher	11 " 27 "	337 40
T. J. Clark	Teamster	12 days	30 00
Thos. Conway	Painter	2 months, 5 days	5 00
A. M. Cooney	"	3 " 6 "	160 00
R. B. Chartier	"	13 days	26 00
Joe Joubert	"	3 " " "	5 25

Pay-roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
James Butterworth.....	Painter.....	1 day, 6 hours.....	\$2 40
Jack Clark.....	".....	1 ".....	2 00
Ed Dusenbury.....	".....	1 ".....	2 00
Peter Tonetti.....	".....	1 ".....	2 00
Emma Brown.....	Seamstress.....	12 months.....	360 00
Mary Adams.....	".....	11 " 29 days.....	203 42
Josie Dilley.....	".....	11 " 23 ".....	200 03
Ollie Greenman.....	".....	11 " 25 ".....	189 33
Mary E. Gates.....	".....	11 " 28 ".....	190 93
Lizzie Livery.....	".....	11 " 29 ".....	191 47
Mary Lynch.....	".....	11 " 19 ".....	197 76
Anna Paulissen.....	".....	11 " 29 ".....	239 33
Frances Wilde.....	".....	11 " 27 ".....	294 20
Ella Williamson.....	".....	12 ".....	182 00
Hattie Neveau.....	".....	21 days.....	11 20
Maude Carleton.....	Stenographer.....	9 months, 2 days.....	312 67
Bertha Ideson.....	".....	4 ".....	120 00
Fannie A. Sexauer.....	".....	4 ".....	105 00
Nina Munson.....	".....	2 " 16 days.....	50 66
Lillian Eddy.....	".....	2 " 28 ".....	88 00
Theo. W. Schiek.....	Clerk.....	3 days.....	2 50
G. M. Sylvester.....	".....	12 months.....	450 00
Mrs. Chas. Fellows.....	".....	1 ".....	10 00
Lillian Mitchell.....	Librarian.....	10 ".....	300 00
E. Effie Born.....	".....	2 ".....	60 00
Cora Thomas.....	Kindergarten.....	5 ".....	150 00
Anna M. Gapen.....	".....	5 ".....	100 00
F. M. Orr.....	Assistant in store.....	9 " 25 days.....	196 67
Harry Beebe.....	".....	1 " 8 ".....	19 00
Chas. E. Pixley.....	".....	1 ".....	50 00
Susie Case.....	Marking clerk.....	10 " 15 days.....	188 00
Jennie Hancock.....	".....	1 " 11 ".....	34 17
Chas. N. Ridgway.....	Distributor of supplies.....	9 " 9 ".....	620 01
G. Bohnenberger.....	Butcher.....	12 ".....	507 50
E. S. Hawkins.....	".....	2 ".....	90 00
Ed. Bange.....	Tailor.....	12 ".....	420 00
I. G. Vath.....	".....	11 " 29 days.....	359 00
Alphonse Dolle.....	".....	11 " 28 ".....	358 00
O. J. Cartier.....	".....	11 " 20 ".....	350 00
F. Wischnowski.....	".....	11 " 21 ".....	351 00
W. A. Dahling.....	".....	23 days.....	19 17
Fred Albright.....	".....	5 months, 20 days.....	168 33
John Childs.....	Tinner.....	3 " 4 days, 2 hrs.....	285 50
W. L. Hall.....	Musician.....	Wages & funded.....	5 00
H. G. Hill.....	Nurse.....	".....	20 00
Anna Robinson.....	Domestic.....	".....	12 00
Elmer E. Sprague.....	Musician.....	".....	5 00
Total.....			\$153,641 78

EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Pay Roll Ledger, June 18, 1897, to July, 1898.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Wm. G. Stearns.....	Superintendent.....	12 months.....	\$3,500 00
F. S. Breen.....	Business Assistant.....	4 " 1 day.....	514 17
T. H. Dyer.....	".....	7 ".....	700 00
C. R. Miller.....	Secretary.....	12 ".....	1,441 67
E. A. Curtis.....	Treasurer.....	11 ".....	733 30
A. L. Warner.....	Assistant Physician.....	8 ".....	1,200 00
C. H. Bradley.....	".....	2 " 10 days.....	233 33

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
J. W. Walker.....	Assistant Physician.....	15 days.....	\$41. 67
V. Podstad.....	"	12 months.....	816 70
B. C. Bowell.....	"	12 ".....	816 70
W. A. McCorn.....	"	9 ".....	900 60
E. T. Wells.....	"	12 ".....	900 00
A. R. Schier.....	"	4 " 1 day.....	288 90
E. T. Enos.....	"	12 ".....	1, 200 00
A. W. Howley.....	"	12 ".....	890 04
A. A. Lowenthal.....	"	12 ".....	766 70
T. R. Foster.....	"	11 ".....	1, 100 00
W. O. Krohn.....	"	8 ".....	800 00
O. C. Wilhite.....	Interne.....	7 ".....	280 00
M. O. King.....	"	12 ".....	320 00
Alice J. Conklin.....	"	9 " 16 days.....	190 67
Thos. Moote.....	"	10 " 18 days.....	212 00
A. H. Sissakian.....	"	12 ".....	240 60
Will D. Newton.....	Chief clerk.....	12 ".....	1, 320 00
Wm. Oertlin.....	Blacksmith.....	7 ".....	320 00
C. J. Buck.....	Carpenter.....	7 ".....	455 09
Frank Mayo.....	Farmer.....	1 " 6 days.....	48 00
F. M. Enos.....	"	12 ".....	575 00
D. S. McKinstry.....	Gardener.....	10 ".....	615 00
F. T. Phillips.....	Laundryman.....	12 ".....	720 00
Thos. Hillary.....	Mason.....	8 " 8 days.....	22 00
Granville Kimball.....	Chief engineer.....	3 " 18 days.....	600 00
C. W. Anderson.....	Assistant supervisor.....	12 ".....	600 00
Anna J. Toler.....	"	12 ".....	505 00
Nettie Earle.....	Supervisoreess.....	6 " 16 days.....	392 00
Ella Meyer.....	Assistant supervisoreess.....	8 " 17 days.....	411 66
Bertha Grable.....	"	12 ".....	420 00
Lillie Plummer.....	"	10 months, 7 days.....	355 17
Al Baber.....	"	3 ".....	180 00
S. R. Magee.....	Painter.....	12 ".....	720 00
Geo. R. Deatrich.....	Druggist.....	12 ".....	800 04
W. E. Huber.....	Storekeeper.....	1 ".....	50 00
L. F. Schrader.....	Private secretary.....	8 " 25 days.....	470 84
S. C. Munhall.....	Assistant clerk.....	12 ".....	670 00
A. T. Kerr.....	"	3 ".....	150 00
John Lutkehehn.....	"	12 ".....	600 80
Chas. Rayborn.....	"	12 ".....	600 00
E. B. Mack.....	"	9 " 11 days.....	468 34
J. B. Fitzgerald.....	Baker.....	17 days.....	34 00
Thos. Fitzgerald.....	"	15 ".....	20 00
Harry Gibbs.....	"	12 months.....	575 00
Chas. Grabenstein.....	"	12 ".....	345 00
Napoleon Pepin.....	"	4 " 15 days.....	137 50
Geo. Giroux.....	"	7 " 16 days.....	128 07
Geo. W. Asher.....	Nurse.....	12 ".....	318 00
Mary Jackson.....	Cook.....	12 ".....	360 00
Wm. Lemke.....	"	9 " 16 days.....	224 93
C. A. Minor.....	"	12 ".....	380 00
Louisa Hughes.....	"	15 days.....	6 50
Margaret Gatling.....	"	3 months, 18 days.....	126 00
Sebastian Boner.....	"	12 ".....	361 00
Mina Copke.....	"	1 " 9 days.....	26 00
Mrs. E. M. Curtis.....	"	2 ".....	50 00
John Epps.....	"	12 ".....	665 00
Lizzie Angsbarger.....	"	9 " 23 days.....	195 33
Mrs. J. C. Prescott.....	"	10 ".....	250 00
Otto Zern.....	"	3 ".....	150 00
John McIntyre.....	"	5 " 9 days.....	120 00
R. H. McKnight.....	"	1 " 16 ".....	76 66
May Flynn.....	"	1 " 16 ".....	46 00
John Emmons.....	"	1 " 15 ".....	22 50
William Wilken.....	"	1 " 3 ".....	22 00
J. P. Buffman.....	Carpenter.....	2 ".....	70 00
J. M. Johnson.....	"	1 " 15 days.....	98 00
Adolph Jansen.....	"	1 " 27 ".....	114 00
Fred Luth.....	"	1 ".....	40 00
Thos. Lawson.....	"	12 ".....	61 00
I. Grill.....	"	7 days, 7½ hours.....	15 50
Wm. Palzer.....	"	11 ".....	22 00
D. W. Newman.....	"	11 ".....	22 00
Gottlieb Schwalba.....	"	26 ".....	39 00
Jas. P. Tennis.....	"	2 months, 16 days.....	152 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Frank White	Carpenter	29 days, 9 hours....	\$53 35
W. W. Elliott	"	26 " 3 "	52 60
J. W. Fiddler	"	24 " 9 "	49 80
Anton Munich	"	2 mos., 16 days, 1 hr.	152 20
John Schroeder	"	11 days.....	22 00
W. T. Hamilton	"	1 mo., 14 days, 4 hrs	88 80
A. Lamontague	"	25 days.....	50 00
J. N. Adams	"	1 month	45 00
Emil Siefert	"	3 " 5 days	190 00
F. X. Lambert	"	1 "	60 00
A. J. Maurits	Coachman	12 "	420 00
E. G. Stroud	"	1 " 17 days	50 27
Chas. W. Wynne	"	9 " 12 days	188 00
Norman Griffin	Dairyman	12 "	600 00
D. C. Stafford	"	11 " 15 days	428 00
Anna Adams	Dining room	12 "	240 00
Nellie J. Adams	"	10 " 27 days	163 50
Della Feeley	"	6 " 5 "	92 50
Josie Bradbury	"	11 " 17 "	150 36
Marie Kaiser	"	1 "	14 00
Rose O'Malley	"	11 " 8 days	146 44
Anna Beckman	Domestic.....	7 " 1 "	96 42
Lula Dayton	"	9 " 27 "	138 43
Daisy Leffel	Nurse	10 " 7 "	200 53
Martha Luhrs	"	11 mos., 9 days, 5 hrs	203 70
Nettie Wolf	Domestic.....	12 "	156 00
Anna Tauer	"	5 " 15 days	77 00
Nora E. Parker	"	11 " 19 "	151 29
Minnie Hargraves	"	11 " 25 "	165 76
Maggie Leonard	"	6 " 16 "	84 93
Katie Bringstaff	"	1 " 12 "	14 20
Lena Herbst	"	11 "	143 00
Ida Bates	"	6 " 23 days	130 73
Lena C. Todd	"	24 days.....	10 40
Ralph Ray	Plumber	2 months	180 00
Henry Rehberg	Electrician	6 "	180 00
Frank Jeffers	"	6 "	132 00
H. A. Kohler	"	2 " 1 day	101 67
C. G. Rush	"	2 " 21 "	135 01
John O'Neil	Assistant engineer	2 " 15 "	87 51
Walter H. Martin	"	12 "	900 00
James Bradbury	Steam fitter	5 days, 5 hours....	9 79
Ernest Heder	"	26 days.....	30 34
Jas. Carroll	"	3 months, 28 days	218 17
J. S. Reeseman	Electrical engineer	3 " 12 days, 5 hrs	170 84
Geo. A. Lucas	"	21 days.....	31 50
Wm. F. Hamilton	"	2 months, 26 days	114 67
A. C. Smith	Machinist	7 " 12 days, 5 hrs	372 50
D. H. Lehigh	"	2 " 21 days	136 67
C. W. Coberly	Fireman	1 " 25 "	82 50
R. J. Porter	"	9 " 15 "	380 00
John H. Balk	"	12 "	480 00
Sam Sloan	"	4 " 8 days	170 67
Wm. McLanglin	"	1 " 20 "	39 14
David Gooding	"	12 "	361 00
Chas. Goodberlet	"	5 " 2 days	152 00
D. Krueger	Engineer's help	19 days.....	31 66
Philip Lynch	"	7 mos., 13 days, 7 hrs	239 23
W. J. Dobbs	"	5 " 25 " 4 "	253 87
M. J. Tierney	"	5 " 9 "	151 00
Jas. Devlin	"	12 "	360 00
Aug. Klick	"	11 " 10 days, 4 hrs	455 22
F. L. Meyers	"	1 "	30 00
M. J. Courtney	"	1 " 6 days, 3 hrs	42 71
Wm. Austin	"	8 " 7 days	304 34
C. H. Mercer	"	5 " 25 "	156 17
Ed Martin	"	3 " 18 "	108 00
Jas. R. Martin	"	5 " 1 "	132 33
John Wiles	"	7 " 10 days, 7 hrs	204 19
Dave Covey	"	7 " 15 " 8 "	188 17
J. J. Reilly	"	7 " 7 "	190 84
Chas. Jewett	"	12 "	510 06
John C. Hanert	"	12 days, 5 hrs	11 50
E. Mulloy	"	2 months, 21 days	94 43
T. A. Perley	"	7 " 13 "	233 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
W. D. Stevens	Fireman	4 months, 1 day.	\$174 37
Joe Passady	"	10 "	106 68
Fred Sanders	"	3 " 22 days, 2 hrs	325 00
H. A. Dunham	"	8 " 8 " 4 "	112 20
Paul Bensch	Engineer's helper	9 " 2 "	254 40
John Sarsfield	"	5 "	331 74
Geo. Beauchamp	"	11 " 28 days	150 00
J. S. Evans	"	9 " 19 days, 7 hrs	417 67
J. H. Shreffler	"	11 " 17 days	228 15
J. P. Russell	Fieman	3 " 15 "	463 49
Otto Muck	"	8 " 7 "	87 50
Hilton Snyder	Farm help	12 "	160 70
Pat Collins	"	2 " 4 days	300 00
Edw. Crozier	"	9 " 16 days, 5 hrs	53 33
W. L. Vining	"	2 " 2 "	203 80
John Haywood	"	3 " 8 days	43 33
Henry Hessler	"	3 " 4 "	66 00
John Yeadicke	"	2 " 2 days	81 67
James Crozier	"	3 " 3 months, 4 days	46 93
Alphonse Pepin	"	11 " 29 days, 5 hrs	1 47
Fred O'Bright	"	1 " 14 5 "	62 66
John Petry	"	14 days	234 63
Ed Saltsider	"	2 months, 8 days	29 67
Lee Stephenson	"	11 " 17 days, 5 hrs	11 67
Chas. Mensing	"	11 " 1 "	45 33
Alex. Greenwood	"	5 " 19 days	267 65
Marshall Pasnow	"	1 " 21 "	220 66
Frank Piala	"	1 " 1 day, 5 hrs	100 50
R. B. Leach	"	11 " 15 5 "	32 67
William Saltsider	"	1 " 25 days	269 81
Edw. Gibson	"	9 " 9 days, 5 hrs	40 99
Frank Fowler	Garden help	1 " 13 5 "	190 35
J. P. Christensen	"	5 " 12 days	36 67
Louis Scheppler	"	8 " 19 days, 5 hrs	128 00
Robert Steinback	"	5 " 12 days	66 33
Charles Severine	"	19 days	112 47
J. W. Bunn	"	1 month, 6 days	12 67
Leon Chatain	"	3 " 4 "	5 99
Achelle Rivard	"	2 " 2 days, 5 hrs	63 33
Stanton Hildebrand	"	3 " 13 days	47 00
Fred Berry	"	2 " 8 "	61 80
Francis Devlin	"	4 " 9 "	44 66
F. M. Everett	"	7 " 15 "	81 87
Charles Chinsky	"	11 " 28 days, 2 hrs	142 94
Edw. Kelley	"	1 " 14 5 "	248 83
Leo Bukowski	"	5 " 25 days	29 67
Charles Pottenger	"	1 " 20 days, 5 hrs	165 00
George Scurlock	"	1 " 15 5 "	36 67
Ed. Nixon	"	1 " 19 5 "	33 67
Orville Gibson	"	1 " 8 "	30 64
Harvey Putnam	"	5 " 23 " 5 hrs	29 70
Jerry Graney	"	1 " 11 days	102 67
Edw. Sturges	"	1 " 2 "	55 67
J. Sanstrom	"	8 " 15 "	27 33
Nancy Augsburg	Kitchen help	12 " 15 days	23 46
Henry W. Bauer	"	2 " 15 "	186 33
Emily Amyot	"	5 " 15 "	280 00
H. Giesecking	"	12 " 3 days	70 00
George Giesecking	"	12 " 15 "	116 00
Elbert Hinchman	"	12 " 20 "	354 00
Maggie Horan	"	4 " 3 days	300 00
John T. Jackson	"	2 " 15 "	65 60
Nettie Kierce	"	9 " 10 "	45 00
Nellie Sheehan	"	6 " 20 "	198 67
Frank Popp	"	12 days	146 67
August Londay	"	12 months	6 40
Jennie Toler	"	10 " 3 days	265 00
Luther Taylor	"	10 " 1 "	213 40
Walter Tamblin	"	9 days	200 66
Fred Glass	"	18 " 1 month, 28 days	6 00
D. N. Lowe	"	1 " 28 "	10 80
Leonard Herbst	"	1 " 29 "	35 27
William Giesecking	"	11 " 21 "	30 93
W. M. Simpson	"	1 " 21 "	239 33
Bert Evans	"	1 " 21 "	30 60

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Walter H. Fisher	Kitchen help.	2 months, 13 days	\$43 80
W. H. Williamson	"	12 "	240 00
Mrs. J. T. Metzger	"	4 " 24 days	87 00
Mrs. M. E. Brown	"	3 " 20 "	59 60
R. H. McFarland	"	4 " 20 "	95 00
John Douglass	"	2 " 12 "	43 20
William Eberling	"	7 " 3 "	112 33
Carl Anderson	"	4 " "	86 00
Julius A. Perrin	"	5 " 7 days	94 20
Nellie Fitzgerald	"	12 "	192 00
Roy Bales	"	9 days	5 40
Frank McKnight	"	1 month, 6 days	27 60
Maggie Staack	"	12 "	218 00
Albert Meyer	"	6 " 4 days	110 40
T. Coderre	"	3 " 14 "	65 33
Aug. Gohlke	"	10 " 11 "	210 07
Alfred Craine	"	3 " 5 "	40 20
N. E. Breault	"	5 " 1 "	90 60
John Cronin	"	11 " 9 "	207 27
Rose Kwasniewski	"	3 " 23 "	52 73
Frank Businski	"	10 " 7 "	168 50
John Waugh	"	9 " 9 "	162 60
Maggie Reynolds	Laundry	11 " 26 "	189 87
Clara Albert	"	11 " 29 "	167 53
Ora Brown	"	11 " 19 "	209 40
Hannah Blake	"	12 "	168 00
Carrie Bouk	"	7 " 7 days	107 27
Maggie Devine	"	11 " 26 "	166 13
Ida Bosson	"	11 " 3 "	155 40
Anna Dohms	"	11 " 29 "	191 47
Rachel Elms	"	11 " 27 days, 5 hrs	166 83
Bridget Godfrey	"	12 "	168 00
Rachel Gipe	"	11 " 21 days	163 80
Johanna Goll	"	11 " 27 "	166 60
Mary Hoffman	"	11 " 28 days, 5 hrs	246 91
Lizzie Kaiser	"	12 "	168 00
Mary Mahlman	"	11 " 29 days, 5 hrs	167 77
Amelia Meyers	"	11 " 24 days	165 20
Elise Ray	"	7 " 28 days, 5 hrs	135 14
A. R. Vandervort	"	12 "	432 00
A. N. Gathnay	"	11 " 29 days	359 00
Lee Vennum	"	11 " 27 "	321 60
Anna Meyers	"	10 " 10 "	134 33
Mary Businski	"	11 " 10 "	158 67
Emma Dasen Oliver	"	11 " 9 "	158 20
Theresa Gerarden	"	10 " 25 "	151 67
Florence Lockwood	"	11 " 29 "	175 01
Alvin Brown	"	9 " 26 "	197 33
Bridget O'Donnell	"	2 " 1 day, 2 hrs	26 54
Ellen Chomnard	"	7 " 8 " 5 "	113 54
Winifred Grabill	"	4 " 29 " 5 "	64 84
Lena Versailles	"	5 days	2 17
Delia H. Lenehan	"	11 months, 19 days	157 17
Anna Straley	"	3 " 4 "	40 73
Nora Godfrey	"	9 " 9 "	120 95
Ralph Phillips	"	9 " 26 days, 5 hrs	175 50
Ida Perrin	"	2 " 8 days	33 67
Maria Roeske	"	2 " 11 "	37 87
Nellie Powers	"	5 days	2 50
Maude Lee	"	29 " "	13 53
Bertha Nowack	"	17 " "	7 36
Cora I. Woodward	"	5 " "	2 17
Wm. Kettles	Mason	18 " 9 hours	56 70
T. A. Driver	"	5 months	375 00
Geo. Young	"	11 " 29 da., 5 hrs	291 72
Adolph Dahling	"	25 days	73 50
Henry Whitehouse	"	14 " 4 hours	43 20
Jas. McCune	"	4 months, 18 da., 8 hrs	208 20
G. Herman	"	1 month, 4 hours	89 70
Wm. Balthau	"	18 days, 4 hours	55 20
Gardie Riggles	"	1 month, 20 days	59 00
G. Bilkey	"	2 " 17 da., 6 hrs	68 01
M. W. Bique	"	13 days	35 75
Wm. Driver	"	1 month	20 00
J. Carankine	"	4 days, 5 hours	13 50

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
R. Edmonds.....	Mason.....	8 days, 5 hours....	25 50
R. Siefert.....	"	18 " 4 ".....	55 20
H. Hanson.....	"	2 " 2 ".....	3 30
John Matteson.....	"	8 ".....	20 00
Wm. Duchene.....	"	6 " 6 hours.....	16 50
J. Robinson.....	"	3 months, 5 da., 9 hrs	250 55
Lee Barnord.....	Plasterer.....	24 days.....	43 50
Henry Hess.....	"	2 months, 13 da., 7 hrs	162 35
Fred Kroft.....	Brickmaker.....	4 days, 5 hours.....	9 00
John Houston.....	"	1 month.....	20 00
Jennie D. Brinton.....	Matron.....	12 months.....	490 00
Mary Buffum.....	"	12 ".....	264 00
Dora Jewett.....	"	12 ".....	264 00
Mrs. D. C. Stafford.....	"	8 " 6 days.....	148 60
Mrs. C. M. Anderson.....	"	11 ".....	330 00
Mrs. F. M. Enos.....	"	12 ".....	230 00
A. J. Bailey.....	Special services.....	2 " 10 days.....	18 33
Marie P. McGrail.....	Trained nurse.....	11 " 27 ".....	595 00
Esther E. Waterbury.....	"	2 " 15 ".....	125 00
Addie McFadden.....	Nurse.....	7 " 6 ".....	172 80
Lillian Ackerman.....	"	11 " 6 da., 5 hrs.....	254 44
Della Anderson.....	"	4 " 25 days.....	106 33
Julia H. Gray.....	"	1 " 6 ".....	18 00
Tena Arend.....	"	11 " 26 ".....	237 33
Julia Bender.....	"	11 " 29 ".....	478 68
Eva Burns.....	"	11 " 8 da., 5 hrs.....	242 23
Ora Stevenson.....	"	21 days.....	11 90
Mina Durham.....	"	6 months, 29 days.....	118 40
Mary Bute.....	"	11 " 22 da., 5 hrs.....	293 76
Josie Bissell.....	"	11 " 22 " 5 ".....	211 50
Emma Walker.....	"	7 months.....	104 00
Ellen Hubbard.....	"	17 days.....	78 33
Ida Anderson.....	"	3 months, 24 days.....	60 80
Ida Clause.....	"	11 " 23 ".....	282 40
Annis Carter.....	"	11 " 25 da., 5 hrs.....	213 30
Anna Carroll.....	"	11 " 29 days.....	293 20
Nelhe Carroll.....	"	10 " 9 da., 5 hrs.....	189 05
Rose Crowder.....	"	10 " 27 " 5 ".....	236 03
Anna L. Cahill.....	"	4 " 7 days.....	64 27
Ida Vickers.....	"	4 " 4 ".....	55 87
Maggie Conlee.....	"	11 " 15 ".....	207 00
Nellie Carnon.....	"	11 " 29 da., 5 hrs.....	239 67
Mary Campbell.....	"	10 " 1 day.....	178 47
Tena Deike.....	"	9 " 2 days.....	163 20
Mary E. Cahill.....	"	4 days.....	1 87
Gertie Estes.....	"	8 months, 8 days.....	148 80
Minnie English.....	"	11 " 25 ".....	222 73
Lena Worth.....	"	4 " 27 ".....	68 60
Hattie B. Buck.....	"	3 " 26 ".....	67 42
Hellena Foster.....	"	12 ".....	264 00
Jennie Fraser.....	"	11 " 23 days.....	252 93
Belle Freeze.....	"	11 " 27 ".....	297 50
Ada L. Feller.....	"	11 " 21 ".....	210 64
Mae Fowler.....	"	1 " 21 ".....	68 00
Lizzie Geist.....	"	12 ".....	216 00
Otie Cole.....	"	1 month, 13 days.....	20 07
Anna Goutchey.....	"	11 " 18 ".....	264 40
Stella Condon.....	"	1 " 19 ".....	22 87
Minta Hall.....	"	5 " 23 ".....	115 33
Dora Parmelee.....	"	20 days.....	9 33
Georgie Wright.....	"	1 ".....	47
Alice Huffman.....	"	11 months, 26 days.....	261 07
Katie Hunold.....	"	11 " 28 ".....	214 80
Mae Yates.....	"	29 days.....	13 53
Lydia James.....	"	9 months, 25 days.....	177 00
Anna Jones.....	"	2 " 13 ".....	58 40
Tessie Lacy.....	"	1 ".....	18 00
Mary Karsting.....	"	7 mos., 17 days, 5 hrs.....	187 59
Viola Kain.....	"	5 ".....	90 00
Edith M. King.....	"	2 " 20 days.....	66 67
Mae Kincy.....	"	12 mos., 14 days, 5 hrs.....	229 65
Kittie Lockie.....	"	12 ".....	258 00
Lois Lee.....	"	11 " 29 days.....	253 27
Alice Lee.....	"	11 mos., 25 days, 5 hrs.....	236 98
Stella Linsley.....	"	7 ".....	140 00
Belle Miller.....	"	9 " 24 days.....	192 13

Pay Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Hattie McIntyre.....	Nurse.....	2 months, 20 days	\$53 33
Kate McManus.....	".....	11 " 29	239 33
Sarah McNally.....	".....	11 mos., 26 days, 5 hrs	356 50
Anna McGuire.....	".....	11 " 23 days	256 33
Maggie McNally.....	".....	6 " 19 "	152 67
Laura McGee.....	".....	12 " 3	268 60
Mary McSweeney.....	".....	12 " "	294 00
Ella McNiven.....	".....	10 " 14 days	243 87
Luejla McConnell.....	".....	2 " 6 "	32 66
Hattie Mayette.....	".....	2 " 17 "	46 20
Anna Morrow.....	".....	12 " 13 "	253 57
Jennie Nolan.....	".....	12 " "	250 00
Mayme O'Malley.....	".....	11 " 12 days	148 19
Maggie O'Connor.....	".....	11 " 27	228 98
Maggie O'Brien.....	".....	11 mos., 3 days, 5 hrs	244 57
Rosa O'Donnell.....	".....	11 " 28 days	248 67
Margaret Patterson.....	".....	11 " 26 days	277 67
Marie Patterson.....	".....	5 " 10	82 60
Katie Powers.....	".....	7 mos., 10 days, 5 hrs	132 30
Addie Peterson.....	".....	2 " 4 days	15 87
Hattie B. Post.....	".....	12 " "	32 00
Anna Robinson.....	".....	12 " "	156 00
Nettie Rogers.....	".....	11 " 4 days	201 60
Margaret Rourke.....	".....	11 " 24 "	212 40
Mayme Slater.....	".....	11 " 17	208 20
Anna South.....	".....	9 mos., 26 days, 5 hrs	197 64
Blanche Strong.....	".....	11 " 22 days	252 13
Rosa Steinsmeyer.....	".....	3 " "	60 00
Beatrice Stailey.....	".....	12 " "	250 00
Jennie Winther.....	".....	12 " "	300 00
Mayme Whalen.....	".....	10 " 1 day	212 07
Frances Stevens.....	".....	2 " 8	31 73
Bessie Byrns.....	".....	3 " 13 "	44 63
A. Maud Wheeler.....	".....	11 days	6 60
Mrs. N. P. Anderson.....	".....	11 months, 15 days	230 00
Mrs. J. A. Galvin.....	".....	10 " 13	187 80
Julia Linn.....	".....	10 days	5 33
Matie Harding.....	".....	11 mos., 23 days, 5 hrs	212 10
Cora Holcomb.....	".....	8 " 16 5	148 74
Laura Hartrauft.....	".....	6 " 14 days	116 40
Viola Smith.....	".....	11 mos., 16 days, 5 hrs	221 10
Lena Earl.....	".....	11 " 13 5	206 10
Katie Hubbard.....	".....	11 " 28 days	238 66
Mary Hart.....	".....	11 " 28	262 53
Elizabeth Wilcox.....	".....	3 days	1 40
Leona Ackley.....	".....	1 month, 12 days	25 20
Agnes Gray.....	".....	2 " 28	49 84
Minnie Greenwalt.....	".....	3 " 13 "	61 80
Ida Hebner.....	".....	5 " 8 "	96 00
Della Hess.....	".....	12 " "	216 00
Jennie Ibrig.....	".....	11 " 29	235 33
Jennie L. Steele.....	".....	6 " 9 "	157 50
Laura Parker-Corliss.....	".....	9 " 23 "	175 80
Anna Grant.....	".....	11 " 29 "	254 83
Esther Adams.....	".....	11 " 28	235 66
Margaret Irish.....	".....	10 mos., 23 days, 5 hrs	207 74
Lizzie Davis.....	".....	11 months, 18 days	232 00
Lizzie Kennedy.....	".....	1 " 24	32 40
Agnes Robinson.....	".....	5 " 28 "	106 80
Elsie Barrett.....	".....	2 " 9 "	41 40
Dolly McNamara.....	".....	3 " 25 "	56 67
Alice Garlock.....	".....	11 " 24 "	226 40
Hettie O McMullen.....	".....	12 " "	216 00
A. Hathaway.....	".....	10 " 12 days	208 00
Mrs. A. J. Kelling.....	".....	5 " 16 "	99 60
Nellie Duncombe.....	".....	9 " 7 "	163 22
Tillie Drainer.....	".....	9 " 4 "	164 40
Myra Stevenson.....	".....	12 " "	214 00
Effie Wood.....	".....	1 " 13 days	25 80
Jennie Carter.....	".....	12 " "	209 00
Rose Lovell.....	".....	9 mos., 9 days, 5 hrs	165 70
Lena Chabot.....	".....	3 months, 29 days	60 50
Bertha Purcell.....	".....	11 " 16	207 60
Grace H. Slater.....	".....	11 " 18 "	206 80
Mrs. W. A. Martin.....	".....	11 " 27 "	238 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Mrs. W. S. Kiskaddon.....	Nurse.....	11 mos., 10 days, 5 hrs	\$192 85
Emma Bauer.....	..	1 month, 1 day	18 60
Annie Chester.....	..	3 .. 4 ..	56 40
Beatrice M. Krohn.....	..	2 .. 11 ..	35 13
Nellie Lawless.....	..	2 .. 24 ..	44 80
Etta Parker.....	..	10 .. 2 ..	182 27
Maude Pugh.....	..	15 days.....	7 50
Anna Tilson.....	..	1 mo., 29 days, 5 hrs	33 73
Minnie Campbell.....	..	7 months, 17 days	150 33
Hattie M. Coburn.....	..	1 .. 16 ..	27 60
Mary Madden.....	..	2 .. 15 ..	45 00
Myrtle Downey.....	..	3	45 00
Nettie Wild.....	..	29 days.....	14 50
Hattie C. McGrail.....	..	1 month.....	18 00
Sarah L. Vining.....	..	11 .. 23 days	235 33
Rose Dilworth.....	..	11 mos., 28 days, 5 hrs	215 10
Carrie Merritt.....	..	12 months.....	202 00
Mary Quigley.....	..	11 .. 20 days	201 00
Mrs. A. M. W. Swazy.....	..	11 .. 9 days	181 40
Margaret Rogers.....	..	3	60 00
Jennie Allen.....	..	10 .. 19 days	203 13
Effie Robinson.....	..	2 .. 23 ..	39 73
Lillian Cheevers.....	..	2 .. 8 ..	31 73
Kate Daly.....	..	8	139 47
Mrs. M. A. Sommer.....	..	1 .. 2 days	17 06
Myrtle Van Laningham.....	..	2 .. 13 ..	34 40
Anna Walkley.....	..	10 mos., 6 days, 5 hrs	175 01
Mrs. Class Anderson.....	..	1 month, 1 day	14 47
Anna Meyers.....	..	6 .. 22 ..	110 23
Aristo Mohler.....	..	2 .. 27 ..	40 60
Mary Sheehan.....	..	2 .. 15 ..	50 00
Almira Ryan.....	..	8 .. 18 ..	147 27
Eurina E. Sawyer.....	..	9 .. 15 ..	194 00
Anna A. Sepple.....	..	7 .. 27 ..	126 60
Natalie M. Taylor.....	..	2 .. 6 ..	30 80
Mrs. Francis Allen.....	..	7 mos., 28 days, 5 hrs	144 90
M. Estelle Tracy.....	..	9 months, 4 days	118 73
Mayme L. Tinch.....	..	26 days.....	13 93
Clara Duirlin.....	..	8 months, 13 days	170 33
Irene Dunn.....	..	29 days.....	13 53
Lizzie Preal.....	..	8 months, 14 days	150 40
Edna Barnes.....	..	4 .. 22 ..	74 13
Nancy Primrose.....	..	22 days.....	10 27
Clara Burgette.....	..	2 months, 22 days	49 20
Rose Connor.....	..	6 .. 19 ..	107 46
Margaret Handley.....	..	7 .. 2 ..	125 45
Rose Howden.....	..	7 mos., 29 days, 5 hrs	142 70
Florence Strine.....	..	7 months, 3 days	109 73
Emma Swedlan.....	..	7 .. 4 ..	111 87
Elnora Thorsen.....	..	7 mos., 6 days, 2 hrs	114 06
Mrs. C. L. Williams.....	..	3 months, 15 days	55 97
C. F. Anderson.....	..	11 .. 26 ..	356 00
Fred Aubertin.....	..	1 .. 9 ..	32 50
Russel Adams.....	..	12	327 00
W. M. Appleman.....	..	2 .. 4 days	85 34
Fred Anderman.....	..	9 .. 18 ..	253 20
Louis Bauer.....	..	12	360 00
A. V. Boner.....	..	12	475 00
Jas. Byron.....	..	12	420 00
Geo. M. Brown.....	..	10 .. 2 days	281 87
A. J. Bicknell.....	..	1 .. 21 ..	47 60
Frank Bauer.....	..	3 .. 8 ..	58 80
B. G. Bossert.....	..	9 mos., 10 days, 5 hrs	272 49
E. J. Brown.....	..	9 days.....	8 40
L. F. Black.....	..	1 month, 20 days	50 00
Lee Bowers.....	..	6 .. 10 ..	158 34
Jno. Cording.....	..	8 .. 27 ..	267 00
John Cahill.....	..	8 .. 3 ..	202 50
P. W. Crangle.....	..	8 .. 1 ..	275 83
L. R. Cutshaw.....	..	11	525 46
A. H. Cooper.....	..	8 .. 16 days	341 34
Geo. A. Davis.....	..	11 .. 26 ..	372 00
Wm. Yeates.....	..	12	320 00
W. J. Davis.....	..	11 .. 24 days	295 00
Geo. Dougan.....	..	11 .. 13 ..	343 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
W. J. Elstone	Nurse.	12 months	\$480 00
H. V. Epperson	"	2 "	50 00
Peter Eder	"	11 " 29 days	359 00
Michael Fay	"	8 "	240 00
L. M. Godschalk	"	11 " 25 days	315 84
U. S. Hampton	"	11 " 28 "	358 00
B. E. Holland	"	1 day	87
Robt. Hinman	"	11 months, 19 days	325 74
E. R. Jacobie	"	8 " 21 "	243 60
W. A. Jube	"	12 " "	312 00
Benj. Jones	"	2 " 13 days	58 40
Geo. Kammon	"	12 " "	322 00
Gustave Kennitz	"	10 " 2 days	261 73
T. J. Lockie	"	3 " 11 "	101 00
H. A. Louthan	"	10 " 21 "	321 00
H. E. Miller	"	11 " 25 "	378 67
Thos. Morris	"	11 " 28 "	358 00
James McNiven	"	12 months	368 00
E. L. McIntyre	"	12 " "	360 00
Jas. McLean	"	15 days	15 00
C. O. Nelson	"	1 month, 7 days	30 83
E. W. Oliver	"	9 days	9 00
Edward Pickles	"	10 months, 2 days	402 67
T. C. Pomery	"	6 " 20 "	166 67
Wm. Quinn	"	12 months	420 00
J. A. Scott	"	2 " 13 days	85 17
Chas. M. Spencer	"	4 " 14 "	135 00
T. A. Smith	"	2 " 20 "	80 00
Benj. Singleton	"	11 " 24 "	354 00
C. A. Shanvall	"	11 " 24 "	354 00
Geo. Trenary	"	11 " 21 "	322 50
Mich. Tiell	"	12 months	360 00
Theo. Voelkel	"	1 month, 10 days	33 33
Harry Walker	"	5 months, 22 days	166 66
Harry Sylvester	"	10 " 10 "	94 17
O. E. Cagwin	"	8 " 12 "	232 84
C. B. Hughes	"	3 " 17 "	91 17
W. S. Hall	"	9 " 25 "	295 00
H. O. Brown	"	10 " 5 "	275 67
E. L. Badgley	"	12 months	360 00
F. E. Corliss	"	4 " 19 days	136 00
Frank Ginter	"	11 " 28 da., 5 hrs	298 75
P. A. LaFond	"	3 " 28 days	70 80
N. P. Anderson	"	11 " 20 "	408 33
H. B. Adams	"	11 " 29 "	359 00
Henry Grant	"	7 " 15 "	202 50
John Palzer	"	1 month, 10 "	37 33
H. B. Speer	"	4 months, 16 "	33 33
A. T. Sylvester	"	1 month, 22 "	43 33
H. E. Webley	"	14 days	14 00
Theo. Anderson	"	9 months, 25 "	265 50
O. E. Barteloot	"	6 " 25 "	205 00
Herbert G. Hill	"	1 month, 9 "	32 50
Porter Hester	"	9 days	6 60
E. E. McElroy	"	5 months, 11 days	161 00
Joseph Oliver	"	4 " 17 "	94 93
Harry M. Temple	"	9 " 23 "	247 70
W. H. Waterson	"	2 " 18 "	65 00
Gasper Marceau	"	5 " 7 "	130 84
Otto Newman	"	2 " 7 "	72 50
P. A. Coates	"	14 days	14 00
John Albert	"	1 month, 9 days	32 50
Jos. Bedard	"	3 months, 13 "	82 40
P. J. Brady	"	15 days	12 50
J. H. Sullivan	"	3 months, 15 days	106 00
F. H. Morton	"	1 month	25 00
Geo. D. Shapley	"	1 " 10 days	29 33
John Clark	"	22 days, 7 hours	34 05
A. A. Strawn	"	9 months, 21 da., 5 hrs	250 63
W. Bert Bailey	"	4 months, 14 days	84 00
J. M. Lord	"	2 " 28 "	72 80
D. J. McMaster	"	1 month, 10 "	37 33
John McGinn	"	14 days	10 27
L. S. Wiggins	"	11 months, 19 days	349 00
Wm. Bogda	"	5 " 24 "	145 00
O. C. Brandenburg	"	2 " "	50 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
A. J. Kelling.....	Nurse.....	6 days.....	7 50
Geo. Raboin.....	"	1 month, 16 days	42 93
Patrick W. Larkin.....	"	14 days.....	11 16
Class Anderson.....	"	8 months, 14 days	216 67
Fred Bronson.....	"	1 month.....	24 00
C. E. Hilsabeck.....	"	11 " 26 days	284 88
Louis Hubert.....	"	9 " 5 days, 5 hrs	226 25
W. J. Kerr.....	"	3 " 11 days	94 27
B. G. Parks.....	"	11 " 23 "	287 17
J. H. Campbell.....	"	11 " 24 "	315 80
Fred T. Fanyo.....	"	9 " 20 "	249 53
Theo. T. Foster.....	"	12 " "	308 00
W. A. Martin.....	"	11 " 27 days	357 00
J. K. Murdock.....	"	12 " "	351 00
W. A. Pratt.....	"	4 " 12 days	101 60
F. C. Shannon.....	"	3 " 25 "	92 00
W. P. Worth.....	"	8 " 29 days, 5 hrs	202 34
L. D. Aldrich.....	"	2 " "	10 00
Victor Bondreau.....	"	12 " "	309 00
C. M. Crayton.....	"	1 " 16 days	30 67
L. M. Cullison.....	"	6 " 7 "	204 70
E. D. Grabill.....	"	3 " 22 "	98 82
W. Frank Harris.....	"	2 " "	90 00
O. P. Hazzard.....	"	11 " 28 days	279 40
Fred Kaiser.....	"	12 " "	349 00
Chas. Madden.....	"	2 " 15 days	80 00
Floyd Morrison.....	"	2 " 3 "	42 00
John L. O'Connor.....	"	11 " 28 days, 5 hrs	293 65
John Rhodes.....	"	11 " 27 days	294 57
Arthur Stewart.....	"	2 " 7 "	49 13
C. L. Tracy.....	"	12 " "	295 00
E. P. Vining.....	"	11 " 16 days	346 00
Geo. H. Changnon.....	"	10 " 26 "	255 50
F. E. Cheffer.....	"	5 " 4 "	110 94
Geo. A. Collins.....	"	12 " "	296 00
Harris K. Durham.....	"	11 " 25 days	304 67
Milford Enyart.....	"	12 " "	290 00
John Freit.....	"	1 " 26 days	37 33
G. H. Hoskins.....	"	2 " 21 "	52 80
Edw. Kinman.....	"	11 " 28 "	417 67
S. Kwasniewski.....	"	3 " 12 "	75 26
E. D. Loyd.....	"	11 " 22 "	292 27
Robt A. Meyers.....	"	11 " 28 "	310 27
Geo. L. Parks.....	"	9 " 5 hours.....	216 40
H. H. Peters.....	"	12 " "	278 00
W. H. Sigo.....	"	11 " 26 days	265 07
T. H. Sprague.....	"	10 " 17 "	241 40
J. Suprenaut.....	"	5 " 20 "	118 67
W. R. Taylor.....	"	10 " 28 "	343 45
W. W. Wagner.....	"	9 " 25 "	156 67
Wm. Walton.....	"	7 " 17 "	155 14
Peter J. Bovey.....	"	10 " 26 "	261 00
W. S. Carr.....	"	10 " 9 "	249 00
F. M. Cooksey.....	"	3 " 27 "	77 80
M. C. Dickey.....	"	1 " 4 "	20 40
Sidney T. Harris.....	"	5 " 18 "	120 00
B. D. Hawkins.....	"	11 " 1 "	266 07
Harry Hewins.....	"	12 " "	286 00
Chas. G. Johnson.....	"	3 " 20 days	81 67
D. M. Jones.....	"	11 " 27 "	262 40
W. S. Kiskaddon.....	"	11 " 9 "	286 30
G. J. Shrouts.....	"	8 " 25 "	193 00
D. A. South.....	"	11 " 25 "	277 00
J. M. Thompson.....	"	2 " 5 "	45 67
Francis Walls.....	"	9 " 10 "	211 56
H. L. White.....	"	9 " 22 days, 5 hrs	330 92
Hugh M. Lucky.....	"	1 " 13 days	28 67
R. R. Burley.....	"	3 " 26 "	82 13
C. D. Davenport.....	"	1 " 24 days, 5 hrs	45 42
J. V. Dotson.....	"	4 " 19 days	114 83
A. G. Nutt.....	"	10 " 11 "	223 60
F. J. Wilsey.....	"	4 " 3 "	80 53
A. J. Clute.....	"	15 days.....	9 00
M. H. Cooley.....	"	3 months, 16 days	69 60
Hugh C. Gilbert.....	"	4 " 3 "	80 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
E. B. Hall.....	Nurse.....	9 months, 2 days	\$207 20
Frank Knight.....	1 " 16 "	27 60
Joseph Meyers.....	6 " 21 "	147 40
McM. Ridge.....	4 " 21 days, 5 hrs	110 29
J. A. Uran.....	10 " 17 days	211 33
Ferd. Wells.....	9 " 2 days	196 67
R. V. Batson.....	7 " 27 "	176 20
Vincent J. Flora.....	6 " 9 "	137 96
Chas. Lish.....	8 " 16 days	219 93
A. M. Parker.....	16 days.....	9 60
Stamper Glass.....	7 months, 12 days	173 90
Henry Haywood.....	3 " 21 "	85 10
D. H. Strine.....	7 " 29 "	195 33
H. C. Kellv. Jr.....	1 day.....	68
Philip S. Bacon.....	2 months, 9 days	57 50
D. C. Grinnell.....	6 " 11 "	142 60
Herman Meyer.....	6 " 27 "	186 60
Frank S. Walkley.....	6 " 10 days	147 00
Robt. Ellifritz.....	3 " 9 days, 5 hrs	60 96
C. M. Finch.....	5 months, 12 days	128 20
N. J. Gharrett.....	3 " 12 "	85 00
Harry Gibson.....	3 " 28 "	82 67
Geo. M. Harlan.....	4 " 29 "	112 00
F. M. Stehr.....	5 " 26 "	157 67
Jno. H. Buck, Jr.....	4 " 6 days, 5 hrs	89 03
Geo. H. Gulinger.....	26 days.....	21 67
Merritt A. Beach.....	3 months, 21 days	72 47
W. H. Crawford.....	3 " 23 "	75 80
Michael Hughes.....	1 " 20 days	30 87
C. S. Lane.....	15 days.....	13 10
Wm. R. McIntyre.....	3 months, 25 days	79 00
W. W. Munger.....	3 " 28 days	80 80
R. C. Sabin.....	1 " 19 "	29 40
G. W. Saltzgeber.....	3 " 2 "	82 07
Thos. West.....	29 days.....	24 17
W. H. McDonough.....	24 ".....	16 10
Angelo F. Admiralie.....	2 months, 12 days	63 80
E. F. Ferden.....	2 " 11 "	48 60
Geo. V. Handly.....	2 " 15 "	49 00
William Hubert.....	3 ".....	62 00
Chas. H. Marquess.....	2 " 5 hours	49 78
F. M. Osborn.....	2 " 22 days	53 20
A. M. Pelletier.....	2 " 13 "	47 80
E. Drewry.....	1 " 28 "	34 80
O. F. Allen.....	1 " 22 "	44 33
F. H. Ashby.....	1 " 15 "	37 50
W. T. Christiansen.....	1 " 15 "	28 80
Floyd Keeney.....	1 " 8 "	22 80
T. J. Lamping.....	1 " 9 "	23 40
Edw. Mills.....	1 " 18 "	38 66
E. G. Monteith.....	1 " 28 "	30 60
Bert Rose.....	1 " 11 "	33 43
O. C. Zing.....	1 " 8 "	28 80
E. N. Toland.....	16 days.....	9 60
Bert Calkins.....	1 month, 9 days	23 40
F. Jordan.....	11 days.....	8 43
John Riley.....	29 ".....	17 40
W. R. Schneider.....	25 ".....	19 17
Sam'l Shire.....	9 ".....	5 40
L. E. Wauke.....	24 ".....	20 00
Bert White.....	10 ".....	6 00
S. O. Wright.....	Barber.....	11 months, 22 days	352 00
A. B. Cowley.....	Whitewasher.....	4 ".....	120 00
Joe Joubert.....	Painter.....	8 days, 9 hours	15 58
James Butterworth.....	8 months, 9 days	253 12
Jack Clark.....	27 days, 1 hour	54 20
Peter Tonetti.....	2 mos., 17 days, 6 hrs	87 87
Frank Ingalls.....	23 days, 2 hours.....	46 40
Rob't Jennette.....	23 " 2 "	46 40
C. W. Forbes.....	22 " 7 "	34 05
Ralph Patterson.....	23 " 7 "	46 40
Frank Alters.....	22 " 8 "	45 40
Frank Garner.....	9 " 8 "	19 60
Emma Brown.....	Seamstress.....	11 months, 29 days	359 00
Mary Adams.....	11 " 29 "	203 42

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Josie Dilley	Seamstress.....	1 month, 16 days	\$28 07
Ollie Greenman .....	..	11 .. 27 ..	204 24
Mary E. Gates .....	..	11 .. 9 ..	180 80
Lizzie Livery .....	..	11 mos., 26 days, 5 hrs	190 14
Mary Lynch .....	..	12 months	204 00
Anna Paulissen .....	..	2 mos., 28 days, 5 hrs	59 01
Frances Wilde Sylvester .....	..	2 .. 26 .. 5 ..	51 90
Ella Williamson .....	..	4 .. 14 .. 5 ..	71 73
Hattie Neveau .....	..	11 .. 16 .. 5 ..	184 82
Sophia Churchill .....	..	11 months, 18 days	185 61
Mrs. L. Dawson .....	..	5 days, 7 hours.....	5 75
Mrs. C. A. Brosseau .....	..	10 mos., 10 days, 5 hrs	165 62
Mary Gardiner .....	..	6 months, 21 days	104 35
Mrs. E. M. Martin .....	..	4 .. 8 ..	68 27
Marilda Aldrich .....	..	6 .. 12 ..	102 67
Lillian Eddy	Stenographer	12	375 00
Geo. F. Hillman .....	..	11	330 00
Geo. W. Irwin .....	..	11	550 00
Theo. W. Schiek	Clerk.....	12	390 00
Geo. T. Lovell .....	..	2 days.....	6 67
Kenneth Johnston .....	..	2 months, 20 days	80 00
Geo. M. Sylvester .....	..	10	400 00
E. Effie Born	Librarian	2	60 00
Harry Beebe	Assistant in store	12	180 00
Chas. E. Pixley .....	..	12	600 00
Mrs. D. S. McKinstry	Marking clerk	2 .. 18 days	65 00
Jennie Hancock .....	..	12	300 00
G. Bohenberg	Butcher	14 days.....	14 00
E. S. Hawkins .....	..	12 months	540 00
Ed Bauge	Tailor.....	2	70 00
J. G. Vath .....	..	3 .. 17 days	99 17
Alphonse Dolle .....	..	2	60 00
O. J. Cartier .....	..	11 mos., 27 days, 5 hrs	357 50
F. Wischnowski .....	..	10 months, 7 days	265 83
Chas. W. Dahling .....	..	10	350 00
Anthony Lee .....	..	6 .. 19 ..	165 83
O. C. Pahuke .....	..	5 .. 2 ..	126 67
E. J. Schultz	Tinner.....	26 days.....	26 00
Wages returned to Treas.	..	..	112 92
Total.....	..	..	\$143,939 23

WESTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Statement of expenditures for services from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.

Name.	Position.	Amount.
E. H. Guyer	Legal services.....	\$28 00
H. G. Paddock	Surveyor.....	66 50
William Hoeft	Secretary to trustees.....	50 00
J. G. Beadle	Superintendent of construction—204 days.....	1,020 00
D. H. Burnham	Consulting architect.....	100 00
L. M. Curry	Architect—commission	1,302 55
L. M. Curry	Surveyor—4 days.....	20 00
L. M. Curry	Extra services—12 days.....	60 00
Total.....	..	\$2,647 05

Pay-roll for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Dr. W. E. Taylor.....	Superintendent.....	11½ months.....	\$3,450 00
John W. Parker.....	Chief clerk.....	2	300 00
William M. Driggs.....	Bookkeeper.....	1 .. 25 days.....	135 50
Pearl Bonisteel.....	Stenographer.....	1 .. 27	76 20
Lena Miller.....	Receiving clerk.....	1 .. 15	43 28
B. R. Towndrow.....	Storekeeper.....	2	120 00
B. R. Towndrow.....	Bookkeeper.....	33 days.....	66 00
Nellie G. Knapp.....	Head nurse.....	1 month, 16 days.....	60 64
W. G. Ausbrook.....	Supervisor.....	1 .. 16	60 64
Martha Foster.....	Supervisress.....	1 .. 15	37 90
G. F. Simmons.....	Attendant.....	1 .. 5	27 64
William Fee.....	.. ..	1 month.....	20 32
S. O. Davidson.....	.. ..	1 .. 4 days.....	27 20
W. F. Beckwith.....	.. ..	1 .. 10	30 45
E. K. Ayling.....	.. ..	1 .. 16	36 39
Frank Bailey.....	.. ..	1 .. 15	36 00
Frank Bailey.....	Work on grounds.....	1 .. 5	37 72
H. N. Rounds.....	Attendant.....	26 days.....	17 33
D. P. Collins.....	.. ..	17	10 66
Harry Pollard.....	.. ..	15	10 00
Con Donahue.....	.. ..	1 month.....	20 00
W. L. Nichols.....	.. ..	1	20 00
L. W. McCawley.....	.. ..	15 days.....	10 00
Thomas Blair.....	.. ..	1 month.....	10 00
W. L. Kuhns.....	.. ..	1 month, 1 day.....	24 80
George Wright.....	.. ..	4 days.....	3 33
Elsie Scott.....	.. ..	1 month, 11 days.....	24 39
Belle Gwinn.....	.. ..	1 .. 16 days.....	30 32
Anna Dugan.....	.. ..	1 .. 8	25 16
Hattie J. Fisher.....	.. ..	21 days.....	10 66
Belle Neighswonger.....	.. ..	21	12 00
Effie Sager.....	.. ..	20	13 33
Mary Valentine.....	.. ..	1 month, 1 day.....	17 56
Ida Swanson.....	.. ..	1 .. 2	17 04
Della McCoppin.....	.. ..	1 .. 2	21 28
Abbie T. Koyme.....	.. ..	1 month.....	15 00
Beulah Ramsey.....	.. ..	20 days.....	12 00
Helen Atherton.....	.. ..	1 month.....	16 00
Helen Atherton.....	Domestic.....	1 .. 4 days.....	18 12
John Callow.....	Janitor.....	2 .. 9	47 47
W. B. Keene.....	Engineer.....	2 months.....	150 00
John Rentz.....	.. ..	4 days.....	16 00
Robert G. Young.....	.. ..	4 months, 12 days.....	239 12
John E. Ulmer.....	Fireman.....	8¾	350 00
Robert Benell.....	.. ..	1 .. 15 days.....	80 00
W. H. Young.....	Superintendent of grounds.....	10	399 20
Mort Fleet.....	Gardener.....	3	180 00
J. O. Fouts.....	Farmer and gardener.....	2	69 00
Henry Easter.....	.. ..	2 .. 20 days.....	66 67
Robert Orpe.....	.. ..	1 .. 15	37 60
Robert Orpe.....	Hostler.....	2	50 00
Thomas Davis.....	Farmer and gardener.....	21 days.....	31 50
Frank Chase.....	.. ..	39 .. 7 hours.....	39 70
Charles Allen.....	.. ..	19½	28 80
Kinney McKay.....	.. ..	10	14 83
W. R. Lee.....	.. ..	42 hours.....	6 30
J. Johnson.....	.. ..	24 days, 9 hours.....	37 35
Edward Jones.....	.. ..	34 .. 2	51 80
Lewis Conner.....	.. ..	4 .. 3	6 45
A. J. Hudson.....	.. ..	7	10 05
William Jacobs.....	.. ..	7	10 50
J. W. Russell.....	.. ..	9 .. 3 hours.....	13 85
Mark Lowrey.....	.. ..	4	6 00
J. N. Fenwell.....	Farm and garden.....	31	46 50
J. N. Fenwell.....	Dairyman.....	2 months.....	40 00
S. A. Walters.....	Farm and garden.....	55 days.....	85 25
S. A. Walters.....	Cook.....	1 month.....	20 00
E. C. Cook.....	Farm and garden.....	129 days.....	178 50
George Walters.....	.. ..	22 .. 2 hours.....	22 20
George Walters.....	Laundry.....	2 months.....	40 00
A. Pease.....	Farm and garden.....	17 hours.....	2 55
J. E. Jamison.....	.. ..	32 days, 3 hours.....	48 45
J. E. Jamison.....	Kitchen.....	1 month.....	10 00
Andy Miller.....	Ground.....	3¼ days.....	10 75
Edward Wells.....	.. ..	5 .. 7 hours.....	12 60

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
W. H. Martin.....	Rodman.....	5 days.....	\$7 50
Henry Hilberg.....	Baker.....	1 month, 27 days	84 84
A. J. Firman.....	Cook.....	1 ..	18 66
Kate Bayless.....	.....	20 days.....	25 97
Jennie Smith.....	Seamstress.....	3 months.....	75 00
Mary Bartlett.....	Linen-room.....	1 .. 14 days	36 66
Fannie Walters.....	Laundry.....	2 ..	32 00
Fannie Walters.....	Kitchen.....	1 .. 2 days	17 32
Annie Smith.....	.....	8 ¹ / ₄ days.....	8 25
Kath. Lambert.....	.....	4 ¹ / ₂ ..	2 25
Ella Libby.....	.....	6 ..	3 20
Katie O'Donnell.....	.....	1 month, 2 days	17 02
Lizzie Lee.....	.....	1 .. 16	21 46
Margaret Dudley.....	Laundry.....	12 days.....	8 30
Mrs. Jessie Evans.....	.....	1 month, 11 days	54 19
Lou Smith.....	.....	1 ..	14 40
Frances Raugh.....	.....	1 ..	12 00
Mrs. R. R. Gwin.....	Housekeeper.....	2 .. 6 days	88 00
Lola Johnson.....	Dining-room.....	2 .. 5	43 33
Alice Rathburn.....	.....	1 .. 20	20 00
Harry Miller.....	General utility.....	1 .. 16	37 90
Melville Corbin.....	Elevator.....	2 .. 16	15 28
William P. Foster.....	Cold storage.....	2 ..	50 00
William P. Foster.....	Painter.....	24 days, 2 hours.....	41 90
E. H. Anthony.....	.....	4 months.....	180 00
James Lyons.....	.....	99 hours.....	19 80
C. C. Donaldson.....	.....	99 ..	19 80
George Nealy.....	Carpenter.....	4 months, 16 ¹ / ₄ days	232 50
George Stannard.....	Expert tiling.....	71 hours.....	31 95
Newt Choate.....	.....	7 ..	3 15
R. C. Noyes.....	Mason.....	2 months, 18 ¹ / ₂ days	82 70
Fred C. Entrikin.....	Secretary to trustees.....	4 ..	20 00
Axel H. Kohler.....	.....	8 ..	40 00
M. E. Bell.....	Architect.....	.....	808 41
O. W. Marble.....	.....	.....	250 00
C. G. Armstrong.....	Electrical architect.....	.....	350 00
T. S. McClanahan.....	Civil engineer.....	.....	150 00
Charles E. Sheriff.....	.....	.....	125 00
J. G. Beadle.....	Supervising architect.....	217 days.....	1,085 00
Total.....			\$11,500 49

CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Pay-roll for fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Walter Watson.....	Superintendent.....	9 months.....	\$2,647 97
F. C. Winslow.....	.....	3 ..	875 03
H. B. Carriel.....	Assistant physician.....	2 .. 9 days	230 00
Lillian J. Nuckolls.....	.....	9 .. 7	808 33
W. L. Grimes.....	.....	10 .. 19	1,330 65
E. L. Crouch.....	.....	1 .. 11	135 47
C. E. Chapin.....	.....	10 .. 11	1,294 40
A. F. Burnham.....	.....	1 .. 19	205 60
C. C. Sater.....	.....	10 .. 18	1,058 05
E. E. Peters.....	.....	1 .. 12	141 95
A. D. Young.....	Attendant physician.....	10 .. 6	554 52
S. M. Rogers.....	Clerk.....	10 months.....	1,250 00
W. A. Davies.....	.....	2 .. 12 days	300 00
Anna Van Pelt.....	Matron.....	11 months.....	550 00
L. A. Resor.....	.....	27 days.....	36 00
M. F. Dunlap.....	Secretary of Trustees.....	9 months, 17 days	398 57
J. R. Robertson.....	.....	2 .. 13	101 48
H. M. Andre.....	Bookkeeper.....	9 .. 26	650 65

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
B. W. Weeks.....	Bookkeeper.....	25 days.....	\$50 60
E. C. Schureman.....	..	1 month, 7 days.....	91 90
J. H. Brennan.....	..	9 .. 26 ..	650 67
C. O. Peterson.....	..	1 .. 21 ..	102 55
C. W. Slaton.....	..	10 .. 18 ..	575 50
Geo. E. Sybrant.....	..	13 days.....	25 40
C. F. Schwartz.....	..	9 days.....	18 00
J. I. McGready.....	Storekeeper.....	9 months, 24 days.....	960 00
C. C. Carter.....	..	1 .. 21 ..	102 55
C. S. Ingram.....	..	6 days.....	16 65
P. M. McKenzie.....	Apothecary.....	9 .. 15 days.....	425 00
A. B. Roseberry.....	..	2 months.....	80 00
Louise Carroll.....	Stenographer.....	1	35 00
Grace A. Bope.....	..	8 .. 5 days.....	367 50
Marguerite Eversman.....	..	2 .. 25 ..	99 16
Ella M. Reyland.....	Record clerk.....	10 months.....	333 34
H. C. Goebel.....	..	2	60 00
R. Ridgeley.....	Engineer.....	10	1,000 00
A. Armstrong.....	..	2	200 00
Jas. Fallansbee.....	..	10 .. 5 days.....	405 16
C. W. Crum.....	..	1 .. 36 ..	74 84
I. D. Ennis.....	..	12	360 00
Wm. Sheeley.....	..	12	480 00
A. C. Thompson.....	Machinist.....	10 .. 4 days.....	759 68
Wm. Wilkinson.....	..	1 .. 26 ..	140 32
A. E. McPherson.....	Electrician.....	8	480 00
Sol Swanson.....	..	4	240 00
Jas. Cannedy.....	Fireman.....	8 .. 1 day.....	209 00
Ed. Coyne.....	..	6	180 00
Robt. Gunn.....	..	10 .. 9 days.....	309 70
F. T. Belt.....	..	5	130 00
F. D. Martin.....	..	1 .. 26 ..	56 12
Pat. Dunavan.....	..	7	210 00
R. P. Wallace.....	..	16 days.....	15 94
Ed. Walsh.....	..	3 months.....	78 00
H. B. Nickols.....	..	23 days.....	29 00
W. H. Demain.....	..	12 months.....	360 00
A. H. Kennedy.....	Farmer.....	9 .. 29 days.....	347 66
Geo. Ball.....	..	2 .. 5 ..	144 43
W. C. Gunn.....	..	2 .. 3 ..	52 50
M. H. Carroll.....	Gardner.....	10	893 33
Henry Hennig.....	..	6 .. 2 days.....	182 06
B. W. Simmons.....	..	2	103 32
S. P. Chesney.....	..	1	39 00
Ed. T. Mason.....	Florist.....	2	70 00
Fred Woick.....	..	8	312 00
D. F. Pocock.....	..	2	60 00
Dan Whalen.....	Dairyman.....	10 .. 6 days.....	305 82
A. Wharton.....	..	1 .. 24 ..	54 18
John Van Oss.....	Baker.....	11 .. 21 ..	525 75
Gus. Muehlhausen.....	..	9 days.....	14 25
J. S. Johnson.....	Butcher.....	9 months, 25 days.....	294 00
Jos. Day.....	..	2 .. 5 ..	65 00
E. W. Dikes.....	Night watch.....	4	160 00
S. G. H. Taylor.....	..	2	80 00
Jas. Cannedy.....	..	3	120 00
John Connel.....	..	2	80 00
W. W. Blue.....	..	25 days.....	33 34
Eugene Gore.....	Porter.....	12 months.....	216 00
Emil Peterson.....	..	10 days.....	7 33
Fred Sibert.....	..	23	19 17
Sol Swanson.....	..	8 months.....	200 00
Riley Miller.....	..	4 .. 9 days.....	101 07
Fred Smith.....	..	.. ..	250 38
Jno. M. Carroll.....	Hostler.....	10 months, 6 days.....	304 85
Frank Bergland.....	..	1 .. 25 ..	45 96
Alice Dear.....	Usher.....	12	240 00
Emlyn Bond.....	Cook.....	12	540 00
Thos. Fletcher.....	..	12	348 00
Fred Gustafson.....	..	12	264 00
Jno. Bauman.....	..	12	240 00
Jno. McElroy.....	..	2	40 00
Pat. Shanahan.....	..	9 .. 19 days.....	192 63
Annie Condon.....	..	12	180 00
Mary Boylan.....	..	12	180 00
Eunice Duffer.....	..	2	30 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Anna Burklin.....	Cook.....	10 months.....	\$150 00
Anna Dyer.....	".....	1 ".....	15 00
R. Coogan.....	".....	8 "..... 22 days	174 67
M. L. Seeley.....	".....	7 "..... 29 ".....	207 00
Mrs. S. E. Simmons.....	".....	5 ".....	130 00
Florence Robinson.....	".....	12 ".....	180 00
F. H. Catlin.....	".....	7 days.....	5 33
Minnie Maxey.....	".....	7 months.....	105 00
Mrs. J. H. Stark.....	".....	4 "..... 25 days	72 75
Fred Graze.....	".....	2 "..... 20 ".....	53 33
Lena Ferguson.....	".....	12 ".....	312 00
Mary Stellar.....	".....	12 ".....	180 00
Mary Hersman.....	".....	7 ".....	105 00
Mary Hanley.....	".....	6 ".....	90 00
Wm. Elliott.....	".....	12 ".....	240 00
Amy Dunn.....	".....	1 month, 12 days	27 74
Lydia Teague.....	".....	20 days.....	9 68
Bessie Teague.....	Cook.....	12 ".....	253 00
Ella Thrasher.....	".....	7 ".....	105 00
S. E. Simmons.....	Dining room.....	5 ".....	120 00
A. Forsberg.....	".....	12 ".....	289 00
O. P. McPherson.....	".....	6 "..... 17 days	157 16
Phina Forsberg.....	".....	12 ".....	189 00
Bessie Booth.....	".....	20 days.....	10 00
Lizzie Maple.....	".....	12 ".....	207 00
Agnes Doyle.....	".....	12 ".....	192 00
Mary Chenowith.....	".....	6 months.....	96 00
Bessie Dickens.....	".....	5 ".....	80 00
Irene Dunham.....	".....	4 "..... 21 days	71 50
Mary Hanley.....	".....	1 "..... 8 ".....	19 00
Flovilla Dutch.....	".....	2 ".....	30 00
Anna Dyer.....	".....	7 ".....	105 00
Mary Floberg.....	".....	12 ".....	180 00
Lydia Teague.....	".....	6 "..... 10 days	95 00
Amanda Johnson.....	".....	5 ".....	75 80
Sophie Erickson.....	Chambermaid.....	3 ".....	54 00
Sarah Baldwin.....	".....	12 ".....	180 00
Mary Hersman.....	".....	5 ".....	75 00
Lottie Johnson.....	".....	3 ".....	45 00
Rose Fitzpatrick.....	".....	9 ".....	162 00
Hannah Johnson.....	".....	3 ".....	45 00
Maggie Sweeney.....	".....	8 ".....	120 00
Julia Thompson.....	Seamstress.....	12 ".....	216 00
Lettie Crandall.....	".....	2 "..... 12 days	43 20
Sophie Erickson.....	".....	9 ".....	162 00
Louise Reyland.....	".....	2 days.....	1 07
Mary Radford.....	".....	12 months.....	216 00
Emily Hughes.....	".....	1 ".....	16 00
Mary Lathrop.....	Mender.....	10 months, 8 days	164 13
Margaret Corberry.....	".....	1 "..... 23 ".....	28 39
James Murray.....	Launderer.....	12 ".....	540 00
Maggie Sweeney.....	Laundress.....	4 ".....	63 00
Maggie Dooling.....	".....	12 ".....	192 00
Alice Cox.....	".....	12 ".....	192 00
Kate Crotty.....	".....	12 ".....	192 00
Kate Dwyer.....	".....	12 ".....	180 00
Anna Dolan.....	".....	7 ".....	105 00
Jennie Voorhies.....	".....	12 ".....	180 00
Julia Quinlan.....	".....	12 ".....	189 00
Fannie Smith.....	".....	12 ".....	192 00
Mary Walsh.....	".....	12 ".....	192 00
Mary McCammon.....	Ironer.....	9 ".....	162 00
Sallie Condon.....	".....	1 ".....	18 00
Anna Alberding.....	".....	3 ".....	45 00
Anna Burns.....	".....	12 ".....	180 00
Amy Dunn.....	".....	10 ".....	150 00
Ella Alberding.....	".....	12 ".....	216 00
Hannah Coolson.....	".....	2 ".....	36 00
Anna Norton.....	".....	12 ".....	192 00
Nannie Fields.....	".....	1 ".....	16 00
Fannie Nergenah.....	".....	10 "..... 28 days	174 97
Anna Alberding.....	Assorter.....	9 ".....	135 00
Mary E. Taylor.....	".....	2 ".....	36 00
Jno. G. Sanderson.....	Supervisor.....	12 ".....	480 00
E. G. Moore.....	".....	12 ".....	480 00

Pay Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Emma Dodgeson.....	Supervisor.....	12 months.....	\$300 00
Anna M. Garvey.....	..	12 ..	290 00
M. G. Moore.....	..	6 .. 12 days	185 30
Rebecca Huey.....	..	9 .. 16 ..	238 33
Iva B. Johnson.....	..	2 .. 4 ..	53 33
Anna Dugan.....	..	12 ..	290 00
J. C. McLain.....	Attendant.....	3 .. 3 days	80 57
F. Wederking.....	..	5 ..	126 00
Curtis Williams.....	..	26 days.....	20 80
Geo. E. Angelo.....	..	11 months.....	297 00
Claude Seef.....	..	5 months, 15 days	143 00
Joel Johnson.....	..	5 ..	135 00
F. T. Belt.....	..	28 days.....	22 65
E. Ransom.....	..	2 months, 14 days	59 20
Jas. Rhoads.....	..	7 ..	188 00
Chas. L. Hill.....	..	2 .. 22 days	69 42
J. H. Conboy.....	..	1 .. 5 ..	29 03
Lon Borrowes.....	..	10 .. 24 ..	278 00
O. E. Hewitt.....	..	1 ..	24 00
S. E. Tink.....	..	1 .. 5 days	28 87
Barnard Flood.....	..	10 .. 26 ..	293 50
J. B. Hawkins.....	..	6 ..	162 00
C. E. Finley.....	..	8 ..	198 00
W. R. Washburn.....	..	2 ..	50 00
Jno. Mullaney.....	..	6 ..	162 00
W. E. Wright.....	..	1 .. 13 days	35 92
Fred Ferguson.....	..	2 .. 15 ..	59 91
F. C. Farninash.....	..	12 ..	318 00
C. H. Sentney.....	..	15 days.....	12 92
A. Newby.....	..	9 months, 20 days	247 66
J. B. Wright.....	..	1 .. 15 ..	39 93
Fred Stowe.....	..	12 ..	304 33
Jno. Flynn.....	..	28 days.....	22 45
Jno. Baker.....	..	2 months, 4 days	51 20
T. W. McGuire.....	..	10 .. 17 ..	276 98
J. W. Farrelly.....	..	4 .. 29 ..	120 45
A. F. Casey.....	..	1 .. 21 ..	46 16
W. W. Weissel.....	..	17 days.....	13 45
S. G. H. Taylor.....	..	3 months, 1 day	78 77
W. R. Clifford.....	..	1 .. 9 ..	31 48
J. J. Cosgrief.....	..	3 ..	77 60
L. C. Mills.....	..	14 days.....	12 06
Wm. Bergen.....	..	6 months, 13 days	170 20
H. A. Brooks.....	..	2 ..	48 00
J. T. Henderson.....	..	11 .. 16 days	311 40
J. Costello.....	..	9 .. 28 ..	258 28
J. Connel.....	..	9 .. 7 ..	241 66
P. McGinnis.....	..	1 .. 17 ..	41 66
Wm. Dickinson.....	..	2 .. 25 ..	73 67
B. Ballard.....	..	5 ..	125 00
Chas. Wyreman.....	..	6 .. 15 days	169 42
I. N. Sumner.....	..	12 ..	323 00
W. M. Baulton.....	..	3 .. 22 days	89 82
T. B. Chambers.....	..	2 .. 25 ..	68 00
P. J. Quinlan.....	..	1 month.....	27 00
J. D. Kitter.....	..	8 months, 28 days	232 33
J. C. McLain.....	..	1 ..	26 00
Chas. Laney.....	..	12 ..	312 00
J. W. Langdon.....	..	3 .. 11 days	88 66
T. S. Briggs.....	..	1 .. 7 days	29 60
J. Q. Roane.....	..	2 ..	52 00
J. E. Garrison.....	..	1 ..	26 00
S. T. Ruby.....	..	3 .. 4 ..	84 33
R. E. Coates.....	..	10 .. 13 ..	280 20
O. E. Hewitt.....	..	1 ..	26 00
Jno. Coughlin.....	..	8 .. 11 ..	217 22
J. M. Thompson.....	..	3 .. 20 ..	89 03
A. E. Shearer.....	..	2 ..	50 32
J. B. Hawkins.....	..	2 ..	54 00
F. Tilton.....	..	5 ..	130 00
C. R. Conway.....	..	1 ..	25 00
L. Richardson.....	..	1 .. 13 ..	113 00
C. O. Bayles.....	..	10 .. 14 ..	264 06
Geo. Wehl.....	..	12 ..	324 00
Ray Clark.....	..	4 ..	99 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Mike White.....	Attendant.....	10 months 19 days	\$287 00
C. E. Clark.....	..	5 ..	121 00
T. B. Watson.....	..	11 ..	279 00
S. B. Simmons.....	..	7 ..	189 00
L. L. Caker.....	..	9 days.....	7 20
Jno. Ryan.....	..	12 months.....	295 00
H. M. Glasson.....	..	1 ..	28 00
Geo. Ferguson.....	..	5 .. 11 days	133 29
Jacob Myers.....	..	9 ..	247 00
T. S. Baldwin.....	..	2 ..	48 00
G. B. Greenler.....	..	12 ..	324 00
J. W. Duffy.....	..	12 ..	304 00
Geo. Walker.....	..	3 .. 8 days	78 19
C. J. Vaughn.....	..	3 .. 29 ..	95 20
W. B. Taylor.....	..	11 .. 21 ..	289 50
C. W. Davis.....	..	9 .. 9 ..	103 71
A. J. Perkins.....	..	7 .. 21 ..	208 29
Eugene Stockton.....	..	2 .. 22 ..	66 60
J. H. Stark.....	..	11 .. 24 ..	293 41
J. O. Spencer.....	..	1 .. 22 ..	43 55
J. E. Barnes.....	..	1 .. 11 ..	32 90
R. Coogan.....	..	3 ..	72 00
J. Zimmerman.....	..	4 days.....	3 60
S. T. Ruby.....	..	1 month, 1 day	25 85
H. H. Savage.....	..	10 days.....	8 00
B. C. Darling.....	..	1 month, 14 days	35 61
O. P. McPherson.....	..	4 .. 21 ..	126 90
G. M. Ratigan.....	..	1 .. 5 ..	31 35
J. L. Glines.....	..	1 .. 1 ..	26 57
G. P. Wright.....	..	14 days.....	11 61
L. Misonheimer.....	..	1 month.....	24 00
D. J. Estes.....	..	1 ..	24 00
J. H. McCarthy.....	..	13 days.....	10 90
Bessie Postlewait.....	..	9 months.....	167 00
Mary Blanchard.....	..	3 ..	54 00
Rose Martin.....	..	9 ..	164 00
Lizzie Black.....	..	12 ..	228 00
Mollie Partlow.....	..	11 ..	198 00
Emma Anderson.....	..	2 ..	38 00
Lola Smith.....	..	12 ..	195 50
Recie Henderson.....	..	12 ..	34 00
Debbie Meyers.....	..	12 ..	228 00
Della McFarland.....	..	10 .. 19 days	189 35
Bertha Meyer.....	..	12 months.....	218 00
Martha Foster.....	..	12 ..	228 00
Kate Fitzpatrick.....	..	11 ..	198 00
Grace Brown.....	..	7 months, 22 days	138 77
Anna Naylor.....	..	12 months.....	228 00
Bertha Moon.....	..	9 .. 29 days	181 55
Bertha Kastner.....	..	3 .. 21 ..	58 84
Belle Davidson.....	..	23 days.....	12 11
Maggie Black.....	..	29 ..	15 47
Joanna Sullivan.....	..	8 months.....	150 00
Josie Markham.....	..	6 .. 9 days	100 54
Clara Van Dyke.....	..	12 ..	223 50
Rose Fitzpatrick.....	..	3 ..	51 00
Lizzie Dober.....	..	12 ..	228 00
Anna Dolan.....	..	4 .. 25 days	87 00
Hannah Weaver.....	..	4 .. 4 ..	74 57
Mary McCammon.....	..	3 months.....	57 00
Effie Sager.....	..	9 .. 3 ..	166 74
Adeline Little.....	..	1 ..	18 00
Mabel McMahon.....	..	9 ..	169 00
Fannie Allen.....	..	4 .. 24 days	87 40
Lillie Allen.....	..	12 ..	223 00
Mollie Ross.....	..	2 ..	32 00
Mamie Parker.....	..	11 ..	209 00
Della McCoppin.....	..	9 ..	38 00
Minnie Meeker.....	..	9 ..	167 00
Nellie Thompson.....	..	4 .. 12 days	79 07
Louise Stagg.....	..	17 days.....	10 20
Anna Kemper.....	..	2 months.....	36 00
May Hall.....	..	26 days.....	13 87
Anna McWane.....	..	1 month.....	19 00
Dana Morgan.....	..	10 .. 2 days	181 26
Mrs. M. H. Rainey.....	..	3 ..	56 00

Pay Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Belle Boyd.....	Attendant.....	9 months, 29 days	182 47
Maud Morrison.....	..	13 days.....	8 13
Mam'ie Walsh.....	..	12 months.....	228 00
Recie Henderson.....	..	4 ..	68 00
Mary Chenowith.....	..	6 ..	101 00
Elsie Scott.....	..	12 ..	228 00
Inez Brown.....	..	1 ..	16 00
Ella Woolford.....	..	11 ..	187 00
Bessie Dickens.....	..	6 ..	114 00
Joanna Sullivan.....	..	2 ..	36 00
Mary Collins.....	..	11 .. 14 days	202 13
Estella Cruse.....	..	10 ..	190 00
Emma Brockman.....	..	12 ..	226 00
Mary Reeks.....	..	3 ..	57 00
Jennie Fagan.....	..	7 .. 29 days	142 84
Anna Ward.....	..	12 ..	228 00
Anna Oldfield.....	..	8 .. 29 days	163 68
Cebella Medlin.....	..	8 ..	152 00
Maggie Doocey.....	..	12 ..	224 00
Maggie Mandeville.....	..	3 ..	57 00
Maud Mackerel.....	..	3 .. 11 days	60 97
Jennie Pierce.....	..	11 ..	190 00
Emma Saunders.....	..	5 .. 17 days	99 87
Ella Shannon.....	..	11 ..	204 00
Ella Johnson.....	..	1 ..	18 00
Lydia Teague.....	..	3 ..	48 00
Essie Howell.....	..	1 day.....	61
Jennie Johnson.....	..	1 ..	58
Nannie McMahon.....	..	14 ..	7 55
Fannie E. Day.....	..	29 ..	16 84
Laura Hemper.....	..	11 ..	6 60
Lydia Borum.....	..	12 ..	6 80
Joel Johnson.....	Night attendant.....	3 ..	77 00
O. E. Hewitt.....	..	4 months, 7 days	31 40
C. H. Sentney.....	..	2 .. 7 ..	56 57
J. W. Farrelly.....	..	1 .. 29 ..	49 17
L. C. Mills.....	..	1 ..	25 00
J. W. Langdon.....	..	2 ..	50 00
J. W. Whitlock.....	..	11 .. 15 days	321 55
Geo. E. Angela.....	..	1 ..	25 00
J. H. Landerth.....	..	1 .. 8 days	31 45
J. B. Hawkins.....	..	4 ..	101 50
C. E. Sentney.....	..	3 ..	75 00
C. Self.....	..	2 ..	50 00
P. J. Sheehan.....	..	10 .. 23 days	269 35
Burns Ballard.....	..	7 ..	174 00
T. E. Lane.....	..	12 ..	300 00
C. R. Conway.....	..	1 ..	25 00
C. B. Crafton.....	..	1 .. 18 days	40 32
W. H. Detrick.....	..	1 .. 2 ..	51 67
W. R. Clifford.....	..	1 ..	25 00
J. J. Cosgriff.....	..	7 ..	175 00
C. O. Morrell.....	..	10 .. 7 days	256 47
John Perkins.....	..	8 .. 12 ..	210 98
J. W. Farrelly.....	..	2 .. 29 ..	74 00
S. T. Ruby.....	..	21 days.....	17 80
Roy Clark.....	..	8 months.....	203 00
C. E. Clark.....	..	6 ..	148 00
H. M. Glasson.....	..	11 ..	297 00
Geo. Ferguson.....	..	5 ..	125 00
Eugene Stockton.....	..	4 .. 10 days	108 33
Fred Thies.....	..	2 .. 28 ..	73 33
Geo. Leak.....	..	12 ..	324 00
T. B. Watson.....	..	1 ..	25 00
J. D. Spencer.....	..	7 ..	175 00
Geo. Stang.....	..	1 ..	24 00
H. G. McLaughlin.....	..	20 days.....	16 00
A. R. McPherson.....	..	8 .. 19 days	211 71
J. L. Glines.....	..	9 ..	229 00
Bessie Postlewait.....	..	1 ..	18 00
Effie Sager.....	..	1 ..	18 00
Mamie Parker.....	..	1 ..	18 00
Minnie Meeker.....	..	3 ..	54 00
Libbie McKee.....	..	12 ..	240 00
Bertha Kastner.....	..	8 ..	136 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Lena Kemper.....	Night attendant.....	9 months.....	\$162 00
Rose Martin.....	"	3 ".....	54 00
Winnie Sorrells.....	"	1 " 22 days.....	22 19
Emma Anderson.....	"	10 ".....	180 00
Kate Magner.....	"	10 ".....	180 00
Cora Peasley.....	"	1 " 13 days.....	27 87
Maud Morrison.....	"	7 " 9.....	131 80
Georgia Dodgson.....	"	12 ".....	216 00
Della M. Coffin.....	"	9 ".....	163 00
Mrs. C. O. Morrell.....	"	10 " 4 days.....	166 90
Recie Henderson.....	"	2 " 11.....	42 97
Inez Brown.....	"	6 ".....	96 00
Jennie Pierce.....	"	2 ".....	36 00
Bessie Dickens.....	"	1 month.....	18 00
Rose McEvers.....	"	12 months.....	240 00
Abbie Koyne.....	"	4 " 25 days.....	86 29
Ella Woolford.....	"	1 ".....	16 00
Ione Hershey.....	"	1 ".....	18 00
Ira Hughes.....	"	11 ".....	198 00
Helen Dare.....	"	29 days.....	17 40
Mary Ricks.....	"	4 months.....	72 00
Corinne Dunkle.....	"	2 " 20 days.....	155 61
Joanna Sullivan.....	"	2 ".....	36 00
Sophie Werscheld.....	"	12 ".....	216 00
Cebella Medlin.....	"	3 ".....	54 00
Estella Clark.....	"	1 ".....	19 00
A. L. Miller.....	Interne.....	10 " 23 days.....	107 75
H. O. Newton.....	"	5 ".....	50 00
Emma Sigle.....	"	5 " 19 days.....	56 13
Jas. Murray.....	Instrumental music.....	11 " 15.....	57 50
Jno. G. Sanderson.....	"	11 " 15.....	34 50
C. O. Morrell.....	"	10 " 1.....	30 75
Mrs. Morrell.....	"	10 " 1.....	30 38
Grace Buxton.....	Vocal Music.....	9 ".....	76 00
Wm. Waters.....	"	8 ".....	72 00
Mary Tanner.....	"	2 ".....	18 00
Oliver Mason.....	"	2 ".....	16 00
Lattie Greenleaf.....	Organist.....	9 ".....	76 00
Clara Black.....	"	2 ".....	18 00
F. S. Hayden.....	Chaplain.....	1 ".....	30 00
A. B. Morey.....	"	1 ".....	18 00
Richard Hobbs.....	"	1 ".....	12 00
J. E. Artz.....	"	1 ".....	30 00
S. B. Moore.....	"	1 ".....	24 00
S. Saegesser.....	"	1 ".....	30 00
E. T. Johnston.....	"	1 ".....	24 00
L. B. Richards.....	"	1 ".....	24 00
I. W. Read.....	"	1 ".....	24 00
C. Galener.....	"	1 ".....	30 00
F. S. Hayden.....	"	1 ".....	24 00
A. J. McCarty.....	Carpenter.....	56 days.....	140 00
Geo. D. Johnson.....	"	52 1/2 ".....	105 00
A. W. Goodrick.....	"	247 ".....	716 86
W. A. Lacy.....	"	230 ".....	460 00
W. S. Lacy.....	"	52 ".....	104 00
Ed Jepson.....	Painter.....	408 3/4 ".....	818 24
Geo. R. Ford.....	"	26 1/2 ".....	66 25
J. Fearon.....	"	23 ".....	51 75
Henry Fearon.....	"	374 1/4 ".....	771 99
Pat. Morrissey.....	"	13 ".....	22 75
Jno. Jepson.....	"	159 1/2 ".....	314 24
James Hogan.....	"	275 1/2 ".....	560 28
Joe Roberts.....	"	145 3/4 ".....	281 66
E. M. Dale.....	Mason.....	51 ".....	206 55
Jno. Shields.....	"	265 3/4 ".....	1,075 95
Fred Schoppe.....	Tinner.....	28 ".....	85 50
Henry Tendick.....	"	29 ".....	58 00
Jno. Brennan.....	"	280 1/2 ".....	700 55
Harry York.....	"	135 3/4 ".....	338 05
Frank Deters.....	Laborer.....	79 ".....	79 00
Pat. Tobin.....	"	231 ".....	404 25
Pat. Ormond.....	"	9 months, 7 days.....	277 00
W. R. Miller.....	"	4 1/2 days.....	6 75
P. Y. Mullen.....	"	4 1/2 ".....	6 75
Jno. Rodrigues.....	"	4 1/2 ".....	6 00
G. W. Morton.....	"	2 ".....	3 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Jno. D. Smith.....	Laborer.....	6 days.....	\$10 50
L. E. Legge.....	Invoicing.....	22	110 00
H. F. Carriel.....	.....	22	110 00
S. Hexter.....	.....	22	110 00
F. C. Taylor.....	.....	31	139 50
Returned to treasurer.....	.....	.....	19 00
Total.....	.....	.....	\$79,192 56

CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Pay-roll for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
F. C. Winslow.....	Superintendent.....	12 months.....	\$3,500 00
H. B. Carriel.....	Assistant physician, W.....	12	1,200 00
E. L. Crouch.....	..... E.....	12	1,200 00
A. F. Burnham.....	..... S.....	12	1,500 00
E. E. Peters.....	..... N.....	12	1,200 00
W. A. Davies.....	Clerk.....	12	1,500 00
L. A. Resor.....	Matron.....	12	480 00
J. R. Robertson.....	Secretary trustees.....	12	500 00
E. C. Schwremon.....	Bookkeeper.....	12	900 00
C. O. Peterson.....	Assistant bookkeeper.....	12	720 00
C. C. Carter.....	Storekeeper.....	3 .. 25 days.....	230 00
Chas. Scurlock.....	.....	8 .. 6	493 00
A. B. Roseberry.....	Druggist.....	12	480 00
H. M. Kirby.....	Librarian.....	6 days.....	12 00
Marguerite Eversman.....	Stenographer.....	12 months.....	420 00
Nettie A. Hayden.....	.....	8 days.....	15 00
H. C. Goebel.....	Record clerk.....	12 months.....	360 00
Alex. Armstrong.....	Engineer.....	12	1,200 00
C. W. Crum.....	Assistant engineer.....	12	480 00
I. D. Ennis.....	Third engineer.....	11 .. 28 days.....	358 00
Wm. Sheeley.....	Night engineer.....	12	480 00
Wm. Wilkinson.....	Machinist.....	12	900 00
Sol. Swanson.....	Electrician.....	15 days.....	30 00
E. B. Kirk.....	.....	11 months, 15 days.....	690 00
Frank Martin.....	Fireman.....	11 .. 27	357 00
Sol. Swanson.....	.....	11 .. 15	345 00
Ed. Coyne.....	.....	16 days.....	15 50
H. B. Nichols.....	.....	10 months, 25 days.....	325 46
C. R. Hood.....	.....	1	30 00
W. H. Demain.....	.....	1 .. 15 days.....	45 00
Henry Kastrup.....	.....	8 .. 18	257 93
Wm. Barr.....	.....	7 .. 12	221 86
Geo. Ball.....	Farmer.....	12	800 00
W. E. Gunn.....	Assistant farmer.....	12	300 00
B. W. Simmons.....	Gardener.....	8	413 28
Albert Dalear.....	.....	3 .. 18 days.....	108 00
S. P. Chesney.....	Assistant gardener.....	3 .. 2	121 50
Fred. Thies.....	.....	1 .. 23	48 58
D. F. Pocock.....	Florist.....	12	540 00
A. Wharton.....	Dairyman.....	12	360 00
G. A. Muehlhausen.....	Baker.....	3 .. 1 days.....	136 50
Jno. Bell.....	.....	8 .. 29	403 50
Jos. Day.....	Butcher.....	12	360 00
Frank Bergland.....	Hostler.....	3 .. 10 days.....	83 50
Frank Devine.....	.....	12 days.....	10 12
Roy Owen.....	.....	8 months, 9 days.....	213 50
W. W. Blue.....	Nightwatch.....	12	480 00
Frank Deters.....	Laborer.....	12	360 00
Riley Miller.....	Porter.....	12	288 00
Emil Peterson.....	.....	12	264 00

Pay Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Eugene Gore.....	Porter.....	12 months.....	\$216 00
Fred. Sibert.....	8 " 13 days.....	210 80
Frank Waltman.....	3 " 18 ".....	90 00
Alice Dear.....	Usher.....	12 ".....	240 00
Emlyn Bond.....	Cook.....	12 ".....	540 00
Thos. Fletcher.....	12 ".....	348 00
Fred. Gustafson.....	12 ".....	264 00
Jno. Bauman.....	12 ".....	240 00
Pat. Shanahan.....	12 ".....	240 00
Lilly McGlassin.....	4 " 8 days.....	64 28
Anne Condon.....	1 " 8 ".....	18 50
Allen Anderson.....	1 " 11 ".....	20 50
Mary Baylor.....	2 ".....	30 00
Mary Cooley.....	6 " 25 days.....	102 50
Anna Burklin.....	12 ".....	180 00
Alice Harker.....	4 " 9 days.....	64 50
Maggie Dooley.....	2 " 27 ".....	43 50
Bessie Teague.....	11 ".....	232 00
Ella Thrasher.....	7 ".....	105 00
Laura V. Smith.....	1 " 21 days.....	25 50
Lena Ferguson.....	12 ".....	212 00
Ella Farrell.....	7 " 12 days.....	111 00
Mary Stullar.....	2 ".....	30 00
Hattie Ferguson.....	2 " 10 days.....	35 00
Mary Hanly.....	8 " 4 ".....	122 12
Minnie Bubb.....	2 " 6 ".....	33 00
W. J. Elliott.....	2 " 15 ".....	50 00
J. W. Kimmel.....	3 " 13 ".....	68 96
Mrs. S. Simmons.....	7 ".....	182 00
Mary Mellenbrook.....	5 ".....	125 00
Sabine Barnett.....	1 ".....	15 00
Florence Robinson.....	6 ".....	90 00
L. Wiley.....	3 " 8 days.....	65 71
G. Dirreen.....	10 " 6 days.....	10 67
Hettie Kandt.....	11 months, 28 days.....	182 00
Vida E. Hartman.....	5 " 10 ".....	80 00
Lena Wakley.....	17 days.....	8 50
F. H. Catlin.....	7 months, 19 days.....	153 00
Fred Strandberg.....	5 " 24 ".....	116 00
Elsie Shrewsbury.....	18 days.....	9 00
Phina Forsberg.....	Dining-room.....	12 months.....	216 00
Grace Devine.....	3 ".....	48 00
Rose Martin.....	7 " 20 days.....	118 08
Alice Harker.....	5 ".....	75 00
Flovilla Dutch.....	5 ".....	75 00
Addie Banks.....	6 " 18 days.....	99 00
Jennie Hankins.....	27 days.....	14 40
Agnes Doyle.....	2 months.....	32 00
Bessie Booth.....	19 days.....	9 20
Dolly Whiteman.....	5 months 11 days.....	85 86
Alice Wolfe.....	6 " 20 ".....	106 65
Joanna Sullivan.....	4 " 18 days.....	82 80
A. Forsberg.....	7 ".....	175 00
C. R. Hood.....	1 " 16 days.....	36 40
S. A. Roeder.....	3 " 15 ".....	84 00
S. B. Simmons.....	7 ".....	168 00
George Walker.....	5 ".....	122 00
Mary Hersman.....	Chambermaid.....	12 ".....	180 00
Lizzie Maple.....	11 " 15 days.....	172 50
Sophie Erickson.....	12 ".....	216 00
Maggie Sweeney.....	12 ".....	180 00
Mary Flaberg.....	12 ".....	180 00
Sarah Baldwin.....	12 ".....	180 00
Julia Thompson.....	Seamstress.....	12 ".....	216 00
Lettie Crandall.....	12 ".....	216 00
Emily Hughes.....	12 ".....	203 65
Mary Radford.....	7 days.....	4 20
Mary Lathrop.....	12 months.....	192 00
James Murray.....	Launderer.....	12 ".....	540 00
Maggie Dooling.....	Laundress.....	12 ".....	192 00
Alice Cox.....	12 ".....	192 00
Kate Crotty.....	6 " 25 days.....	109 00
Julia Quinlan.....	12 months.....	192 00
Nora Allen.....	5 " 4 days.....	77 00
Katharine Dwyer.....	3 ".....	45 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Pos. tion.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Tenny Baxter.....	Laundress.....	9 months.....	\$135 00
Annie Dolan.....	".....	2 " 13 days	36 50
Mary Wackerle.....	".....	3 " " "	45 00
Jennie Voorhies.....	".....	12 " " "	180 00
Annie Norton.....	".....	6 " 15 days	97 50
Fannie Smith.....	".....	12 " " "	192 00
Mary Walsh.....	".....	12 " " "	192 00
Mary McCammon.....	Ironer.....	12 " " "	216 00
Hannah Carlson.....	".....	12 " 27 days	178 20
Anna Burns.....	".....	4 " 2 " "	61 00
Lydia Lakin.....	".....	3 " " "	45 00
Amy Dunn.....	".....	6 " " "	90 00
Ella Alberding.....	".....	12 " " "	216 00
Jennie McCabe.....	".....	2 " 16 days	38 17
Annie Norton.....	".....	1 " " "	18 00
Emma Gilbert.....	".....	1 " " "	15 48
Fannie Nergenhah.....	".....	12 " " "	192 00
Anna Alberding.....	".....	12 " " "	180 00
John G. Sanderson.....	Supervisor.....	1 " 22 days	69 03
L. P. Black.....	".....	10 " 8 " "	410 36
H. O. Withee.....	Attendant.....	1 " 29 " "	47 20
L. S. Saegesser.....	".....	1 " 28 " "	46 40
O. E. Hewitt.....	".....	3 " 5 " "	78 33
James Hepburn.....	".....	3 " 23 " "	90 50
G. W. Berry.....	".....	2 " 1 " "	48 80
William Waters.....	".....	3 days.....	2 40
George E. Angelo.....	".....	8 months.....	216 00
John A. Rawlings.....	".....	5 days.....	4 00
T. S. Briggs.....	".....	8 " " "	6 40
John Ryan.....	".....	12 " " "	10 40
F. E. Formast.....	".....	12 " " "	10 50
T. B. Watson.....	".....	14 " " "	12 13
F. Wederking.....	".....	6 months, 19 days	171 36
Lloyd James.....	".....	10 days.....	9 03
C. Bradshaw.....	".....	4 " " "	3 00
S. E. Tink.....	".....	6 months.....	150 00
J. M. Dorr.....	".....	28 days.....	22 80
S. O. Williams.....	".....	27 " " "	21 60
Fred Grage.....	".....	14 " " "	11 20
J. H. Conbry.....	".....	3 months.....	75 00
Joel E. Smith.....	".....	7 " 27 days	190 00
William Dickinson.....	".....	11 " 15 " "	299 00
Fred Gittings.....	".....	1 " 29 " "	47 20
John Toler.....	".....	1 " 25 " "	44 20
Charles Conway.....	".....	27 days.....	21 60
J. Coughlin.....	".....	5 months, 26 days	152 66
Harry Angelo.....	".....	3 " 6 " "	76 80
F. Stowe.....	".....	2 " 16 " "	69 07
J. E. Shawer.....	".....	8 days.....	6 80
George W. Spear.....	".....	1 month, 24 days	43 20
J. P. Baker.....	".....	12 " " "	291 00
J. B. Bird.....	".....	7 " " "	168 40
C. O. Bayles.....	".....	7 " " "	182 00
W. Heck.....	".....	5 " 22 days	137 60
W. M. Bowers.....	".....	1 " 9 " "	31 20
E. Hagel.....	".....	11 " 4 " "	270 20
Robert Buckner.....	".....	3 " 16 " "	84 80
G. J. Kneeland.....	".....	1 " 16 " "	36 80
J. B. Hawkins.....	".....	3 " " "	81 00
John J. New.....	".....	1 " 20 days	40 00
J. W. Helm.....	".....	3 " 15 " "	84 00
Charles Cox.....	".....	2 " 19 " "	63 20
J. Costello.....	".....	1 " 27 " "	49 42
Walter M. Harlan.....	".....	1 " 28 " "	46 40
Jno. Peart.....	".....	10 " 9 " "	247 20
A. E. Schearer.....	".....	2 " " "	52 00
F. Mohr.....	".....	27 days.....	21 60
C. E. Johnson.....	".....	5 months, 15 days	132 40
J. T. Henderson.....	".....	8 " 19 " "	235 50
Wm. Wenty.....	".....	2 " 27 " "	69 60
H. A. Brooks.....	".....	2 " " "	48 00
Guy Utter.....	".....	7 " 10 days	176 00
F. F. Garrison.....	".....	2 " 4 " "	51 20
O. G. Linder.....	".....	6 " 12 " "	153 60
I. N. Sumner.....	".....	10 " 8 " "	277 20

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
W. J. Waters.....	Attendant.....	9 months.....	\$216 00
T. B. Chambers.....	".....	12 ".....	291 00
G. W. Miner.....	".....	4 " 29 days.....	118 80
C. E. Laney.....	".....	12 ".....	312 00
W. A. Norton.....	".....	23 days.....	18 41
J. D. Ritter.....	".....	4 months, 27 days.....	127 40
A. M. Munson.....	".....	2 " 11 ".....	59 16
Geo. Bates.....	".....	11 " 22 ".....	281 60
Harry Walker.....	".....	2 " 25 ".....	68 40
R. E. Coats.....	".....	3 ".....	81 00
J. W. Hackett.....	".....	3 " 15 days.....	84 03
J. C. McLain.....	".....	3 " 5 ".....	82 62
G. B. Beatty.....	".....	4 " 13 ".....	106 40
D. P. Collins.....	".....	1 " 7 ".....	29 60
Roy L. Sperry.....	".....	1 " 14 ".....	36 23
Chris Horner.....	".....	2 " 26 ".....	68 80
Jas. Zachary.....	".....	1 " 16 ".....	37 20
P. R. Walsh.....	".....	4 " 7 ".....	102 00
Zed Stanley.....	".....	1 " 13 ".....	35 18
Jno. Redburn.....	".....	4 " 7 ".....	102 00
L. Vanhyning.....	".....	1 " 6 ".....	28 80
J. H. Landerth.....	Night attendant.....	2 ".....	50 00
R. E. Coats.....	".....	6 ".....	157 40
L. Richardson.....	".....	8 " 5 days.....	204 16
H. A. Brooks.....	".....	4 " 4 ".....	99 60
T. E. Lane.....	".....	5 " 28 ".....	148 50
H. E. Reid.....	".....	10 ".....	240 00
C. B. Crafton.....	".....	11 " 22 days.....	292 97
A. Schearer.....	".....	3 " 26 ".....	96 46
Claude Self.....	".....	6 " 23 ".....	168 40
W. O. Withee.....	".....	7 ".....	168 00
C. C. Williams.....	".....	2 ".....	50 00
L. Misonheimer.....	".....	5 " 27 days.....	141 60
Burns Ballard.....	".....	1 " 20 ".....	41 15
Geo. B. Beatty.....	".....	6 ".....	144 00
E. Ransom.....	".....	2 " 3 days.....	52 50
D. P. Collins.....	".....	3 ".....	72 00
S. E. Tink.....	".....	6 ".....	150 00
Zed Stanley.....	".....	3 ".....	72 00
Jas. Mayes.....	".....	2 " 7 days.....	53 20
J. W. Whitlock.....	".....	9 " 5 ".....	262 23
E. G. Moore.....	Supervisor.....	4 " 12 ".....	176 00
D. P. Eldred.....	".....	7 ".....	210 00
Geo. Wehl.....	Attendant.....	2 " 5 ".....	58 95
H. Stultz.....	".....	1 " 15 ".....	36 40
J. D. Zirlele.....	".....	9 " 12 ".....	226 00
D. P. Eldred.....	".....	4 " 17 ".....	109 60
C. E. Follansbee.....	".....	2 ".....	48 00
E. E. Henry.....	".....	2 " 25 days.....	68 40
G. B. Greenler.....	".....	12 ".....	324 00
G. Stang.....	".....	5 ".....	121 00
D. P. Collins.....	".....	1 " 10 days.....	32 40
H. H. Savage.....	".....	3 " 22 ".....	89 60
F. W. Bassett.....	".....	4 " 21 ".....	114 06
F. S. Baldwin.....	".....	12 ".....	290 00
T. F. Leetch.....	".....	4 " 15 days.....	108 90
J. Zimmerman.....	".....	12 ".....	288 00
J. W. Koonce.....	".....	12 ".....	9 60
Roy Clark.....	".....	1 " 2 days.....	28 08
C. R. Hood.....	".....	5 " 19 ".....	135 20
C. J. Vaughn.....	".....	11 ".....	275 00
E. M. Thompson.....	".....	5 " 25 ".....	140 40
C. W. Davis.....	".....	1 " 14 ".....	34 45
E. A. Sorrells.....	".....	1 " 5 ".....	28 40
L. Wiley.....	".....	1 ".....	22 00
L. L. Coker.....	".....	12 ".....	288 00
C. C. Lawton.....	".....	9 " 11 days.....	224 00
J. W. Duffy.....	".....	7 " 7 ".....	188 50
S. A. Clerihan.....	".....	20 days.....	16 00
Geo. Walker.....	".....	7 months.....	168 00
C. H. Crawford.....	".....	1 " 8 days.....	30 40
J. E. Barnes.....	".....	7 " 7 ".....	174 63
Geo. Ferguson.....	".....	4 " 2 ".....	101 25
Fred Thies.....	Night attendant.....	2 " 13 ".....	60 20
M. K. Duling.....	".....	10 " 11 ".....	248 80

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
H. McGlasson.....	Night attendant.....	12 months.....	\$324 00
C. J. Vaughn.....	"	1 ".....	25 00
Geo. Ferguson.....	"	2 ".....	50 00
S. A. Clerihan.....	"	8 ".....	207 20
H. G. McLaughlin.....	"	5 ".....	123 20
H. F. Rigler.....	"	6 ".....	169 91
Geo. Stang.....	"	7 ".....	168 00
E. A. Sorrells.....	"	5 ".....	120 00
Geo. Leak.....	"	12 ".....	324 00
Emma Dodgson.....	Supervisoreess.....	12 ".....	300 00
Debbie Meyer.....	Assistant supervisoreess.....	3 ".....	57 00
Mabel Peterson.....	"	6 ".....	135 41
Anna M. Garvey.....	"	2 ".....	63 33
Belle Hartman.....	Attendant.....	3 ".....	63 25
Sadie Rigler.....	"	2 ".....	40 53
Minnie Greenwalt.....	"	4 ".....	67 99
Gertrude Couchman.....	"	21 days.....	11 20
Mary Blanchard.....	"	11 months, 26 days.....	213 60
Annie Smith.....	"	5 ".....	93 94
Grace Darling.....	"	1 ".....	25 60
Lizzie Black.....	"	11 ".....	221 67
Mollie Partlow.....	"	2 ".....	44 40
Mamie Denning.....	"	5 ".....	67 69
Recil Henderson.....	"	12 ".....	204 00
Lola Smith.....	"	12 ".....	201 00
Debbie Meyer.....	"	9 ".....	171 00
Berta Meyer.....	"	4 ".....	87 60
L. Ilie Cleveland.....	"	24 days.....	14 94
Martha Foster.....	"	10 months, 16 days.....	199 81
Kate Fitzpatrick.....	"	1 ".....	21 30
Lottie Crain.....	"	9 ".....	152 00
Annie Naylor.....	"	12 ".....	228 00
May Hall.....	"	2 ".....	32 00
Belle Quinn.....	"	5 ".....	88 26
Clara Van Dyke.....	"	12 ".....	228 00
Rose Fitzpatrick.....	"	12 ".....	204 00
Lizzie Dobler.....	"	8 months, 15 days.....	161 82
Anna Weaver.....	"	12 months.....	216 00
Effie Sager.....	"	4 ".....	90 89
Mamie Haddican.....	"	3 ".....	52 33
Della McFarland.....	"	1 ".....	27 00
Carrie Baileston.....	"	7 ".....	113 40
Lillie Allen.....	"	12 ".....	228 00
Mollie Ross.....	"	12 ".....	194 00
Louise Staggs.....	"	6 ".....	116 40
Della McCoppin.....	"	10 ".....	184 80
Alice Martin.....	"	7 days.....	3 71
Josie Markham.....	"	1 month.....	16 00
Mabel Peterson.....	"	1 ".....	30 40
Belle Boyd.....	"	11 ".....	224 20
Dora Prickett.....	"	2 ".....	1 06
Bertha Moon.....	"	11 ".....	209 40
Taina Coats.....	"	10 ".....	171 20
Hilky Eilert.....	"	2 ".....	45 07
Stella Potter.....	"	10 ".....	187 47
Lizzie Wilhite.....	"	10 ".....	171 20
Kate Magner.....	Night attendant.....	12 ".....	216 00
Georgia Dodgson.....	"	12 ".....	216 00
Minnie Meeker.....	"	7 ".....	131 44
Cora Peasley.....	"	2 ".....	46 20
Emma Anderson.....	"	12 ".....	216 00
Bertha Kastner.....	"	12 ".....	216 00
Mamie Parker.....	"	12 ".....	216 50
Libbie McKee.....	"	10 ".....	240 00
May Hall.....	"	10 ".....	161 00
Maggie Black.....	"	16 days.....	8 53
Iva B. Johnson.....	Supervisoreess.....	12 months.....	300 00
Anna Dugan.....	Assistant supervisoreess.....	1 ".....	25 00
Elenor Hagle.....	Attendant.....	3 ".....	61 87
Ella Thrasher.....	"	2 ".....	32 00
Mamie Walsh.....	"	12 ".....	228 00
Mary Chenowith.....	"	7 ".....	119 00
Mary Klein.....	"	1 ".....	16 06
Elsie Scott.....	"	1 ".....	35 87
Ella Thrasher.....	"	2 ".....	47 67
Ella Woolford.....	"	1 ".....	18 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Edith Harrison.....	Attendant.....	1 month, 25 days	\$28 75
Mary Coaley.....	".....	1 "	16 00
Mary Collins.....	".....	12 "	216 00
Joanna Sullivan.....	".....	7 "	122 40
Emma Brockman.....	".....	12 "	228 00
Ella Shannon.....	".....	12 "	228 00
Maud Wackerle.....	".....	7 " 25 days	158 65
Anna Ward.....	".....	12 "	228 00
Anna Oldfield.....	".....	3 " 10 days	63 13
Dollie Whiteman.....	".....	4 "	64 00
Emma Saunders.....	".....	11 "	198 00
Jennie Peird.....	".....	1 " 3 days	20 90
Emma Gilbert.....	".....	7 " 6 "	115 20
Maggie Dooley.....	".....	3 " 14 "	47 18
Lillie Wyatt.....	".....	9 " 18 "	153 59
Nellie Thompson.....	".....	2 "	36 00
Mary Ballew.....	".....	3 " 17 days	56 67
Anna Kemper.....	".....	19 days.....	9 87
Bessie Dickens.....	".....	11 months.....	198 00
Grace Devine.....	".....	6 " 3 days	97 60
Edith Harrison.....	".....	3 " 3 "	49 58
Mattie Williams.....	".....	7 " 4 "	114 09
Ione Heashey.....	Night attendant.....	12 months.....	216 00
Bessie Dickens.....	".....	1 "	18 00
Anna Walk.....	".....	2 " 9 days	36 80
Sophie Werscheid.....	".....	1 " 27 "	33 95
Emma Saunders.....	".....	1 "	18 00
Abbie Kayne.....	".....	2 " 12 days	43 20
Mary Cooley.....	Night Attendant.....	2 months.....	32 00
Helen Dare.....	".....	1 " 11 days	24 60
Elenor Hagle.....	".....	2 " 19 "	42 13
Anna Kemper.....	".....	2 "	32 00
Rose McEvers.....	".....	12 "	240 00
Anna Dugan.....	".....	5 " 19 days	107 70
Josie Markham.....	".....	11 "	184 00
Nellie Thompson.....	".....	6 " 3 days	109 80
Agnes Doyle.....	".....	10 "	160 00
W. E. Waters.....	Vocal music.....	9 "	76 00
Mary Tanner.....	".....	9 "	78 00
Eugenia Cassell.....	".....	9 "	78 00
Aliver Mason.....	".....	9 "	78 00
Clara Black.....	Organist.....	9 "	78 00
A. B. Morey.....	Chaplain.....	1 "	30 00
C. M. Brown.....	".....	1 "	24 00
S. W. Thornton.....	".....	1 "	24 00
Preston Wood, Jr.....	".....	1 "	30 00
L. B. Richards.....	".....	1 "	24 00
R. G. Hobbs.....	".....	1 "	24 00
G. L. Snively.....	".....	1 "	24 00
C. M. Brown.....	".....	1 "	30 00
F. S. Hayden.....	".....	1 "	24 00
Samuel Fenton.....	Mattress maker.....	8 months, 20 days	372 55
Jas. Murray.....	Instrumental music.....	63 days.....	31 50
C. W. Crum.....	".....	58 "	20 00
W. H. Jackson.....	Labor on organ.....	1 day.....	2 50
Mrs. L. A. McKinney.....	Superintending.....	6 "	9 00
J. A. Crum.....	Laborer.....	16 "	24 00
Henry Kastrop.....	".....	26 ³ / ₄ "	40 13
Chas. Daniels.....	".....	1 "	1 25
Wm. Wilson.....	".....	1 "	1 25
Ellis Moore.....	".....	14 "	21 00
Sanders Baptist.....	".....	20 ³ / ₄ "	31 13
Mack Allen.....	".....	258 ¹ / ₂ days.....	385 75
J. H. Landerth.....	".....	244 "	366 00
Jas. M. Vail.....	".....	4 ¹ / ₂ "	6 75
Chas. Wilson.....	".....	4 ¹ / ₂ "	6 75
Jas. Johnson.....	".....	12 "	48 60
J. W. Davis.....	Plasterer.....	9 "	28 35
G. L. Beadles.....	Lather.....	16 "	64 80
W. M. Young.....	Plasterer.....	13 "	52 65
Wm. Wells.....	".....	37 ⁵ / ₈ "	84 50
N. B. Plummer.....	Carpenter.....	33 ⁵ / ₈ "	74 50
H. C. Plummer.....	".....	12 "	24 00
Ed. Carbridge.....	".....	43 "	96 75
S. W. Vasconcellas.....	".....	".....	".....

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Ed. Montgomery.....	Carpenter.....	11½ "	\$26 75
A. J. McCarty.....	".....	313 "	783 75
Geo. D. Johnson.....	".....	304 "	608 00
E. M. Dale.....	Mason.....	300¾ "	1,218 04
Fred. Schoppie.....	Tinner.....	312 "	702 00
Geo. R. Ford.....	Painter.....	317½ "	791 49
Ed. Brown.....	Boiler maker.....	101 "	303 00
E. R. Brown.....	Mason.....	34½ "	139 94
Henry Tendick.....	Tinner.....	135 "	270 00
Total.....			\$74,475 93

SOUTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Pay-roll for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
W. C. Lence.....	Superintendent.....	8 months, 15 days	\$2,125 00
W. A. Stoker.....	".....	3 " 15 "	875 00
R. M. McCall.....	Assistant physician.....	8 " 20 "	1,300 00
A. B. Beattie.....	".....	3 " 10 "	500 00
R. A. Goodner.....	".....	8 " 19 "	1,151 12
Samuel Dodds.....	".....	3 " 11 "	448 90
S. C. Hall.....	".....	8 " 23 "	1,168 89
M. D. Baker.....	".....	3 " 7 "	431 18
Jesse L. Carrithers.....	Lady physician.....	8 " 2 "	537 74
J. L. Hammond.....	Chief clerk.....	9 " 8 "	778 95
James P. Mooneyham.....	".....	2 " 22 "	208 72
W. L. Wiggins.....	Storekeeper.....	9 " 24 "	735 00
Wm. Hendrickson.....	".....	2 " 6 "	165 00
R. E. Vernor.....	Record clerk.....	2 " 23 "	83 00
W. J. Finch.....	".....	5 " 16 "	166 00
John W. Mitchell.....	".....	3 " 14 "	134 00
Grace Kimball.....	Stenographer.....	8 " 15 "	287 50
Julia Tyler.....	".....	3 " 15 "	122 50
S. A. D. Rogers.....	Secretary.....	4 months	28 75
C. E. Kirkpatrick.....	".....	4 " "	42 33
H. C. Gimmel.....	Interne.....	7 " "	140 00
C. E. Kreml.....	".....	5 " "	100 00
James F. Smith.....	Engineer.....	8 " 12 days	769 91
C. J. McCarthy.....	".....	3 " 18 "	325 04
Z. T. Roddy.....	Farmer.....	8 " 12 "	504 00
S. C. Jordan.....	".....	3 " 18 "	246 00
Anna E. Steers.....	Matron.....	12 " "	480 00
G. H. Wood.....	Druggist.....	5 " "	225 00
C. E. Kreml.....	".....	3 " 28 days	177 09
Minor McCracken.....	".....	3 " 2 "	138 00
J. E. Detrich.....	Supervisor.....	9 " "	405 00
Thomas Plemon.....	".....	3 " "	135 00
Hattie E. Liston.....	Supervisoress.....	12 " "	420 00
W. J. Corzine.....	Night watch.....	10 months, 16 days	316 00
S. B. Eagan.....	".....	4 " 24 "	144 00
J. L. Robinson.....	".....	6 " 23 "	208 00
M. M. Neal.....	".....	8 " 28 "	268 00
T. J. Penninger.....	".....	3 " 17 "	107 00
W. Simon.....	".....	1 " "	30 00
D. C. Morgan.....	".....	4 " 4 days	124 00
W. R. Morris.....	".....	3 " 21 "	111 20
J. W. Gillson.....	".....	3 " "	90 00
C. H. Phillips.....	".....	1 " "	30 00
Alice Davis.....	".....	5 " 27 days	116 27
Ellen O'Keefe.....	".....	11 " 28 "	250 67
Nellie Farrer.....	".....	1 " 27 "	38 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Mattie Veach	Night watch	3 months	\$60 00
Alex Minton	Day watch	6 "	150 00
Fice Carraker	"	2 " 25 days	70 83
A. H. Harris	"	3 "	75 00
S. R. Adams	Attendant	12 "	360 00
James Allen	"	9 "	270 00
O. F. Allen	"	3 "	84 60
J. P. Ballard	"	11 " 12 days	307 80
J. R. Burroughs	"	8 " 29 "	224 17
F. M. Carter	"	11 " 27 "	297 50
C. B. Carter	"	11 " 11 "	341 00
W. B. Cook	"	3 " 28 "	106 20
Henry Degner	"	12 "	324 00
George Dellinger	"	12 "	360 00
C. E. Feltman	"	9 "	243 00
W. J. Finch	"	2 " 22 days	73 50
Frank Floading	"	8 " 15 "	225 50
P. O. Fancher	"	11 " 26 "	296 57
Chas. Gore	"	7 " 9 "	207 48
S. G. Holcomb	"	11 " 17 "	312 30
J. R. Hale	"	6 " 15 "	175 50
W. J. Irby	"	10 " 10 "	266 83
James Lackey	"	2 " 2 "	51 65
J. M. Martin	"	12 "	360 00
E. J. Mathews	"	10 " 12 days	260 00
G. W. Mondabaugh	"	10 " 26 "	294 13
G. W. Newell	"	11 " 15 "	262 50
W. E. O'Harra	"	3 " 27 "	101 56
T. J. Penninger	"	4 "	130 00
W. L. Robinson	"	12 "	360 00
W. V. Riggs	"	9 " 21 days	261 90
Albert Riggs	"	12 "	300 00
W. W. Robinson	"	7 " 4 days	188 73
John Rice	"	2 " 15 "	225 00
J. A. Ramey	"	2 " 9 "	62 10
W. Simon	"	7 " 5 days	196 10
Chas. Sullinger	"	4 " 4 "	104 15
J. M. Vancil	"	9 "	237 00
W. W. Vernor	"	12 "	324 00
Jno. E. Webber	"	4 " 4 "	120 00
W. S. Williams	"	12 "	300 00
I. E. Hyatt	"	7 "	189 00
C. M. Costley	"	5 " 28 days	160 50
Morgan Sivia	"	3 " 13 "	85 67
Sam Mize	"	6 " 7 "	168 30
D. M. West	"	6 " 14 "	174 60
John Martin	"	8 " 21 "	228 33
Tice Carraker	"	2 "	50 00
C. Storm	"	3 " 12 days	81 66
J. H. Treece	"	4 " 14 "	111 67
W. G. Holcomb	"	3 " 8 "	86 73
W. F. McLain	"	6 " 4 "	153 33
T. T. Hoxsey	"	4 " 1 "	100 83
Wm. M. Hale	"	1 " 22 "	66 60
Walter J. Hale	"	5 "	135 00
M. H. Lackey	"	4 " 8 days	108 33
W. B. Legg	"	3 " 12 "	85 67
W. L. Pollock	"	3 " 11 "	95 40
D. E. Blum	"	3 " 9 "	83 00
Barney Reiger	"	3 " 15 "	105 00
M. J. Harding	"	3 " 10 "	90 16
Calvin Hodge	"	3 " 5 "	78 66
F. M. Riggie	"	3 " 4 "	95 33
R. B. Feltman	"	3 "	1 00
W. A. Hacker	"	2 " 26 days	71 67
Chas. Johnson	"	2 " 3 "	51 67
O. C. Phillips	"	3 "	75 00
C. H. Phillips	"	2 "	55 40
C. T. Schell	"	2 " 9 days	60 30
S. B. Tweedy	"	2 " 24 "	75 60
J. M. Vest	"	3 "	81 00
S. J. Wise	"	2 " 4 days	55 00
Henry Carl	"	1 " 2 "	28 80
Oscar Telts	"	24 days	21 60
W. B. Kimball	"	1 month, 18 days	40 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
O. H. Baker	Attendant	1 month, 21 days	\$42 50
J. H. Campbell	"	1 " 13 "	38 70
A. L. Miller	"	1 " 18 "	40 00
Chas. Ridgeley	"	1 " 19 "	40 83
J. M. Burns	"	1 " ..	90
J. L. Coleman	"	19 days	17 10
C. S. Collins	"	1 " ..	90
H. Collins	"	1 " ..	90
J. R. Casper	"	1 " ..	90
W. H. Herrod	"	1 month	25 00
C. M. Mitchell	"	21 days	17 16
C. F. Neuhaus	"	4 " ..	3 60
Jennie Allen	Attendant, female..	3 months	53 27
Etta Brooks	"	9 " 12 days	142 54
Allie Brown	"	11 " 28 "	205 67
Allie Chamber	"	4 " 18 "	73 60
Annie Damson	"	12 " ..	254 87
Maude Duncan	"	11 " 26 days	189 87
Georgia Dishon	"	10 " 9 "	198 00
Eliza Fambrough	"	7 " 4 "	120 27
Sarah Fambrough	"	7 " 14 "	119 46
Nellie Farrer	"	10 " ..	168 14
Katie Fitzgerald	"	11 " 24 days	230 40
Edith Garner	"	7 " ..	123 00
Nevada Gutman	"	11 " 3 days	178 60
Iva Johnson	"	4 " 20 days	79 34
Lulu Littleton	"	11 " ..	176 00
Katie McCarty	"	3 " 17 days	63 34
Ella Newell	"	10 " 9 "	144 20
Cora Rendleman	"	1 " ..	16 00
Sina Smith	"	9 " ..	180 00
Belle Stewart	"	12 " ..	236 00
Tannie Treece	"	4 " 24 days	78 80
Annie Tyndall	"	11 " 7 "	159 67
Mattie Veach	"	8 " 29 "	179 34
Alpha Williams	"	9 " ..	132 00
Lulu Warner	"	12 " ..	199 00
Hanna York	"	11 " 28 days	190 93
Amelia Hartman	"	9 " 3 "	145 60
Edna Hawk	"	11 " 29 "	257 27
Celia Bills	"	9 " 9 "	146 20
Rose Smith	"	3 " 6 "	51 73
Jessie Lewis	"	8 " 6 "	140 51
Lizzie Batts	"	9 " 28 "	139 07
Emma Jones	"	10 " ..	172 84
Viola Jones	"	20 days	11 80
Eva Leigh	"	8 months, 26 days	166 61
Rhea Montgomery	"	7 " 12 "	133 83
Mary McCorkle	"	4 " 2 "	59 27
Cora Robinson	"	9 " ..	126 00
Lillian Weaver	"	6 " 25 days	95 17
Laura Cromwell	"	9 " 28 "	158 93
Jennie Connor	"	6 " 20 "	110 33
Sarah Ballowe	"	9 " 12 "	142 81
Eva Hediger	"	9 " 17 "	152 07
Laura Reynolds	"	6 " 16 "	98 88
Annie Hesche	"	6 " 14 "	109 93
Kate Lyerly	"	6 " ..	86 24
Rebecca Bryant	"	7 " 8 days	119 20
Sylvia Butler	"	5 " 12 "	77 40
Cora Shipley	"	19 days	9 00
Alice Feltman	"	8 " ..	4 27
Laura McCollum	"	5 months, 21 days	91 17
Bulah Watson	"	5 " 22 "	91 84
Ida McLain	"	5 " 19 "	78 40
Cora Thornton	"	5 " ..	85 00
Belle Helms	"	1 " 2 days	19 20
Nancy Watts	"	3 " 15 "	49 00
Addie Harlan	"	3 " 11 "	66 72
Bertha Schmetzstoff	"	3 " 4 "	43 87
Ethel Beard	"	3 " ..	48 00
Etta Mackey	"	2 " 24 days	45 19
Annie Slocombe	"	2 " ..	30 27
Dollie Rentfro	"	2 " 5 days	36 43
Addie Montgomery	"	3 " ..	51 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Lizzie Taylor	Attendants, female.	1 month, 3 day.	\$18 67
Ada VanCleve	"	22 days	9 90
Annie Kennedy	"	1 month, 10 days	19 23
Nellie Whittaker	"	1 " 18 "	23 34
Anna Spangler	"	1 " 18 "	25 60
Carrie Kimball	"	1 " 15 "	21 00
Nellie Ragsdale	"	1 " 14 "	22 94
Della Armour	"	1 " 13 "	19 80
Barbara Adams	"	22 days	9 50
Della Gibson	"	6 "	3 20
Allie Hooker	"	3 "	2 34
Susan Aymer	Seamstress	3 months	39 78
Retta Folks	"	11 " 11 days	158 53
Emma Jones	"	1 " 29 "	25 87
Hannah Morton	"	12 "	156 00
Ella Spence	"	12 "	156 00
F. E. Waldrop	"	9 " 3 days	118 52
Lydia Riley	"	9 " 12 "	129 57
Alice Gullledge	"	2 " "	31 20
Dora Bush	Laundry department.	1 " "	14 47
E. Chandy	"	2 " "	30 00
Jennie Connor	"	2 " "	26 00
E. Dandridge	"	11 " 28 days	155 13
Maggie Galvin	"	10 " 24 "	145 50
Belle Hurst	"	11 " 23 "	153 19
Julia Jones	"	12 " "	168 00
L. D. Massey	"	8 " 22 days	304 50
Fannie Parrish	"	12 " "	180 00
Lou Ritter	"	3 " "	44 00
Cora Robinson	"	12 " 28 days	25 13
Mary Spann	"	12 " "	239 54
Tessie Shipp	"	9 " "	117 00
M. Smoot	"	2 " "	28 17
Ada Wood	"	5 " "	75 00
Kate McCarty	"	8 " "	112 00
C. Rendleman	"	8 days	4 12
Ella Rice	"	6 months	90 00
Anna Schmitt	"	1 " "	15 00
Etta Shourd	"	9 " 22 days	146 00
Viola Jones	"	9 " "	128 56
Emma Panchand	"	9 " "	117 00
Minnie Robinson	"	6 " 24 days	88 40
Bertha Brown	"	4 " "	60 00
W. A. Wentworth	"	3 " 9 days	115 50
Lizzie Wassell	"	2 " 20 "	36 87
Nannie Cassell	"	27 days	11 77
Daisy Dobbins	"	2 months, 10 days	30 77
Mary Deck	"	1 " 22 "	26 00
A. White	"	1 " 18 "	24 00
Nettie Hulst	Domestic.	9 " 15 "	118 75
Mollie McEndree	"	11 " 28 "	174 63
Emma Panchand	"	3 " "	40 25
Anna Schmitt	"	2 " "	30 00
Nora Tracy	"	12 " "	178 08
Cora Thornton	"	7 " "	99 78
Susan Aymer	"	7 " 18 days	98 80
Lou Ritter	"	8 " 10 "	125 00
Anna Hulst	"	4 " 28 "	64 13
M. Osterman	"	3 " 10 "	46 66
Ada VanCleve	"	1 " "	13 00
Gilbert Anderson	Kitchen department.	8 " 22 days	148 66
Bertram Crowell	"	10 " 15 "	229 99
A. Carter	"	8 " 6 "	123 60
Hugh Church	"	11 " 29 "	239 34
John Elms	"	8 " "	240 00
Maggie Elms	"	8 " 18 days	163 50
T. Massey	"	7 " 20 "	230 00
E. Massey	"	8 " 24 "	221 66
Grace Percefield	"	9 " 16 "	142 50
Mable McMahon	"	15 days	7 00
Sarah Burns	"	3 months, 1 day.	45 50
A. Wiley	"	1 " 27 "	28 50
Anna Schmitt	"	7 " 3 "	106 50
Mary Bradley	"	7 " "	104 00
Arthur Smith	"	4 " 21 days	66 83

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Annie Foehr.....	Kitchen department.....	5 .. 21 ..	\$85 50
V. Beiswingert.....	2 .. 20 ..	55 33
Dick H. Slack.....	3 .. 17 ..	107 00
T. Kaufman.....	3 .. 10 ..	100 00
Alice E. Slack.....	3 .. 11 ..	87 34
S. Kaufman.....	3 .. 23 ..	84 17
Nannie Cassell.....	2	30 00
Cora Warner.....	1 .. 20 days	25 00
G. D. Leird.....	1 .. 11 ..	30 60
U. E. Mangun.....	15 days.....	8 67
John D. Reak.....	5	2 50
John Reeker.....	Baker.....	8 months, 25 days	441 65
Walter Wood.....	8	240 00
James H. Baker.....	4 .. 3 days	122 67
J. C. Osterman.....	3 .. 5 ..	158 35
Joe Schmitt.....	Butcher.....	9 months, 19 days	289 00
Philip Rushing.....	2 .. 11 ..	71 00
Minnie DeWitt.....	Musician.....	8	89 00
Lizzie Wassell.....	1	6 00
John Coats.....	Engineer's department.....	12	360 00
Ed Corcoran.....	6 .. 23 days	202 00
John Hagerty.....	7	210 00
Andy Johnson.....	5 .. 10 days	170 34
Ira Jones.....	4 .. 29 ..	149 00
John Kennedy.....	5 .. 10 ..	291 66
J. P. Smith.....	8 .. 17 ..	356 47
Ben Smith.....	9 .. 27 ..	329 93
George Sanford.....	8 .. 22 ..	431 67
Wm. Wiggins.....	6 .. 24 ..	205 67
Cemodore Carr.....	1 .. 26 ..	56 00
Fred H. Horn.....	9 .. 12 ..	466 64
Tim Cahill.....	3 .. 13 ..	103 00
W. W. Benedict.....	26 days.....	26 00
Rufus Hormon.....	7 months.....	210 00
A. Walkington.....	6 .. 9 days	189 00
Charles Ford.....	2 .. 13 ..	72 66
D. S. Harrison.....	2 .. 29 ..	89 00
John Orrell.....	1 .. 23 ..	53 00
T. S. Krughoff.....	3 .. 10 ..	198 33
J. J. Fletcher.....	3 .. 6 ..	96 50
Henry Lipe.....	3 .. 20 ..	110 00
E. J. Bonner.....	3	98 11
George McGuire.....	2 .. 7 days	78 17
Tice Carraker.....	Farm department.....	4	80 00
John Freeman.....	12	240 00
R. B. Garner.....	7	210 00
W. H. Garner.....	9 .. 12 days	235 00
Sam'l Hulst.....	8 .. 17 ..	257 00
Sam'l West.....	8 .. 18 ..	235 58
George Waldrop.....	9 .. 5 ..	188 33
J. A. Wells.....	2 .. 15 ..	66 25
John Warner.....	2 months.....	55 00
Andy Johnson.....	15 days.....	12 25
J. W. Parks.....	17	13 75
J. W. Gillson.....	1 month, 7 days	37 00
I. N. McElroy.....	3 .. 13 ..	103 00
S. A. McDonald.....	3 .. 12 ..	97 83
John Stevenson.....	3 .. 8 ..	98 00
L. L. Gott.....	3	59 33
John T. Rich.....	8 days.....	5 33
Wm. Bachman.....	2 months, 15 days	50 00
P. E. Carter.....	2 .. 20 ..	65 00
Emil Undersche.....	2 .. 25 ..	56 66
A. J. Prewitt.....	29 days.....	36 25
W. N. Simmons.....	1 month, 19 days	32 66
MISCELLANEOUS.			
George Davis.....	Plasterer.....	42 days.....	126 00
Ira Lee.....	133½ days.....	400 50
C. C. Kelley.....	31	93 00
R. A. Lanier.....	82½	444 50
Ed Chase.....	18	19 50
H. Beiswingert.....	127½	191 25

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
R. W. Carlyle.....	Plasterer.....	35 ¹ / ₂ days.....	\$53 25
Frank English.....	..	31 ..	46 50
James Davis.....	..	9 ..	13 50
W. Casey.....	..	62 ..	106 75
Jas. M. Shipley.....	Carpenter.....	222 ¹ / ₂ ..	556 25
R. S. McKay.....	..	259 ..	453 23
J. N. Green.....	..	269 ¹ / ₂ ..	539 00
W. M. Green.....	..	55 ¹ / ₂ ..	83 25
Frank Ross.....	..	81 ..	202 50
T. C. Mahoney.....	..	53 ..	92 75
W. J. Simpson.....	..	48 ..	96 00
G. W. Shipley.....	..	41 ..	61 50
M. C. Scully.....	Painter.....	80 ..	119 62
George L. Spire.....	..	254 ¹ / ₂ ..	636 25
E. C. Smith.....	Laborer.....	15 ..	15 00
Will F. Shaffer.....	..	10 ..	10 00
Hugh Church.....	..	6 ..	6 00
J. W. Dillow.....	..	12 ² / ₃ ..	12 60
W. W. Tippy.....	..	2 months.....	50 00
Chas. Coats.....	..	23 ¹ / ₄ days.....	23 25
Chas. Trupp.....	Surveyor.....	..	40 00
Jean Hargrave.....	Laborer.....	5 days.....	12 50
George Adams.....	..	5 ..	12 50
O. C. Phillips.....	Attendant.....	15 ..	12 50
A. H. Harris.....	..	6 ..	4 17
I. E. Hyatt.....	..	1 month.....	27 00
Cora Robinson.....	..	1 ..	14 00
Z. T. Roddy.....	Farmer (extra services).....	..	100 00
J. L. Hammond.....	Clerk.....	..	150 00
W. L. Wiggins.....	Storekeeper ..	..	100 00
J. P. Smith.....	Mechanic.....	35 days.....	68 43
S. A. D. Rogers.....	Clerk of Board (ex. services).....	..	60 00
C. W. Sabie.....	Minister.....	8 Sundays.....	40 00
W. B. Minton.....	..	9 ..	45 00
L. L. Sierwalt.....	..	4 ..	20 00
H. L. McGill.....	..	4 ..	20 00
P. H. Kroh.....	..	8 ..	40 00
Ned Forrest.....	..	5 ..	25 00
W. H. Garrett.....	Tinner.....	..	22 72
Total.....			\$57,765 47

SOUTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Pay-Roll for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1898.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
W. A. Stoker.....	Superintendent.....	12 months.....	\$3,000 00
A. B. Beattie.....	Assistant physician.....	12 ..	1,800 00
M. D. Baker.....	..	12 ..	1,600 00
Samuel Dodds.....	..	12 ..	1,600 00
Jas. P. Mooneyham.....	Chief clerk.....	12 ..	900 00
Wm. Hendrickson.....	Storekeeper.....	12 ..	900 00
John W. Mitchell.....	Reckord clerk.....	12 ..	560 00
O. E. Kirkpatrick.....	Secretary.....	12 ..	120 00
Julia Tyler.....	Stenographer.....	12 ..	420 00
C. J. McCarthy.....	Engineer.....	1 .. 16 days	138 00
Harry E. Wilson.....	..	10 .. 14 days	742 00
S. C. Jordan.....	Farmer.....	12 ..	900 00
Anna E. Steers.....	Matron.....	12 ..	480 00
Minor McCracken.....	Druggist.....	12 ..	580 00
John Parks.....	Assistant druggist.....	5 days.....	10 00
Thomas Plemon.....	Supervisor.....	12 months.....	549 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Hattie E. Liston.....	Supervisoress.....	12 months.....	\$460 00
J. W. Gilson.....	Night watch.....	4 " 22 days.....	142 00
D. C. Morgan.....	" ".....	11 " 16 ".....	346 00
Wm. R. Morris.....	" ".....	12 " ".....	360 00
C. H. Phillips.....	" ".....	8 " 23 days.....	263 00
C. H. Smith.....	" ".....	9 " 21½ ".....	291 50
Ellen O'Keefe.....	" ".....	11 " 20 ".....	256 66
Mattie Veach.....	" ".....	12 " ".....	240 00
A. H. Harris.....	Day watch.....	5 " 5 days.....	184 16
L. L. Gott.....	" ".....	6 " ".....	150 00
S. R. Adams.....	Attendant, male.....	6 days.....	6 00
O. H. Baker.....	" ".....	12 months.....	300 00
D. E. Blume.....	" ".....	12 " ".....	321 00
J. L. Coleman.....	" ".....	3 " 15 days.....	94 50
Henry Carl.....	" ".....	12 " ".....	328 50
F. M. Carter.....	" ".....	1 " 6 days.....	30 00
C. B. Carter.....	" ".....	1 " 25 ".....	115 00
Henry Degner.....	" ".....	25½ days.....	28 35
Geo. Dillinger.....	" ".....	3 months, 25 days.....	115 00
R. B. Feltman.....	" ".....	12 " ".....	324 00
P. O. Fancher.....	" ".....	12 " ".....	53 00
F. T. Grenslet.....	" ".....	11 " 27 days.....	297 50
J. H. Campbell.....	" ".....	4 days.....	3 60
S. G. Holcomb.....	" ".....	12 months.....	324 00
M. J. Harding.....	" ".....	12 " ".....	324 00
W. A. Hacker.....	" ".....	12 " ".....	300 00
W. H. Herod.....	" ".....	3 " 28 days.....	98 33
W. B. Kimball.....	" ".....	12 " ".....	300 00
W. B. Legg.....	" ".....	11 " 19 days.....	326 67
M. H. Lackey.....	" ".....	8 months.....	223 33
Walter Hale.....	" ".....	6 days.....	5 40
C. M. Mitchell.....	" ".....	12 months.....	300 00
J. M. Martin.....	" ".....	4 " ".....	100 00
G. W. Mondabaugh.....	" ".....	8 " 14½ days.....	244 80
A. L. Miller.....	" ".....	12 " ".....	331 00
William Plumlee.....	" ".....	12 " ".....	324 00
O. C. Phillips.....	" ".....	8 " 23 days.....	232 10
W. L. Pollock.....	" ".....	12 " ".....	352 66
Barney Rigor.....	" ".....	12 " ".....	360 00
John Martin.....	" ".....	1 " ".....	27 00
C. F. Nuhhaus.....	" ".....	9 " 11 days.....	257 03
W. L. Robinson.....	" ".....	3 " 4½ ".....	94 50
W. W. Robinson.....	" ".....	2 " 6 ".....	59 40
C. T. Shell.....	" ".....	1 " ".....	26 00
S. P. Tweedy.....	" ".....	1 " ".....	29 30
W. W. Verner.....	" ".....	6 days.....	5 40
F. M. Riggles.....	" ".....	3 " 4½ days.....	93 50
Albert Riggs.....	" ".....	2 " ".....	50 00
Charles Ridgeley.....	" ".....	12 " ".....	336 33
C. H. Smith.....	" ".....	12 " ".....	49 50
S. J. Wise.....	" ".....	12 " ".....	342 16
W. Misenheimer.....	" ".....	1 day.....	90
J. M. Vest.....	" ".....	12 months.....	320 49
W. S. Williams.....	" ".....	6 " ".....	151 00
W. J. Whitacoe.....	" ".....	5 " ".....	125 00
S. G. Farrer.....	" ".....	9 " ".....	228 80
L. E. Gallagly.....	" ".....	10 " 25 days.....	270 83
William Harlan.....	" ".....	5 " ".....	136 80
T. S. Kell.....	" ".....	10 " 6 days.....	275 40
G. T. Penninger.....	" ".....	7 " 7 ".....	195 30
C. S. Wilson.....	" ".....	2 " ".....	51 67
B. G. Reese.....	" ".....	9 " 22 days.....	261 56
J. E. Williams.....	" ".....	9 " 28 ".....	248 34
J. H. Wilson.....	" ".....	8 " 29 ".....	230 17
L. R. Noland.....	" ".....	18 days.....	16 20
W. H. Francis.....	" ".....	8 months, 8 days.....	248 86
Wm. McEwan.....	" ".....	8 " 29 ".....	270 76
W. H. Parker.....	" ".....	8 " 17 ".....	214 17
W. A. Elkins.....	" ".....	7 " 25 ".....	180 33
Gus Gurstkemper.....	" ".....	7 " 20 ".....	173 34
Aaron Odle.....	" ".....	7 " 3 ".....	167 00
F. M. Carter.....	" ".....	5 " 18 ".....	122 00
John R. Read.....	" ".....	5 " 16 ".....	134 71
John Swartz.....	" ".....	3 " 10 ".....	66 25
G. M. Emerson.....	" ".....	3 " ".....	60 00

Pay Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
M. Toler.....	Attendant, male.....	2 months, 10 days	\$63 00
Charles Metz.....	".....	1 " 27 " "	38 00
U. E. Mangum.....	".....	2 " " "	40 00
Della Armour.....	Attendant, female.....	12 " " "	184 00
Barbara Adams.....	".....	10 " 22 days	179 20
Allie Brown.....	".....	12 " " "	223 00
Lizzie Batts.....	".....	12 " " "	184 00
Rebecca Bryant.....	".....	8 " 11 days	150 97
Ethel Beard.....	".....	12 " " "	186 67
Laura Cromwell.....	".....	11 " 6 days	193 60
Annie Damron.....	".....	9 " " "	198 00
Maude Duncan.....	".....	12 " " "	208 00
Kate Fitzgerald.....	".....	12 " " "	264 00
Nellie Farrer.....	".....	12 " " "	202 00
Della Gibson.....	".....	12 " " "	202 00
Edna Hawk.....	".....	12 " " "	264 00
Eva Hediger.....	".....	12 " " "	218 87
Addie Harlan.....	".....	12 " " "	240 00
Belle Helms.....	".....	12 " " "	202 27
Allie Hooker.....	".....	12 " " "	201 87
Emma Jones.....	".....	12 " " "	240 00
Carrie Kimball.....	".....	12 " " "	184 00
Eva Leigh.....	".....	12 " " "	220 60
Jessie Lewis.....	".....	11 " 10 days	226 67
Sarah Martin.....	".....	3 " " "	45 86
Etta Mackey.....	".....	12 " " "	228 00
Addie Montgomery.....	".....	12 " " "	220 00
Laura McCullom.....	".....	12 " " "	192 44
Ida McLain.....	".....	10 " 15 days	160 00
Katie McCarty.....	".....	12 " " "	220 00
Cora Robinson.....	".....	12 " " "	189 74
Dollie Rentfro.....	".....	12 " " "	220 00
Nellie Ragsdale.....	".....	12 " " "	208 00
Belle Stuart.....	".....	12 " " "	264 00
Bertha Schmetzstorf.....	".....	12 " " "	184 00
Anna Spangler.....	".....	12 " " "	225 33
Anna Slocumb.....	".....	5 " 15 days	84 94
Anna Tyndall.....	".....	10 " 19 " "	158 87
Nellie Whitacre.....	".....	11 " 28 " "	204 07
Cora Thornton.....	".....	12 " " "	220 00
Lizzie Taylor.....	".....	12 " " "	208 00
Lula Warner.....	".....	12 " " "	220 00
Beulah Watson.....	".....	12 " " "	228 00
Nancy Watts.....	".....	11 " 26 days	190 25
Hannah York.....	".....	12 " " "	202 00
Minnie Dills.....	".....	25 days.....	13 06
Ella Crain.....	".....	2 months, 25 days	43 60
Della Smith.....	".....	3 " " "	45 00
Retta Falks.....	Seamstress.....	12 " " "	168 00
Alice Gullledge.....	".....	12 " " "	156 00
Hannah Morton.....	".....	12 " " "	156 00
Lydia Riley.....	".....	12 " " "	156 00
Ella Spence.....	".....	12 " " "	156 00
Bertha Brown.....	Laundry department.....	12 " " "	173 00
Daisy Dobbins.....	".....	11 " 25 days	156 83
E. Dandridge.....	".....	12 " " "	156 00
Mary Deck.....	".....	12 " " "	205 00
Belle Hurst.....	".....	6 days.....	2 60
Viola Jones.....	".....	12 " " "	6 00
Julia Jones.....	".....	12 months.....	168 00
Fannie Parrish.....	".....	12 " " "	180 00
Emma Panchand.....	".....	12 " " "	179 00
Minnie Robinson.....	".....	12 " " "	156 00
Mary Spann.....	".....	12 " " "	240 00
Etta Shourd.....	".....	12 " " "	180 00
W. A. Wentworth.....	".....	12 " " "	420 00
Lizzie Wassell.....	".....	12 " " "	168 00
Alvira White.....	".....	12 " " "	180 00
Carrie Harris.....	".....	11 " 20 days	155 67
M. Whalen.....	".....	11 " 15 " "	172 50
Marcia Tibbetts.....	".....	1 " 14 " "	19 07
Elsie Schmetzstorf.....	".....	11 days.....	4 76
Alice Aaron.....	".....	15 " " "	6 50

Pay-roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Anna Hults.....	Domestic department.....	12 months.....	\$156 00
Mollie McEndree.....	".....	12	180 00
M. Osterman.....	".....	12	168 00
Lou Ritter.....	".....	12	180 00
Nora Tracy.....	".....	12	180 00
Ada VanCleve.....	".....	8 15 days.....	110 50
Maggie E. Feltman.....	".....	3 16	45 50
Hugh Church.....	Kitchen department.....	2 18	52 00
Nannie Cassel.....	".....	5	75 00
Anna Foebr.....	".....	12	180 00
Theodore Kaufman.....	".....	12	440 00
Sophia Kaufman.....	".....	12	300 00
Duffy Laird.....	".....	4 days.....	2 67
U. E. Mangum.....	".....	10 months.....	200 00
John B. Reak.....	".....	12	205 00
Annie Schmidt.....	".....	12	180 00
D. H. Slack.....	".....	12	440 00
Alice E. Slack.....	".....	7	140 00
Cora Warner.....	".....	9 18 days.....	143 50
Harry Peters.....	".....	11 21	264 00
Ward McCullom.....	".....	7 24	156 00
William Kennedy.....	".....	3 6	64 80
Ella Gager.....	".....	2 5	32 50
Amiel Perpinitz.....	".....	1 27	38 00
James H. Baker.....	Bakery department.....	11 23	353 00
J. C. Osterman.....	".....	12	600 00
Philip Rushing.....	Butcher.....	12	360 80
Lizzie Wassell.....	Musician.....	1	6 00
A. Slocumb.....	".....	1	6 00
Addie W. Thorn.....	".....	10	103 50
E. J. Bonner.....	Engineer's department.....	11 6 days.....	357 49
John Coats.....	".....	6 15 days.....	195 00
J. J. Fletcher.....	".....	12	360 00
Rufus Harmon.....	".....	2 9 days.....	69 00
Fred Horn.....	".....	1	50 00
Andy Johnson.....	".....	3 10 days.....	100 00
Thomas S. Krughoff.....	".....	12	720 00
Henry Lipe.....	".....	12	395 00
George McGuire.....	".....	12 26 days.....	420 00
A. Walkington.....	".....	26 days.....	26 00
J. S. Norman.....	".....	1 month, 22 days.....	52 00
William Wagner.....	".....	9 24	515 93
T. J. Meehan.....	".....	9 5	376 66
C. W. Marlin.....	".....	8 13	253 00
A. Hill.....	".....	1 27	66 50
Frank Rauch.....	".....	8 months.....	242 00
W. S. Treece.....	".....	6 24 days.....	204 00
James Gregory.....	".....	21 days.....	21 00
L. T. Filkins.....	".....	3 months, 27 days.....	117 00
R. Edwards.....	".....	4 days.....	4 00
Wm. Bachman.....	Farm department.....	7 months, 6 days.....	189 26
Phillip E. Carter.....	".....	12	335 00
John Freeman.....	".....	2 20 days.....	53 33
L. L. Gott.....	".....	5 18	113 66
I. N. McElroy.....	".....	12	360 00
Steven A. McDonald.....	".....	10 10 days.....	310 00
A. J. Pruitt.....	".....	5	130 66
John Stevenson.....	".....	11 18 days.....	348 00
W. N. Simmon.....	".....	1	20 00
Emil Untersche.....	".....	12	240 00
G. M. Emerson.....	".....	4	80 00
Harry Cox.....	".....	3 9 1/2 days.....	66 33
John Broaderick.....	".....	4	80 00
D. R. Mohler.....	".....	1 9 days.....	52 00
B. W. Pulley.....	".....	3 days.....	3 75
E. Slankard.....	".....	12 1/2	15 62
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Frank Ross.....	Carpenter.....	314 1/2 days.....	786 25
T. C. Mahoney.....	".....	295	516 25
W. J. Simpson.....	".....	326	652 60
W. Casey.....	Plasterer.....	311	544 25
J. G. Dale.....	Carpenter.....	15	33 75

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
E. M. Settlemoir.....	Carpenter	27 ¹ / ₂ days.....	\$61 85
C. G. Johnston.....	Plasterer	220	660 00
Herb Casey	helper	220 ¹ / ₂	275 62
Frank Dowling	Lineman.....	74	185 62
W. T. Miller.....	Bricklayer	54	280 50
W. T. Landon.....	Concreter	60	240 00
Frank Russell	Day laborer	58	87 00
R. B. Whinery	Carpenter	9 ³ / ₄	22 00
J. E. Willoughby .....	.....	10 ¹ / ₂	15 75
Chas. Mills.....	Laborer.....	10	15 00
James Wallace.....	.....	10	15 00
Sam Robinson .....	.....	10	15 00
F. B. Sperry .....	.....	4	6 00
George L. Spire	Painter.....	3	7 50
George W. Richards.....	.....	275 ³ / ₄	481 75
George O. Richards.....	.....	40 ¹ / ₂	40 50
J. J. McIntyre.....	.....	6 ¹ / ₄	12 25
F. H. Hall	Tinner.....	.....	7 88
H. L. McGill.....	Minister.....	12 Sundays.....	60 00
L. L. Stierwalt.....	.....	14	70 00
W. B. Minton.....	.....	8	40 00
C. W. Sabine.....	.....	9	45 00
S. A. Miller.....	.....	9	45 00
Total.....	.....	.....	\$58,751 86

ASYLUM FOR INCURABLE INSANE.

Pay-Roll from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
John Warner.....	Building superintendent.....	11 months, 9 days.....	\$1,134 90
R. A. Stewart.....	Custodian.....	3	225 00
Annie Bailey.....	Stenographer.....	.....	5 00
Geo. Slagle.....	Watchman.....	176 days.....	265 75
Neil Sickles.....	.....	2	3 00
John McEnaney.....	.....	4 months, 9 days.....	193 50
J. A. Harman.....	Surveying.....	.....	300 00
Jas. Bridgman.....	Assisting surveyor.....	1 day	1 50
Thos. H. Dyer.....	Farmer.....	2 months, 15 days.....	125 00
Edgar Morse.....	Farm labor	24 days.....	36 00
H. S. Barton.....	and team	10	30 00
W. H. Maloney.....	Road work .....	.....	8 50
SEWER CONSTRUCTION.			
Jas. E. Finley.....	Foreman.....	165 days.....	412 50
D. E. Rodgers.....	Laborer.....	1	1 50
Chas. Allen.....	.....	16	25 03
Jacob Frerick.....	.....	54	63 75
Jas. Bridgman.....	.....	16	24 50
Wm. Tye.....	.....	4	6 00
Alfred Basman.....	.....	24	36 19
Anton Richter.....	.....	52	78 75
Arthur Green.....	.....	4 hours.....	75
H. Koepfer.....	.....	15 days, 2 hours.....	22 80
Jas. D. Finley.....	.....	25	38 25
S. Schick.....	.....	65	98 55
C. Lester.....	.....	18	27 00
T. Richter.....	.....	7	10 50

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Jas. Buckanon.....	Labor with team.....	12 days.....	\$31 80
W. Potts.....	".....	27 " 6 hours.....	67 80
G. Potts.....	".....	27 " 6 ".....	67 80
E. Wilson.....	".....	16 " 7 ".....	36 30
F. Cannon.....	".....	12 ".....	36 00
N. Gray.....	".....	13 " 7 hours.....	41 40
G. Wilian.....	".....	13 ".....	39 00
Total.....			\$3,494 32

ASYLUM FOR INCURABLE INSANE.

Pay-Roll from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Marie Bennett.....	Clerk.....	1 month.....	\$25 00
W. E. Nelms.....	".....	".....	15 00
S. F. Flint.....	".....	3 months, 17 days..	267 50
R. A. Stewart.....	Custodian.....	7 " 18 ".....	480 00
Thos. H. Dyer.....	Farmer.....	11 " 15 ".....	575 00
Edgar Morse.....	Farm hand.....	77 days.....	115 50
A. C. Stearns.....	".....	10 ".....	15 00
Chas. Stearns.....	".....	9 " 4 hours.....	12 50
Sam Bundy.....	".....	5 ".....	10 00
L. W. Foster.....	".....	40 ".....	60 00
Herman Koepfert.....	Laborer.....	2 ".....	4 00
J. A. Harman.....	Engineer and assistants.....	".....	2,813 88
Crescent Stone Co.....	Labor and teams.....	".....	24 81
Nailon Bros.....	Well boring.....	13 days.....	182 00
RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.			
S. A. Mayall.....	Foreman.....	43 days.....	130 88
W. E. Souders.....	Laborer.....	38 " 2 hours.....	57 47
Thos. Wallace.....	".....	5 " 4 ".....	14 25
Richard Callow.....	".....	34 " 1 ".....	51 28
Wm. Culver.....	".....	37 " 5 ".....	56 53
Wm. Babbitt.....	Bricklayer.....	6 " 2 ".....	25 25
Wm. Swords.....	Laborer.....	16 " 4 ".....	26 34
John McMorain.....	Bricklayer.....	13 " 6 ".....	62 15
Ed Conners.....	Laborer.....	18 " 7 ".....	28 32
Jas. Hewitt.....	".....	6 " 6 ".....	13 13
Chas. Suceringar.....	".....	6 " 1 1/2 ".....	9 05
Wm. Archdale.....	".....	5 ".....	7 50
John Thaden.....	".....	9 " 4 hours.....	14 35
A. Frosse.....	Calker.....	5 " 6 ".....	13 80
Thos. Theland.....	Laborer.....	4 " 6 ".....	7 13
Chas. Sullivans.....	".....	4 ".....	6 00
Fred Ennis.....	".....	4 " 4 hours.....	6 66
Dan Hale.....	".....	2 1/2 hours.....	47
Harry Merrill.....	".....	2 1/2 ".....	47
Harry Phillips.....	Bricklayer.....	3 days.....	13 50
Wm. Swords.....	Labor and team.....	12 ".....	34 69
Thos. Wallace.....	".....	4 " 4 hours.....	7 50
Sam Moffatt.....	".....	5 hours.....	1 88
TAKING DOWN BUILDING.			
Fred Menke.....	Foreman.....	65 days.....	260 00
H. Gray.....	Laborer.....	49 ".....	73 48
Fritz Boyd.....	".....	56 " 7 hours.....	85 30
W. Bracewell.....	".....	58 ".....	86 98

Pay Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Elmer Gleason.....	Laborer.....	20 days, 4 hours.....	\$30 68
John Wilson.....	".....	58 " 1.....	93 00
Geo. Wilson.....	".....	58 " 1.....	116 00
O. F. Harmer.....	".....	11 " 1 hour.....	22 25
D. C. Hale.....	".....	41 " 3 ".....	62 04
Albert Wilson.....	".....	44 " 3 ".....	66 54
A. J. Holiday.....	".....	38 " 7 ".....	58 29
A. C. Stearns.....	".....	40 " 7 ".....	61 29
L. W. Foster.....	".....	8 " 5 ".....	12 98
Jake Seiter.....	".....	39 " 7 ".....	59 79
Geo. Hill.....	".....	39 " 6 ".....	59 60
H. Moore.....	".....	37 " 3 ".....	56 04
Tom Sim.....	".....	37 " 3 ".....	56 04
Roy Smith.....	".....	37 " 3 ".....	28 01
John Bradley.....	".....	28 " 1 ".....	42 18
Ralph Stewart.....	".....	26 " 1 ".....	39 18
Harry Merrill.....	".....	21 " 4 ".....	32 25
Albert Noel.....	".....	17 " 4 ".....	26 43
R. Gabby.....	".....	2 ".....	3 00
Ben Aundell.....	".....	3 ".....	4 50
Chas. Pfahl.....	".....	2 ".....	3 00
Anson Monroe.....	".....	2 ".....	3 00
Sam Moffatt.....	Labor and team.....	1 " 4 hours.....	4 50
Total.....			\$6,635 09

ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS.

Pay-Roll for the Year Ending June 30, 1897.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Dr. V. S. Benson.....	Medical superintendent.....	10 months.....	\$1,750 00
Dr. F. E. Auten.....	".....	2 ".....	350 00
Dr. Thos. Burgess.....	Physician.....	8 ".....	666 78
Dr. W. O. Manion.....	".....	4 ".....	333 32
W. A. Campbell.....	Clerk.....	8 ".....	900 00
John Yost.....	".....	4 ".....	400 00
C. D. Boggs.....	Storekeeper.....	1 ".....	60 00
Laura Tellis.....	".....	20 days.....	10 00
F. J. Eversman.....	Supervisor.....	10 months.....	500 00
Green B. Rice.....	".....	2 ".....	100 00
Wm. T. Bostwick.....	Farmer.....	12 ".....	600 00
Mary Hoover.....	Laundry.....	10 " 13 days.....	181 33
Rosa Hoover.....	".....	15 days.....	3 75
Ada Fisher.....	".....	31 ".....	8 24
Pascal Williams.....	Night watch.....	6 months, 15 days.....	290 18
W. W. Duncan.....	".....	1 " 10.....	60 00
J. W. Sandifer.....	".....	2 ".....	90 00
J. P. Marstella.....	".....	1 ".....	45 00
A. Green.....	".....	1 ".....	37 50
C. L. McCarty.....	Cook.....	8 " 16 days.....	298 00
Stella Mulholland.....	".....	6 ".....	116 00
Maggie Cullen.....	".....	4 " 28 days.....	78 45
Mary Seitz.....	".....	1 " 26.....	29 39
Alice Rohrer.....	Seamstress.....	10 ".....	160 00
Jessie Stiff.....	".....	1 " 21 days.....	26 81
Stella Mulholland.....	Dining room.....	4 ".....	64 00
Ida Robinson.....	".....	1 " 17 days.....	24 75
Maggie Cullen.....	".....	1 ".....	16 00
Norma C. Kane.....	Teamster.....	5 ".....	150 00
L. C. Gerlach.....	".....	28 days.....	27 07
Jas. A. Pressley.....	".....	15 ".....	15 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Norma C. Kane	Fireman	4 months, 28 days	\$148 00
John Kopielski	Butcher	12	300 00
A. M. Greer	Wardmaster	1	40 00
Geo. A. Campbell	"	1	42 50
R. M. Wilson	"	1	40 00
George Karriker	"	1	40 00
Jas. Smith	"	17 days	22 65
W. W. Duncan	Attendant	6 months, 10 days	236 56
J. B. Stricklin	"	7	284 15
Edgar Brown	"	6	253 86
Thos. L. Chenue	"	7	369 68
C. C. Buck	"	9	388 09
Dennis Sliney	"	8	300 00
E. C. Sneed	"	7	264 98
A. D. Musgrave	"	2	148 75
John Wall	"	5	217 75
W. A. Hood	"	2	94 86
John Maloney	"	1	59 30
Chas. Allen	"	2	95 55
Geo. A. Campbell	"	3	112 50
Jos. Klinckhardt	"	3	142 75
A. M. Greer	"	1	49 60
Green B. Rice	"	1	48 45
Emil Zimmer	"	1	37 50
Sam'l Fisher	"	2	111 25
R. J. Wilson	"	1	75 00
J. W. Sandifer	"	17 days	21 25
Jno. P. Marstella	"	1 month, 12 days	52 50
D. T. Harkness	"	2	80 83
Geo. Karriker	"	1	46 25
Chas. Gudgin	"	4 days	5 00
Phillip Umstead	"	3	3 75
Frank Brockmeyer	"	1 month, 25 days	67 75
Jas. Smith	"	28 days	33 88
Oscar Moehrel	"	1 month, 15 days	55 65
B. M. Bingman	"	1	37 50
Fred J. Rodgers	"	13 days	16 25
Frank Douglas	"	9	11 25
Total			\$11,646 75.

Ordinary.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
W. A. Hood	Attendant	7 days	\$9 37
W. A. Hood	"	11 ¹ / ₂	14 52
Jno. Janny	"	15 ¹ / ₂	15 75
Wm. A. Hood	"	10	12 50
Andrew Sittig	"	11 ¹ / ₂	14 45
A. D. Musgrave	"	3 ³ / ₄	4 05
John Janny	"	15 ¹ / ₂	19 35
John Wall	"	10 ¹ / ₂	13 30
Pascal Williams	Night watch	20	30 40
Adam Koch	Attendant	12	15 00
John Janny	"	9 ³ / ₄	12 05
Edgar Brown	"	22	27 50
Jos. B. Stricklin	"	23	29 05
Jno. Maloney	"	24	30 25
W. W. Duncan	Night watch	28	42 00
Jno. Janny	Attendant	1 month	37 50
Jno. Janny	"	12 days	15 47
C. J. Allen	"	22	27 50
F. J. Eversman	Storekeeper	20	15 00
J. W. Sandifer	"	2	2 50
G. B. Rice	"	1 month	25 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
F. J. Eversman	Supervisor	8 days	\$14 50
C. P. Gudgin	Attendant	3	3 63
C. C. Buck	"	4	5 16
Jno. Janny	"	8 ¹ / ₂	10 62
Emil Zimmer	"	1	1 25
Thos. L. Chenue	"	11	13 43
N. C. Kane	Night watch	3	4 50
G. B. Rice	Storekeeper	13	6 50
B. M. Bingman	Attendant	1	1 25
Frank Douglas	"	5	6 25
W. A. Campbell	Clerk	1 month	100 00
W. A. Campbell	"	4 days	12 00
John Yost	"	11	35 70
F. W. Rodgers	Attendant	1 month	37 50
Andrew Sittig	"	6 days	7 50
John Gravenhorst	Stenographer	1 ¹ / ₂	2 50
John Kilpatrick	Labor with team	8 ¹ / ₂	8 75
John Kilpatrick	Farm hand	1	1 00
John Layne	"	1	1 00
Geo. Bilderback	"	1	1 00
Jno. Feagel	"	8 ¹ / ₂	8 50
D. Harkness	"	1	1 00
Chas. Kopielski	"	26	26 00
Chas. Kopielski	"	24	24 00
Chas. Kopielski	Labor	26	26 00
Henry Price (inmate)	"	5 months	50 00
Chas. Kopielski	"	46 days	46 00
Wm. Schultz (inmate)	Work in kitchen	8 months	80 00
Henry Price (inmate)	Shoe mending	2	20 00
Chas. Kopielski	Labor	27 days	27 00
Henry Price	"	1 month	12 00
Chas. Kopielski	"	11 days	11 00
John Daily	"	3	3 00
August Rickman	"	12	12 00
John Bilderback	"	1	1 00
Dr. W. O. Manion	Medical services	"	27 78
Rev. F. P. Dalrymle	Clergyman	15 days	37 50
Mary Hoover	Laundry	1 month	18 00
Blanche Nixon	Organist	6 days	6 00
Lizzie Wassell	"	1	1 00
Drusa Helfley	Sewing room	8	4 00
Anna Hultz	Laundry	10	4 80
Mrs. C. L. McCarty	Cook	10	10 38
Mrs. McCarty	Kitchen	8	4 00
Stella Mulholland	Seamstress	20	10 28
Mary Seitz	Domestic	3	1 95
Wm. Schultz (inmate)	Kitchen	2 months, 10 days	23 33
A. A. Short	Treasurer	9 months	225 00
J. W. Giffel	Carpenter	15 days	37 58
Mary Gray	Cook	25	23 72
Emily Kelley	Kitchen	10	5 35
Mary Hoover	Laundry	3	1 45
A. M. Greer	Wardmaster	1 month	40 00
G. A. Campbell	"	1	42 50
R. J. Wilson	"	1	40 00
Geo. Kariker	"	1	40 00
Jas. Smith	"	20 days	22 67
Mrs. Carlisle	Room rent for workmen	"	3 25
Henry Price	Shoe mending	"	7 68
Total .....	.....	.....	\$1,671 98

*Pay-Roll—Continued.**Attendance, Special Funds, year ending June 30, 1897.*

REPAIR AND IMPROVEMENT.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
S. B. Colbert	Carpenter	11 months	\$550 00
J. W. Giffel		4½ days	13 50
Henry Schuchert	Paper hanging	2 ..	4 00
Chas. Bogardus	Plastering	2 ..	4 00
American Heating Co.	Plumbing	2 ..	10 00
Southern Ill. Penitentiary	Supt. construction	1 ..	3 00
Southern Ill. Penitentiary	Plumbing	1½ ..	1 50
C. F. Weinrich	Tinner	4 ..	12 00
Total			\$598 00

Pay-Roll for the year ending June 30, 1898.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Dr. F. E. Auren	Medical superintendent	12 months	\$2,100 00
Dr. W. O. Manion	Physician	3 ..	249 99
Dr. A. T. Telford		8 .. 21 days	725 76
John Yost	Clerk	12 ..	1,200 00
G. B. Rice	Supervisor	12 ..	600 00
W. T. Bostwick	Farmer	2 ..	100 00
C. E. Cansey		10 ..	500 00
J. W. Sandifer	Night watch	12 ..	532 50
J. W. Marstella		12 ..	538 50
Laura Tullis	Storekeeper	12 ..	180 00
George A. Campbell	Wardmaster	5 .. 25 days	250 57
A. M. Greer		1 ..	39 43
R. J. Wilson		12 ..	480 00
George Karriker		12 ..	480 00
James Smith		11 .. 27 days	425 57
Joseph Klunkhardt		8 .. 25	365 45
John J. Hazel		3 ..	120 00
Frank Brockmeyer		1 ..	40 00
B. M. Bingham		1 ..	42 50
Joseph Klunkhardt	Attendant	1 .. 4 days	44 00
D. T. Harkness		5 .. 8	209 65
F. F. Brockmeyer		10 .. 24	427 00
Fred J. Rodgers		16 days	19 25
Oscar Moehrel		12 months	477 50
B. M. Bingham		10 .. 26 days	422 24
John J. Hazel		7 .. 23	297 84
James Smith		19 days	22 19
Ed. Shaver		3 months, 1 day	117 99
Frank Douglas		28½ days	33 50
Ed. Sullivan		5 months, 22 days	228 38
G. V. Kettler		5 .. 29	237 41
M. F. Flemming		11 days	14 67
C. W. Warren		1 month, 2 days	42 58
John Kopsielski	Butcher	1 ..	25 00
William Stewart		11 ..	275 00
A. M. Greer	Teamster	9 .. 26½ days	299 52
F. G. Logan	Telegraper	12 ..	120 00
Silas Cowles	Driver	4 ..	25 00
Wallace Hardiker		2 .. 26	42 50
Edmund Pitts		2 .. 25	14 17
William Hirte		1 month	16 00
James Pressly	Labor	2 days	2 00
Berthold Moehrels		1 month	4 00
Samuel Fisher	Laundry	11 .. 22 days	458 48
Mary Hoover		1 .. 20	29 12

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name,	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Rosa Hoover.....	Laundry.....	1 month	\$6 00
William Schultz.....	Bricklayer.....	1 "	50 00
Jessie Stiff.....	Sewing-room.....	11 " 18 days	185 52
Maggie Cullen.....	Dining-room.....	3 " 26 "	61 80
Ida Robinson.....	"	23 days.....	11 96
Ada Albridge.....	"	10 month, 15 days	169 48
Elizabeth Graves.....	"	2 " 21 "	43 20
Mary Becker.....	"	2 "	40 00
Minnie Moehrel.....	"	1 "	16 00
Mary Seitz.....	Cook.....	12 "	216 00
Christina Muine.....	"	5 " 16 "	110 66
Georgia Miller.....	"	2 "	40 00
Mary Becker.....	"	4 month, 12 days	89 74
George Loschinger.....	"	3 " 18 "	24 62
Frank Toole.....	"	1 " 18 "	12 33
Lee Scott.....	"	2 " 25 "	14 07
Total.....			\$13,969 64

Ordinary—Attendance for year ending June 30, 1898, not on pay-roll.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
John Feagel.....	Labor.....	14 days.....	\$14 00
William Hulz.....	"	1 "	1 00
Ida Robinson.....	"	6 "	3 00
William Hirte.....	"	10 "	10 00
A. M. Greer.....	"	7 "	7 00
E. J. Shaw.....	"	26 "	29 46
E. J. Shaw.....	"	2½ "	3 30
W. A. Campbell.....	Clerical work.....	16 "	40 00
Andrew Sittig.....	Attendance.....	3 "	3 73
F. J. Rogers.....	"	6 "	7 50
James Smith.....	"	2 "	2 60
D. T. Harkness.....	"	12½ "	15 12
F. J. Rogers.....	"	3 "	3 87
James Smith.....	"	10 "	12 90
Frank Douglas.....	"	14 "	17 50
J. W. Sandifer.....	"	1 "	1 25
William Hirte.....	"	1 "	1 25
Oscar Moehrel.....	"	7 "	9 33
Frank Douglas.....	"	2 "	2 60
D. T. Harkness.....	"	9 "	11 61
E. J. Shafer.....	"	12 "	15 28
George Karriker.....	"	7 "	9 31
T. J. Jordan.....	"	3 "	3 75
William Schultz.....	"	1 "	1 25
J. P. Marstella.....	"	5 "	7 50
E. J. Shafer.....	"	17 "	22 50
William Hirte.....	"	8 "	10 00
E. W. Layne.....	"	1 "	1 25
W. E. Flemming.....	"	28 "	36 16
Joseph Klinkhardt.....	"	27 "	37 02
William Hirte.....	"	15 "	20 62
Frank Brockmeyer.....	"	4 "	5 00
J. P. Marstella.....	"	14 "	25 "
William Stewart.....	Butchering.....	7 "	5 73
William Edwards.....	Electrician.....	2 "	5 00
Rev. L. S. Walker.....	Chapel services.....	5 "	12 50
Rev. F. P. Dalrymple.....	"	10 "	25 00
Rev. E. C. Eckert.....	"	3 "	7 50
Rev. R. Robinson.....	"	14 "	35 00
W. A. Campbell.....	Clerk.....	14 "	35 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
John Kilpatrick.....	Farm labor.....	2 days.....	\$2 00
Richard Parker.....	.....	28 ..	20 00
M. Hoover.....	.....	10 ..	7 00
William Hirte.....	.....	4 ..	3 75
Dr. W. O. Manion.....	Medical attendance.....	15 ..	41 66
Dr. A. T. Telford.....	.....	7 ..	2 69
J. F. Jordan.....	Labor.....	6 ..	6 65
Samuel Fisher.....	.....	7 ..	9 03
G. A. Campbell.....	.....	2 ..	2 90
Ed. Shaver.....	.....	22 ..	28 33
M. Hoover.....	.....	7 ..	4 07
I. Robinson.....	.....	5 ..	3 00
Minnie Moehrel.....	Dining-room.....	14 ..	7 23
Maggie Cullen.....	.....	8 ..	4 26
George Loschinger.....	Cook.....	5 ..	3 12
George Miller.....	.....	20 ..	13 54
Maggie Cullen.....	.....	11 ..	7 00
Christina Murie.....	.....	17 ..	11 05
William Hirte.....	Labor, with team.....	1 ..	3 00
John D. Gerlach.....	Treasurer.....	.....	288 00
Total.....			960 82

Attendance paid from special funds for year ending June 30, 1898.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
S. D. Layne.....	Carpenter.....	.....	\$650 00
S. B. Layne.....	.....	.....	26 59
S. B. Colbert.....	.....	1 month.....	50 00
E. W. Layne.....	.....	70 days.....	121 52
G. W. Giffel.....	.....	2 ..	4 00
William Schultz.....	Mason.....	2 ..	2 75
Frank Randall.....	Painting.....	72½ ..	72 30
William Schultz.....	Bricklaying.....	40 ..	120 00
Chris. Burbus.....	Labor, with team.....	1½ ..	3 75
William B. Allen.....	Cementing.....	12½ ..	37 50
William Schultz.....	Plastering.....	6½ ..	13 00
S. A. Maxwell & Co.....	Paper hanging.....	58½ ..	204 51
Total.....			\$1,305 92

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

List of officers and employes, year ending June 30, 1897.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
S. T. Walker.....	Superintendent.....	12 months.....	\$2,499 98
C. W. Jones.....	Superintendent's clerk.....	11 months 10 days.....	755 53
W. G. Ausbrook.....	.....	13 days.....	28 89
Mayme Doying.....	Stenographer.....	12 months.....	600 00
Anna Morse.....	Head teacher.....	9 ..	1,350 00
John H. Woods.....	Teacher.....	9 ..	1,350 00
J. A. Kennedy.....	.....	9 ..	1,350 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
J. H. Brown.....	Teacher.....	9 months.....	\$1,350 00
Frank Read, Jr.....	".....	9 ".....	1,200 00
D. W. George.....	".....	9 ".....	999 99
Frank Read, Sr.....	".....	9 ".....	999 99
Sarah Noyes.....	".....	9 ".....	800 00
M. J. Sheridan.....	".....	9 ".....	800 00
Frances Wood.....	".....	9 ".....	800 00
Mary Selby.....	".....	9 ".....	800 00
Effie Johnston.....	".....	9 ".....	800 00
Frances Wait.....	".....	9 ".....	800 00
Grace Higgins.....	".....	9 ".....	800 00
Helen Palmer.....	".....	9 ".....	800 00
Clara Stevens.....	".....	9 ".....	800 00
Annie E. Tanner.....	".....	9 ".....	800 00
Jane V. Gillet.....	".....	9 ".....	800 00
Eliza Kent.....	".....	9 ".....	800 00
Minnie Wait.....	".....	9 ".....	800 00
Mary L. Martin.....	".....	9 ".....	800 00
E. P. Cleary.....	".....	9 ".....	750 00
Blanch Barnes.....	".....	9 ".....	700 00
Mary E. Walker.....	".....	9 ".....	700 00
Lavina Eden.....	".....	9 ".....	650 00
Mary E. Leary.....	".....	9 ".....	650 00
Cora Johnston.....	".....	9 ".....	650 00
Mary E. Peek.....	".....	9 ".....	650 00
T. J. Rogers.....	".....	9 ".....	600 00
W. I. Tilton.....	".....	9 ".....	600 00
Maggie Carroll.....	".....	9 ".....	600 00
Catherine Wood.....	".....	9 ".....	600 00
Emma Doying.....	".....	9 ".....	550 00
Effie Ashelby.....	".....	9 ".....	550 00
Or Linne Axt.....	".....	9 ".....	550 00
Margaret Byrns.....	".....	9 ".....	550 00
Cynthia J. Luttrell.....	".....	9 ".....	500 00
Lizzie Ferguson.....	".....	9 ".....	500 00
Eva Chisholm.....	".....	9 ".....	500 00
H. A. Molohon.....	".....	7 3/4 ".....	440 00
Helen Rawlings.....	".....	9 ".....	400 00
T. J. Hainline.....	".....	9 "..... 7 days.....	205 13
J. H. Woods.....	Librarian.....	12 ".....	450 00
N. Matheson.....	Clerk.....	12 ".....	1,200 00
S. C. Hogue.....	".....	11 "..... 22 days.....	1,075 53
G. L. Wells.....	Storekeeper.....	9 "..... 7 ".....	550 40
H. C. Olwin.....	".....	2 "..... 11 ".....	118 33
P. C. Thompson.....	Physician.....	".....	559 76
W. K. McLaughlin.....	".....	".....	91 76
J. W. Hairgrove.....	".....	".....	50 00
T. J. Pitner.....	".....	".....	10 00
Carl E. Black.....	".....	".....	28 00
E. R. Holmes.....	".....	".....	725 00
A. L. Adams.....	Oculist.....	".....	100 00
J. V. Read.....	Measuring heads.....	".....	10 00
M. V. Wyatt.....	Foreman, farm and garden.....	12 months.....	600 00
William Harrison.....	" cabinet shop.....	12 ".....	999 99
H. G. Barnes.....	" printing office.....	11 "..... 18 days.....	966 66
John Anton.....	" shoe shop.....	10 ".....	700 00
Fred Mahoney.....	" bakery.....	6 "..... 10 days.....	316 66
T. J. Cranwill.....	".....	2 "..... 6 ".....	88 00
Mary Marshall.....	Matron.....	10 "..... 18 ".....	530 00
Lottie R. Hunter.....	".....	2 "..... 13 ".....	101 39
Ella Boone.....	".....	12 ".....	499 99
F. J. Ross.....	Engineer.....	10 ".....	833 32
W. L. Martin.....	".....	2 ".....	166 68
Robert Bowes.....	Assistant engineer.....	10 ".....	500 00
A. C. Phelan.....	".....	2 ".....	100 00
C. M. Myers.....	Night watch.....	12 ".....	600 00
Utton Read.....	".....	16 days.....	25 00
F. F. Martin.....	".....	15 ".....	20 80
Charles Smith.....	Electrician.....	9 months, 8 days.....	259 46
Dora King.....	".....	3 ".....	84 00
Olga Bright.....	Visitor's attendant.....	8 "..... 15 days.....	212 50
W. F. Jackson.....	Florist.....	11 "..... 28 ".....	417 67
Herman Arpe.....	Fireman.....	10 "..... 17 ".....	295 36
William Moore.....	".....	10 "..... 15 ".....	294 00
Thomas Adair.....	".....	2 "..... 26 ".....	80 26

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
George Demorest.....	Fireman.....	4 months, 10 days	\$122 28
Arthur McAvoy.....	".....	22 days.....	20 53
George Barnhart.....	".....	4 " 15 days	126 00
Dora King.....	".....	1 " 15 "	42 00
Martin Stubblefield.....	".....	4 " 5 "	116 67
John Matheson.....	".....	2 days.....	56 00
Charles Coverly.....	Roustabout.....	1 month, 18 days	31 33
Walter Huff.....	".....	9 " 16 "	115 70
John Matheson.....	".....	5 " 10 "	106 67
Floyd Hartle.....	".....	1 " 25 "	22 00
A. B. Reade.....	Coal heaver.....	9 " 23 "	195 33
J. P. Huff.....	Janitor.....	12 ".....	420 00
W. A. Norton.....	Yardman.....	12 ".....	300 00
William Coverly.....	Teamster.....	12 ".....	300 00
Richard Doolin.....	".....	7 " 12 days	185 00
Joseph Smith.....	".....	4 " 5 "	104 17
Herman Cline.....	Hostler.....	11 " 22 "	293 33
W. D. Cleary.....	".....	8 " 19 "	215 83
Albert Rawlings.....	".....	3 ".....	75 00
Bruce Goodwin.....	".....	8 days.....	6 67
James Hadden.....	Dairyman.....	8 months.....	320 00
James Stubblefield.....	".....	4 ".....	140 00
John Hagerty.....	Assistant dairyman.....	12 ".....	300 00
Joseph Fanning.....	".....	12 " 15 days	237 50
Upton Read.....	".....	6 days.....	6 50
George Myers.....	".....	3 months.....	75 00
J. S. Peckham.....	Laundryman.....	12 ".....	480 00
Mary Ormond.....	Laundress.....	12 ".....	180 00
Minnie Tunge.....	".....	8 " 24 days	132 00
Nina Hinson.....	".....	5 " 21 "	85 50
Dora Ogle.....	".....	3 " 20 "	59 50
May Wolfe.....	Nurse.....	8 " 11 "	209 17
Virginia Ryan.....	".....	8 " 11 "	209 17
Katy Stevens.....	Governess.....	9 ".....	250 00
M. K. Sullivan.....	Supervisor.....	9 ".....	350 00
D. A. Mitchell.....	".....	9 ".....	300 00
Myrtle Ellis.....	".....	9 ".....	300 00
Alma Alcorn.....	".....	8 " 25 days	176 67
Asa Williams.....	".....	1 month.....	32 50
Laura Breeding.....	Clothing attendant.....	8 months, 11 days	209 17
Lizzie Hallowell.....	Attendant.....	9 " 1 "	175 33
Eva Wolfe.....	".....	8 " 11 "	167 33
Ida Davis.....	".....	8 " 11 "	167 33
Eliza Gabler.....	".....	8 " 11 "	125 58
Lizzie Powell.....	".....	8 " 11 "	125 50
Sarah Saunders.....	Cook.....	12 ".....	400 00
Mary Phenix.....	".....	12 ".....	216 00
Ernest Tilton.....	Dishwasher.....	8 " 10 days	166 67
Frank Burnett.....	".....	15 days.....	10 00
Fred Davis.....	Kitchen assistant.....	12 ".....	240 00
Philip Briggs.....	".....	12 ".....	240 00
Katie Delaney.....	".....	12 ".....	240 00
Bridget Ormond.....	".....	12 ".....	180 00
Annie Hornbeck.....	".....	1 " 15 days	22 50
Matilda Freitag.....	".....	10 " 9 "	109 50
Kathleen Cox.....	Domestic.....	10 " 13 "	147 50
Lulu Cox.....	".....	1 " 17 "	23 58
Katie Daniels.....	".....	12 ".....	144 00
Alice Ormond.....	".....	12 ".....	144 00
Nina Hinson.....	".....	2 ".....	24 00
Mattie Little.....	".....	2 " 27 days	34 88
Katie Diss.....	".....	2 " 3 "	25 20
Alice Mortimer.....	".....	5 " 8 "	63 29
Mattie Ehlert.....	".....	9 " 8 "	111 20
Lottie Ehlert.....	".....	9 " 8 "	111 20
Stella Clerihan.....	".....	9 " 8 "	111 20
Josephine Clerihan.....	".....	9 " 8 "	111 20
May Aldridge.....	".....	6 " 23 "	81 20
Beth Nishswonger.....	".....	5 " 11 "	64 40
Minnie Walls.....	".....	8 " 26 "	106 40
Della Gibson.....	".....	8 " 26 "	106 40
Effie Burrus.....	".....	7 " 5 "	86 00
Ora B. Chapman.....	".....	3 " 6 "	38 40
Laura Dunnerman.....	".....	2 " 7 "	26 80
Emma Raper.....	".....	1 " 25 "	22 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Margaret Butt	Domestic.....	1 month, 4 days	\$13 80
Gertrude Echols.....	"	1 " 15 "	18 00
Elmer Ellis	Guarding gate.....	1 day.....	50
Pat Kerins	Monitor.....	7 months.....	7 00
W. S. Lacey	Carpenter.....	43 days.....	107 43
Henry Palmer.....	"	48 "	112 50
James McCarty.....	"	40 "	92 00
W. A. Smith.....	"	36 "	88 42
F. C. Walker.....	"	52 "	120 00
Hugh Browning.....	"	25 "	42 92
P. Leary.....	"	15 "	39 84
F. C. Walker.....	"	10 months.....	600 00
Thomas Burnett.....	Painter.....	336 days.....	675 22
Frank Burnett.....	"	75 "	76 00
Thomas Melton.....	"	18 1/2 "	37 00
L. Matthews.....	"	18 "	36 00
Herman Janetzky.....	"	61 "	59 80
Thomas Hainline.....	"	44 "	40 00
George Stephson.....	"	61 "	67 92
Thomas Danielson.....	"	27 "	24 16
Hugh Browning.....	"	26 "	25 00
Richard Perkins.....	Mason.....	34 "	143 35
Lee Perkins.....	"	44 20 "	121 50
John Wood.....	"	28 "	33 85
Manuel Day.....	"	20 "	33 85
R. Perkins.....	Plasterer.....	26 "	105 30
Lee Perkins.....	"	26 "	46 50
Ed Caldwell.....	Machinist.....	4 "	20 00
William Moore.....	"	26 "	28 00
Charles Smith.....	"	26 "	28 00
J. F. Brennan.....	Tinner.....	45 "	140 52
Joseph Carrier.....	Barber.....	"	19 08
Frank Burnett.....	Farm hand.....	"	6 87
John Kuck.....	"	8 1/2 days.....	12 40
James A. York.....	Laborer with team.....	2 "	4 50
Sherman Spence.....	"	7 "	21 75
J. H. Johnson.....	"	4 "	12 75
Hopper & Dodsworth.....	"	4 "	12 00
J. Andrews.....	"	4 "	9 80
William McCurley.....	"	9 "	27 00
Lee Huff.....	Day laborer.....	49 "	62 42
John Huff.....	"	38 "	48 03
C. Longerman.....	"	12 "	19 09
Pat Corrigan.....	"	3 "	4 75
John Robinson.....	"	4 "	5 42
H. Westrope.....	"	4 "	5 42
John Sherer.....	"	7 "	10 42
John Kuck.....	"	10 "	14 34
Thomas Fanning.....	"	7 "	10 08
E. Spencer.....	"	10 "	14 33
Michael Hines.....	"	31 "	48 13
E. Cann.....	"	3 "	5 67
William Wyatt.....	"	15 "	23 89
John Delaney.....	"	28 "	41 89
Herbert Walker.....	"	16 "	21 10
C. Billerbeck.....	"	26 "	15 00
Hiram Huff.....	"	5 "	3 00
James Andrews.....	"	3 "	6 70
Walter Hull.....	"	14 "	7 00
James Cahill.....	"	13 "	50
Walter Kilham.....	"	2 "	3 00
Hugh Gates.....	"	25 "	29 07
Ed Lonergan.....	"	9 "	14 50
E. L. Tanglesley.....	"	3 "	5 00
Henry Russell.....	"	3 "	4 90
Ed Buxton.....	"	2 "	1 80
John Matheson.....	"	5 "	8 00
Elmer Ellis.....	"	3 "	1 50
John Duffy.....	"	50 "	30 00
Charles Daniels.....	"	5 "	8 84
Henry Rehneier.....	"	2 "	3 75
J. Jackson.....	"	5 "	8 60
J. J. Morgan.....	"	6 "	9 00
Charles Westrope.....	"	5 "	8 60
William Franz.....	"	5 "	8 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Ross Tankersley	Day laborer	6 days	\$9 50
Fred Hover	"	6 "	9 40
Sherman Spencer	"	2 "	3 00
Robert Bise	Laborer	6 "	9 50
William Rex	"	6 "	9 40
S. Hutchinson	"	6 "	9 50
Jesse Russell	"	6 "	9 50
Frank Burnett	"	6 "	9 50
Charles Sackleford	"	6 "	9 50
Louis Smith	"	6 "	9 50
Frank Boyd	"	6 "	9 50
William Riber	"	6 "	9 50
Howard Wanamaker	"	5 "	8 60
E. T. Dunbar	"	6 "	9 60
G. W. Dunbar	"	6 "	9 60
George Tankersley	"	6 "	9 50
F. McDermott	"	6 "	9 40
J. H. Johnson	"	2 "	3 00
Robert Harrison	"	6 "	9 50
Jesse Pike	"	6 "	9 50
Richard Lambert	"	6 "	9 40
Chris Hoover	"	6 "	9 40
J. D. McEvers	"	6 "	9 75
James Westrope	"	6 "	9 75
John Six	"	6 "	9 40
Total .....	.....	.....	\$64.065 47

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

List of Officers and Employés, year ending June 30, 1898.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
J. C. Gordon	Superintendent	12 months	\$2,750 00
W. G. Ausbrook	Superintendent's clerk	2 "	133 34
W. S. Cochrane	"	10 " 6 days	679 56
Rose Kingsbury	Stenographer	4 "	200 00
N. A. Hayden	"	8 "	400 00
Anna Morse	Head teacher	9 "	1,350 00
J. H. Woods	Teacher	9 "	1,350 00
J. A. Kennedy	"	9 "	1,350 00
J. H. Brown	"	9 "	1,350 00
Frank Read, Jr.	"	9 "	1,199 99
D. W. George	"	9 "	1,000 00
Frank Read, Sr.	"	9 "	1,000 00
Sarah Noyes	"	9 "	800 00
Mary Sheridan	"	9 "	800 00
Helen Palmer	"	9 "	800 00
Mary A. Selby	"	9 "	800 00
S. Frances Wood	"	9 "	800 00
Effie Johnston	"	9 "	800 00
Frances F. Wait	"	9 "	800 00
Grace Higgins	"	9 "	800 00
Anna E. Tanner	"	9 "	800 00
Jane V. Gillett	"	9 "	800 00
Eliza Kent	"	9 "	800 00
Minnie Wait	"	9 "	800 00
Mary L. Martin	"	9 "	800 00
E. P. Cleary	"	9 "	750 02
Alma Gillett	"	9 "	700 00
Lavina Eden	"	9 "	594 99
Mary E. Leary	"	9 "	650 00
Cora B. Johnston	"	9 "	650 00
Mary E. Peek	"	9 "	600 02

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
T. J. Rogers.....	Teacher.....	9 months.....	\$600 02.
S. Catherine Wood.....	".....	9 ".....	600 02.
Cynthia J. Luttrell.....	".....	9 ".....	600 02.
Effie B. Ashelby.....	".....	9 ".....	550 00.
Margaret Byrns.....	".....	9 ".....	550 00.
W. I. Tilton.....	".....	9 ".....	600 02.
H. A. Molohon.....	".....	9 ".....	500 00.
Emma Hoyt.....	".....	9 ".....	500 00.
Laura E. Sheridan.....	".....	9 ".....	500 00.
Mabel Gillespie.....	".....	9 ".....	500 00.
Helen Rawlings.....	".....	9 ".....	400 00.
T. J. Hainline.....	".....	9 ".....	200 00.
Mary C. Upham.....	".....	9 ".....	800 00.
Helen McCheane.....	".....	9 ".....	700 00.
Lizzie Ferguson.....	".....	9 ".....	500 00.
Idella Walton.....	".....	5 ".....	275 00.
A. J. Funkhouser.....	Clerk.....	12 months, 15 days.....	1,225 00.
N. Matheson.....	".....	12 days.....	50 00.
Charles Stern.....	".....	12 months, 8 days.....	1,124 46.
Harry C. Olwin.....	Storekeeper.....	12 months.....	712 50.
W. K. McLaughlin.....	Physician.....	12 ".....	500 00.
T. J. Pitner.....	".....	1 visit.....	5 00.
A. L. Adams.....	Oculist.....	12 months.....	299 99.
W. K. McLaughlin.....	Specialist; nose and throat.....	963 operations.....	918 00.
William Harrison.....	Foreman, cabinet shop.....	2 months.....	166 68.
E. J. Lang.....	".....	9 ".....	756 00.
W. H. Clifford.....	Foreman, printing office.....	11 ".....	958 53.
E. E. H. Ticknor.....	Foreman, farm.....	11 ".....	897 90.
M. Minter.....	Foreman, shoe shop.....	9 ".....	687 33.
T. J. Cranwill.....	Foreman, bakery.....	10 ".....	458 33.
F. C. McComber.....	Foreman, paint shop.....	12 ".....	750 75.
Lottie R. Hunter.....	Matron.....	12 ".....	619 74.
A. L. Currier.....	".....	9 ".....	500 00.
W. L. Martir.....	Engineer.....	12 ".....	1,150 01.
A. C. Phelan.....	Assistant engineer.....	12 ".....	766 66.
E. H. Adams.....	Night watch.....	12 ".....	637 50.
J. H. Hall.....	Electrician.....	10 ".....	541 86.
Albert Jensen.....	Assistant electrician.....	1 ".....	96 00.
T. Stubblefield.....	".....	1 ".....	28 00.
George Gordon.....	".....	7 days.....	8 75.
Sarah S. White.....	Seamstress.....	8 months, 24 days.....	293 32.
Bertha Bail.....	Visitor's attendant.....	8 ".....	220 83.
J. H. Woods.....	Librarian.....	11 ".....	346 95.
George L. Wells.....	Clerk.....	1 day.....	2 20.
Nellie McGaw.....	".....	9 ".....	18 00.
M. M. Finney.....	".....	4 ".....	8 10.
Cora Bacon.....	".....	4 ".....	8 00.
Joseph Carrier.....	Barber.....	".....	81 55.
A. B. Reade.....	Coal heaver.....	12 months.....	240 00.
George Wattle.....	Machinist.....	4 ".....	14 40.
Hayden & Gay.....	Tinners.....	".....	2 70.
A. J. Hoover.....	Calsonining.....	40 days.....	100 00.
Benjamin Ryan.....	Printer.....	2 months, 5 days.....	65 00.
William Arnold.....	".....	4 days.....	8 00.
Charles Dowd.....	Plasterer.....	".....	140 15.
Anderson Banks.....	Plasterer and whitewasher.....	".....	154 00.
W. D. Robinson & Son.....	".....	".....	118 95.
Arthur Matthews.....	Painter.....	5 days.....	10 40.
L. C. Matthews.....	".....	5 ".....	10 05.
Wm. Matthews.....	".....	5 ".....	10 05.
Thomas Burnett.....	".....	13 ".....	26 00.
G. A. Sharrock.....	Carpenter.....	12 months.....	720 00.
Cicero McEvers.....	".....	15 days.....	45 00.
C. Harrison.....	".....	21 ".....	48 00.
J. H. Clifford.....	".....	5 ".....	12 38.
L. R. Mitchell.....	".....	19 ".....	38 70.
Wm. Harrison.....	".....	11 ".....	30 58.
J. C. Montgomery.....	".....	13 ".....	29 25.
Ralph Barcroft.....	Teamster.....	11 months, 3 days.....	279 83.
William Alves.....	Farm hand.....	5 ".....	125 00.
J. P. Huff.....	Yard man.....	10 ".....	325 00.
B. F. Mather.....	".....	12 days.....	12 00.
W. T. Osterholt.....	Janitor.....	3 months, 5 days.....	168 66.
Nelson Oliver.....	".....	3 ".....	120 50.
Effie J. Race.....	Clothing attendant.....	8 ".....	220 00.

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Laura Breeding.....	Attendant.....	9 months, 28 days	\$243 48
Lucy Olwin.....	"	8 " 24 "	252 89
Katy Stevens.....	"	3 " 23 "	120 30
Lizzie Hallowell.....	"	9 " 5 "	183 33
Maudie Carpenter.....	"	8 " 25 "	132 50
Lucy Martin.....	"	8 " 25 "	176 65
Ida Davis.....	"	8 " 25 "	176 66
Lizzie Powell.....	"	4 " 27 "	90 33
Eliza Gabler.....	"	1 " 16 "	23 00
Helen M. Dale.....	"	4 " 13 "	66 50
Georgie Robinson.....	Nurse.....	24 days.....	16 00
Mrs. Carson.....	"	1 month, 1 day..	41 43
May Wolfe.....	"	8 " 25 "	220 83
Virginia Ryan.....	"	8 " 25 "	220 83
Eva Wolfe.....	"	4 " 25 "	107 26
Minerva Putnam.....	"	5 days.....	7 50
Annie Kirkman.....	"	13 ".....	19 50
James Holt.....	"	1 ".....	2 00
E. W. Heiss.....	Boys' supervisor	6 months, 25 days	379 22
Homer Bodley.....	"	8 ".....	369 42
J. F. Trickett.....	"	1 ".....	50 83
Blanche Emmons.....	Girls' supervisor	8 " 25 days	294 48
Myrtle Ellis.....	"	8 " 25 "	290 21
Dora King.....	Fireman.....	10 " 1 "	279 99
John Matheson.....	"	4 " 20 "	130 66
T. Stubblefield.....	"	10 " 3 "	261 87
John McClugan.....	"	2 " 22 "	89 49
Wilbur Woods.....	"	5 " 18 "	156 83
William Shores.....	"	1 ".....	28 00
R. H. Riggs.....	"	4 ".....	112 00
Robert Landreth.....	"	8 ".....	105 00
M. E. Trotter.....	"	1 " 27 days	53 20
B. C. Marrs.....	Steam fitter	5 " 12 "	364 00
J. F. Pass.....	"	8 days.....	14 00
Wm. Coverly.....	Meat cutter	1 month.....	25 00
Wm. Erfft.....	"	18 days.....	14 86
R. H. Riggs.....	"	4 months, 22 days	133 34
Harry Angelo.....	"	4 ".....	99 40
Nelson Peterson.....	Roustabout	9 " 10 days	216 67
L. L. Ticknor.....	"	25 days.....	39 67
W. H. Shores.....	"	3 months, 4 days	92 96
Luke Border.....	"	6 days.....	9 00
Joe Smith.....	Farm hand.....	1 month.....	25 00
Albert Rawlings.....	"	6 " 28 days	173 33
James Stubblefield.....	Dairyman.....	12 ".....	480 00
John Hagerty.....	Assistant dairyman.	8 " 2 days	196 33
George Myers.....	"	11 " 13 "	277 49
James Hadden.....	"	9 " 19 "	225 83
W. H. Patterson.....	"	3 " 13 "	69 67
George Bedwell.....	"	3 " 25 "	76 67
Bruce Goodwin.....	Coachman.....	12 ".....	300 00
W. A. Norton.....	Florist.....	4 " 4 days	121 67
H. W. Shepherd.....	"	4 ".....	144 67
William Jackson.....	"	3 ".....	105 00
L. L. Ticknor.....	Gardener.....	4 ".....	101 73
W. S. Peckham.....	Laundryman.....	4 ".....	180 00
Walter Tunis.....	"	4 ".....	144 45
R. E. Pelham.....	"	2 ".....	80 00
Fred Stokes.....	"	1 day.....	75
Mary Ormond.....	Laundress.....	11 months, 10 days	173 87
Minnie Tilton.....	"	9 " 18 "	144 00
Dora Ogle.....	"	5 " 9 "	84 79
Lou Litzelman.....	"	13 days.....	6 98
Sarah Saunders.....	Cook.....	11 months.....	364 43
Mary Allen.....	Waitress.....	11 ".....	236 38
Mary Phenix.....	"	1 " 6 days	21 50
Fred Davis.....	Buttermaker.....	7 ".....	140 00
Philip Riggs.....	"	10 ".....	200 00
Ernest Tilton.....	Kitchenman.....	12 ".....	252 34
B. B. White.....	"	4 " 11 days	85 92
S. H. Spoonamore.....	"	2 " 8 "	45 33
L. E. Richards.....	"	1 " 18 "	32 33
Frank Burnett.....	"	18 days.....	18 06
J. N. Harper.....	"	8 months, 18 days	204 55
Floyd Hartle.....	"	9 " 5 "	110 20
D. C. Brown.....	"	7 days.....	3 75

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Katie Delaney.....	Domestic.....	11 months, 3 days	\$139 20
Bridget Ormond.....	"	5 " 19 "	75 10
Effie Burrus.....	"	4 " 13 "	53 20
Stella Clerihan.....	"	12 " "	206 82
Alice Ormond.....	"	11 " 12 days	112 80
Katie Daniels.....	"	12 " "	144 00
Lulu Cox.....	"	3 " "	45 00
Ida Withrow.....	"	4 " 15 days	82 50
Josephine Clerihan.....	"	11 " 11 "	136 20
Lou Taylor.....	"	1 " 16 "	18 09
Minnie Walls.....	"	9 " 24 "	147 00
Lottie Ehlert.....	"	9 " 11 "	112 60
Mattie Ehlert.....	"	9 " 24 "	117 60
Della Gibson.....	"	7 " 28 "	118 50
Katie Diss.....	"	3 " 15 "	52 50
Emma Raper.....	"	4 " 15 "	54 00
Georgie Lovett.....	"	8 " 28 "	107 20
Minerva Putnam.....	"	10 " 22 "	92 80
Kathleen Dwyer.....	"	6 " 19 "	79 60
Mary Condon.....	"	7 " 9 "	99 60
Anna Condon.....	"	3 " 7 "	38 80
Nellie Condon.....	"	4 " 6 "	51 10
Mary Boland.....	"	1 " 26 "	22 40
Laura Donnerman.....	"	2 " "	24 00
Lena Harding.....	"	24 days.....	10 50
Nellie Riordan.....	"	1 month, 19 days	19 60
Dora Reese.....	"	3 " 11 "	40 00
May Briggs.....	"	1 " 20 "	20 00
Minnie Thaxton.....	"	22 days.....	9 60
Laura Huff.....	"	13 " "	5 20
E. Nunes.....	Laborer with team.....	3 " 4 "	7 80
William Nunes.....	"	3 " 4 "	8 70
John Veira.....	"	3 " 4 "	8 70
J. W. Bryson.....	"	20 " "	43 32
H. Wanamaker.....	"	1 " "	3 70
Arthur Holt.....	"	1 " "	3 15
William Holt.....	"	1 " "	2 90
Joseph Andrews.....	"	19 " "	44 00
S. T. Graham.....	"	4 " "	17 09
Edward Buxton.....	Laborer.....	3 " 4 "	65
Andrew Mitchell.....	"	4 " "	5 84
D. B. Eames.....	"	4 " "	4 00
Marsh Denny.....	"	1 " 2 "	2 17
James Clark.....	"	3 " "	4 20
William Moton.....	"	1 " 2 "	4 98
W. H. Patterson.....	"	4 " 2 "	5 85
Carl Pennywith.....	"	1 " "	1 80
Edward Higgs.....	"	1 " "	1 87
Walter Andrews.....	"	1 " 2 "	2 17
George Smith.....	"	1 " 2 "	2 47
William Moton, Jr.....	with team.....	1 " 2 "	1 95
Henry Rehmeir.....	"	24 " "	25 69
Charles Coverly.....	"	3 " 2 "	5 58
Nelson Peterson.....	"	22 " "	29 80
Joshua Huff.....	"	19 " "	29 25
Ralph Barcroft.....	"	12 " "	18 00
James Hadden.....	"	12 " "	12 04
L. L. Ticknor.....	"	6 " "	8 10
T. C. Stratton.....	"	2 " 3 "	35
James Paxton.....	"	1 " "	1 05
William Norton.....	"	23 " "	37 50
J. H. Stout.....	"	2 " "	2 00
Elmer Dow.....	"	1 " 2 "	50
B. F. Mather.....	"	28 " "	36 02
Luke Border.....	"	4 months, 10 days	113 73
William Shores.....	"	21 days.....	25 75
S. Stratton.....	"	2 " "	3 80
James Brown.....	"	3 " "	4 05
P. McGinnis.....	"	14 " "	20 75
Walter Huff.....	"	9 " "	10 97
M. V. Wyatt.....	"	5 " "	8 33
John Huff.....	"	15 " "	18 75
I. Newman.....	"	4 " "	4 33
John Delaney.....	"	11 " "	17 20
William Dugger.....	"	1 " 2 "	2 25
Isaac Ansum.....	"	1 " 2 "	2 25

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Irving Crook.....	Laborer.....	9 days.....	\$9 60
Jacob Abel.....	".....	8 ".....	11 70
Orville Adams.....	".....	2 ".....	2 18
James Winterbottom.....	".....	4 ".....	4 37
William Kirby.....	".....	1 ".....	1 28
Hiram Huff.....	".....	6 ".....	5 38
J. M. Cannon.....	".....	1 ".....	1 63
William Catherwood.....	".....	4 ".....	5 86
John Catherwood.....	".....	4 ".....	5 85
Joseph Johnson.....	".....	4 ".....	7 70
Monroe Abel.....	".....	1 ".....	1 35
Newton Angel.....	".....	5 ".....	4 95
J. W. Kimmel.....	".....	1 ".....	1 35
W. J. Elliott.....	".....	1 ".....	1 35
C. N. Gilmore.....	".....	1 ".....	1 35
Lee Huff.....	".....	3 ".....	3 60
L. C. Mitchell.....	".....	1 ¹ / ₂ ".....	70
J. H. Brown.....	".....	1 ¹ / ₂ ".....	90
Albert O'Leary.....	".....	1 ".....	1 80
William Mathers.....	".....	1 ".....	1 80
Total.....			\$66,755 30

NOTE.—In addition to the above the sum of \$1,081.32 was paid to McCurley & Rothwell, contractors, for 9 011 square feet of concrete paving, the contractors furnishing both labor and material. This item was classified erroneously under the head of "attendance."

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Pay-Roll for the year ending June 30, 1897

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
W. F. Short.....	Superintendent.....	1 year.....	\$1,900 00
Mrs. W. F. Short.....	Matron.....	1 ".....	600 00
Wallace P. Day.....	Teacher, music.....	1 ".....	800 00
M. H. Gaist.....	".....	6 months.....	400 00
W. A. Hoblit.....	".....	6 "..... 5 days	411 10
Susan Draper.....	".....	1 year.....	700 00
Alice Clark.....	".....	1 ".....	250 00
Helen L. Weller.....	".....	1 ".....	350 00
Louise F. Short.....	".....	1 ".....	420 00
F. R. Place.....	vocal.....	2 months.....	133 33
J. E. Clifford.....	literary.....	10 ".....	416 66
M. L. Daggy.....	".....	10 ".....	333 33
Eva Howes.....	".....	1 year.....	360 00
Jackson Boyd.....	".....	2 months.....	82 44
Minnie L. Bacon.....	".....	2 ".....	50 00
Mattie Bevans.....	".....	1 year.....	600 00
George R. Parker.....	".....	1 ".....	400 00
Tillie Johnson.....	".....	1 ".....	250 80
Nellie Robertson.....	".....	1 ".....	375 00
Emma T. Whalen.....	".....	10 months.....	416 66
M. Agnes Ferminé.....	kindergarten.....	1 year.....	680 00
Juliet V. Yeakle.....	gymnasium.....	10 months.....	375 00
Helen R. Jordan.....	kindergarten.....	10 ".....	250 00
Ella M. Fischer.....	Typewriting.....	1 year.....	360 00
W. H. Jackson.....	Piano tuning.....	15 months.....	712 50
Henry Hokamp.....	".....	6 "..... 10 days	75 00
George E. Doying.....	Treasurer.....	1 year.....	300 80
A. G. Burr.....	Bookkeeper.....	1 ".....	1,000 00
W. E. Lombard.....	Clerk.....	1 ".....	1,000 00
Charles Cobb.....	Carpenter.....	1 ".....	1,000 00
W. A. Crippen.....	Boys' supervisor, gym. t'ch'r.....	1 ".....	550 00
Thomas Dower.....	Foreman shop.....	1 ".....	240 00
Jennie Clark.....	Manual instructor.....	1 ".....	350 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Francis Bowman.....	Visitors' attendant.....	8 months, 25 days	\$115 69
Mary Bryant.....	".....	13 year.....	130 00
Alice M. Smith.....	".....	8 months, 28 days	245 66
Katie Halpin.....	".....	8 " 28	245 66
Arthur Jewell.....	Painter.....	10 ".....	250 00
Anne Jackson.....	Music reader.....	13 ".....	185 16
Lizzie Quinlan.....	Housekeeper.....	10 ".....	241 83
Mary Finch.....	Cook.....	1 year.....	204 00
Hattie Finch.....	".....	9 months, 6 days	156 40
Ollie Walker.....	".....	9 " 11	159 23
Hanna Walsh.....	".....	10 ".....	250 00
Lizzie Moran.....	Laundry.....	2 " 2 days	47 56
Mary Sleeter.....	Cook.....	9 " 28	151 59
Sallie Condon.....	Laundry.....	10 ".....	170 00
Fred Dixon.....	".....	1 year.....	300 00
Jane Flaberg.....	".....	253 days.....	253 00
Lizzie Jolly.....	".....	1 month, 28 days	24 69
Lulu Radford.....	Superintendent dining-room	10 ".....	154 00
Kate Tracey.....	Dining-room.....	10 " 18 days	140 40
Phoebe Brown.....	".....	6 " 15	84 50
Anna Kenyan.....	".....	9 " 10	121 33
Martha Jackson.....	".....	2 " 19	34 28
Lillie Wyatt.....	Chambermaid.....	7 " 8	94 48
Maggie Coffee.....	".....	9 " 18	123 90
Lulu Chism.....	".....	9 " 26	128 26
Janette Kenyon.....	".....	10 " 1	130 43
Nannie Main.....	".....	10 " 18	138 22
Lou Haerle.....	".....	10 " 7	133 03
Ella Phillips.....	".....	9 " 26	128 26
Marie Rustemeler.....	".....	10 " 1	130 43
Sara Prather.....	Nurse.....	9 " 11	187 32
Anna Burl'ne.....	Janitress.....	2 " 23	35 97
Sara Whitmore.....	".....	6 " 15	85 00
John Dennis.....	Night watch.....	1 year.....	420 00
John Oliverson.....	".....	5 months, 23 days	175 94
Mary Burke.....	Seamstress.....	1 year.....	216 00
Laura Smith.....	".....	8 months, 26 days	142 30
Lutitia Grant.....	Housemaid.....	12 ".....	245 00
Herman Noudett.....	Fireman.....	1 year.....	600 40
W. Fitzpatrick.....	Farmer.....	12 months.....	360 00
Harry Angelo.....	Laborer.....	12 ".....	306 00
Charles Burnett.....	".....	12 ".....	300 00
John McConnell.....	".....	9 " 6 days	230 00
Harry Conover.....	".....	3 ".....	70 00
N. O. Kellogg.....	".....	6 days.....	5 09
George Baker.....	Baker.....	8 months, 26 days	310 33
Peter Wilson.....	Assistant baker.....	8 " 6	82 09
Frank Selby.....	".....	20 days.....	6 66
J. E. Shawhan.....	Porter.....	1 year.....	300 00
G. A. Wakely.....	Physician.....	1 ".....	300 00
A. L. Adams.....	Oculist.....	1 ".....	300 00
Pearl Ogle.....	Dining-room.....	1 month, 25 days	23 83
Nellie Condon.....	Laundry.....	1 " 2	7 80
James Cohol.....	Laborer.....	26½ days.....	39 87
M. E. Osborne.....	".....	1½ ".....	1 50
Lillie Wyatt.....	".....	4 ".....	3 00
James Tobin.....	".....	14½ ".....	23 50
Mike Hines.....	".....	2½ ".....	3 75
Robert Whitmore.....	".....	3 ".....	4 68
Bart Gorgerty.....	".....	25 ".....	37 63
John Hackett.....	".....	10 ".....	16 50
John Ruble.....	".....	1½ ".....	2 00
Sara Flowers.....	".....	17½ ".....	14 67
John Brown.....	".....	55 ".....	92 40
James McGlotten.....	".....	7 ".....	10 50
Mary Flowers.....	".....	14½ ".....	14 50
George Brown.....	".....	18½ ".....	32 35
Thomas Rees.....	".....	7½ ".....	11 00
T. S. Arnold.....	".....	4 ".....	4 64
John Cherry.....	Labor, with team.....	10 ".....	30 00
John Wood.....	Bricklaying.....	10 ".....	43 90
James Hartley.....	".....	3 ".....	11 47
John Rodrigues.....	".....	4 ".....	16 42
Chris Oliver.....	".....	4 ".....	15 52
James Shields.....	".....	1½ ".....	5 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Chris Haerle	Tinner	24 days	\$80 61
James Tobin	Steam fitting	71	151 50
George Brown	Carpenter	54	180 75
Nat Kitner	"	33	82 25
Pat Leary	"	31	73 50
Andy McNamara	"	2	5 00
Thomas Mallen	Painter	43	95 00
Jo Roberts	"	45½	91 00
John Wood	Plasterer	10½	42 05
Henry Dowd	"	4½	16 20
Ella M. Fischer	Stenographer	5½	11 00
S. A. Fairbank	Hanging wall paper	"	3 70
A. G. Burr	Organ pumpers	"	98 33
Louie Pilpenbring	Barber	"	89 39
Total.....			\$26,816 07

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Pay-Roll for the year ending June 30, 1898.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
F. H. Hall	Superintendent	1 year	\$1,800 00
S. N. Hall	Matron	1	600 00
Wallace P. Day	Musical director	5 months, 24 days	320 26
D. F. Stillman	"	6	623 35
W. A. Hoblitt	Teacher, orchestra	19	711 10
Susan A. Draper	" piano	1 year	700 00
Alice Clark	"	1	250 00
H. L. Weller	"	2 months	58 32
Louise F. Short	" vocal	1 year	653 33
J. E. Clifford	Literary	1	683 34
M. L. Doggy	"	2 months	66 66
Eva Hewes	"	3	90 00
Mattie Bevens	"	3	150 00
Geo. R. Parker	"	1 year	400 00
Tillie Johnson	"	1	250 00
Nellie Robertson	"	1	365 00
Ella M. Fischer	"	1	380 00
Emma T. Whalen	"	2 months	83 32
Juliet V. Yeakle	Gymnasium	1 year	450 00
M. Agnes Firmin	Kindergarten	2 months	110 00
Helen R. Jordan	"	1 year	300 00
Hattie Rees	"	10 months	418 66
Helen Worthington	Literary	10	418 66
John B. Curtis	"	10	250 00
Myrtle Layman	"	10	250 00
Minnie Coley	Typewriter	10	300 00
W. A. Crippen	Boys' supervisor	10	541 67
Anne Jackson	Music reader	190 days	190 00
W. H. Jackson	Piano tuner	2 months	95 00
James T. King	Treasurer	11½	287 50
Geo. E. Sybrant	Bookkeeper	1 year	1,000 00
C. H. Hall	Purchasing agent	1	900 00
A. L. Adams	Oculist	1	300 00
T. A. Wakely	Physician	2 months	50 00
M. H. Goodrick	"	9	225 00
H. E. Reeves	Carpenter	3	225 00
Geo. W. Abel	Supt. construction	8	600 00
Arthur Jewell	Painter	12	300 00
C. F. Johnson	Piano tuner	10	333 33
Thos. Dower	Foreman shop	12	240 00
Geo. E. Daying	Treasurer	½	12 50

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Jennie Clark	Manual training	1 year	\$350 00
Katie Holpin	Attendant	9 months, 6 days	252 96
Alice M. Smith	"	9 "	246 29
Francis Bowman	"	9 "	117 05
Mary Bryant	"	1 year	120 00
Raxey Luck	Housekeeper	9 ¹ / ₂ months	241 10
Lizzie Quinlan	Supt. dining room & kitchen	4 "	100 00
Lulu Radford	Superintendent dining room	11 "	154 00
Kattie Daub	Dining room	10 ¹ / ₂ "	146 72
Polly Helliwell	"	8 " 7 days	115 87
Mary Sleeter	Cook	11 " 8 "	176 50
Ollie Walker	"	12 "	232 00
Mary Finch	"	12 "	207 70
Sara Johnson	"	11 "	167 00
Addie Walker	Chambermaid	8 ¹ / ₂ "	108 70
Lillie Jolly	"	3 "	39 00
Anna Kenyon	"	10 "	130 00
Belle Webster	"	1 " 24 days	23 12
Phoebe Brown	"	4 "	52 00
Lou Hoerle	"	9 " 15 days	122 63
Ella Philips	R. room	12 "	157 00
Lizie Moran	Laundry	12 "	197 20
Fred Dixon	"	4 " 19 days	120 53
Jane Floberg	"	248 days	248 00
Sallie Condon	"	10 months	170 00
A. Forsberg	"	5 "	125 00
Lucy Wagstaff	"	1 "	16 90
Sara Palmer	Attendant	9 " 7 days	121 35
Mary Pettigrew	"	9 weeks	9 00
Belle Neighswanger	Chambermaid	10 months	130 22
Nannie Main	"	11 "	143 00
Marie Kuslemeler	"	3 " 2 days	47 65
Lena Austin	"	6 " 28 "	90 13
Lulu Bridge	"	1 ¹ / ₂ "	6 50
Iva Ruce	"	17 days	8 00
Essie Howell	"	19 "	9 00
Maggie Black	"	2 months, 24 days	36 85
Kate McLaughlin	"	2 " 24 "	31 22
Ella Dickens	"	2 " 9 "	28 61
Jennie Hawkins	"	1 " 21 "	20 37
Lutitia Grant	Housemaid	12 "	240 00
Willma Reed	Dining room	2 ¹ / ₃ "	27 60
Lulu Chism	"	10 " 17 days	137 50
Etta Kimball	"	6 " 5 "	79 53
O. E. Graver	Nurse	9 "	180 00
Mas Oliver	Chambermaid	7 " 24 days	76 70
Jessie Darnell	Work room	5 ¹ / ₂ "	81 20
James Ellis	Assistant baker	1 " 21 days	17 02
David Fernandes	Laborer	3 " 3 "	62 00
Geo. Baker	Baker	9 " 6 "	320 80
Mary Burke	Seamstress	11 "	198 00
Kate Smith	Chambermaid	3 "	39 57
Annie Dawson	"	1 ¹ / ₂ "	19 49
E. M. Oliver	Farmer	11 "	317 25
De. M. Doran	"	10 ¹ / ₂ "	263 00
Harry Canover	Laborer	7 ² / ₃ "	190 84
Chas. Burnett	"	1 "	25 08
Harry Angelo	"	2 " 18 days	65 00
Herman Noudett	"	4 ¹ / ₂ "	334 00
Will Ruyear	Porter	7 " 4 days	177 95
Henry Basket	"	175 ³ / ₄ days	175 75
R. H. McGeachin	Night watch	1 year	400 00
James Shinn	Fireman	1 "	600 00
Peter Wilson	Assistant baker	6 months, 27 days	68 91
Willma Reed	Chambermaid	9 days	3 90
H. Noudett	Labor by day	52 "	78 00
H. Basket	"	99 "	140 90
Hattie Brown	Kitchen by day	22 "	10 75
Caroline Layman	"	9 "	4 00
Chas. Brunett	Labor by day	3 "	2 25
Nydia Tergue	"	5 "	2 02
Kate Hooley	"	2 "	2 00
Anna Noudett	"	4 "	4 00
Amanda Floberg	"	3 "	3 00
W. H. Shepherd	"	3 ³ / ₄ "	3 75

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
D. F. Stillman.....	Labor by day	2 days	\$6 00
Geo. Sharp.....	"	3	6 00
Lulu Bridge.....	"	14	6 00
Marshal Mines.....	"	33 ¹ / ₂	32 07
Lena Austin.....	"	13	5 65
Peter Wilson.....	"	17	6 33
Jennie Hawkins.....	"	4	1 72
Paul Astor.....	"	1 ¹ / ₂	1 58
J. W. Peaker.....	"	4	6 00
Phoebe Brown.....	"	24	10 40
Annis Dawson.....	"	4	1 85
Kate McLaughlin.....	"	10	4 33
Maggie Black.....	"	26	11 27
Will Fitzpatrick.....	"	3	3 00
J. P. Hillerby.....	"	5	10 00
M. Reffern.....	"	11 ¹ / ₂	23 40
Wm. Young.....	"	6 ¹ / ₂	11 27
Essie Howell.....	"	26	13 00
I. C. Coleman.....	"	4	20 00
Chas. Cobb.....	"	3	8 07
G. W. Sanbacher.....	"	23	82 00
W. D. Robinson.....	"	12	16 60
Lewis Mathews.....	Painter	84 ¹ / ₂	190 10
Lewis Biggs.....	"	44 ¹ / ₂	100 10
Will Mathews.....	"	84 ¹ / ₂	190 10
Justin Biggs.....	"	70 ¹ / ₂	158 60
S. L. Biggs.....	"	70 ¹ / ₂	158 60
J. N. Martin.....	"	79	174 40
Art Mathews.....	"	45	101 20
O. E. Owens.....	"	18	41 81
H. Noudett.....	"	27	40 50
Will Arthur.....	"	139 ³ / ₄	295 88
J. D. Biggs.....	"	11	24 75
T. C. Taylor.....	"	25	51 75
H. C. Bond.....	Architect	5	22 00
I. C. Coleman.....	"	2	10 20
W. A. Crippen.....	Organ pumpers.....	.....	82 11
M. A. Halsted.....	Medical services.....	.....	42 00
John Taylor.....	Tinner.....	19 ³ / ₄ days	70 04
J. J. Murphy.....	Plumber.....	3 ¹ / ₂	14 70
Jerome Rollins.....	Barber.....	7	15 35
J. L. Stewart.....	"	67	127 80
Kellggs Bros.....	Machinists.....	1 ³ / ₄	4 40
W. D. Robinson & Son.....	Plasterers.....	22 ³ / ₄	101 00
Win Young.....	Brick laying.....	5 ¹ / ₂	26 55
H. Reeve.....	Carpenter	223	553 87
Will Catherwood.....	"	87 ¹ / ₂	175 00
John Catherwood.....	"	12	24 00
Total.....			\$28,213 44

Pay-Roll—Continued.

ILLINOIS ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Biennial Pay-Roll for the two years ending June 30, 1898.

Name.	Service.	1897.		1898.		1897-1898	
		Mos., Days	Amount.	Mos., Days	Amount.	Mos., Days	Amount.
Dr. J. W. Smith	Superintendent.	9	\$1,800 00	12	\$2,400 00	9	\$1,800 00
Dr. W. L. Athon.	Physician	3	500 00			15	3,000 00
Dr. W. H. C. Smith.		10	833 33			10	833 33
Dr. J. R. Barnett.	Clerk.	2-15	106 67	12	1,000 00	14	1,166 67
John Brooks	"	2-15	712 50			9-15	1,122 50
Young Whitlock.	"	2-15	457 50	12	900 00	14-15	1,057 50
Clark S. Lyden.	" assistant.	2-11	36 00	12	240 00	10-11	921 29
Lillian Schable.	Storekeeper	2	120 00	12	720 00	14-11	276 00
A. S. Mohr.	Matron.	12	600 00	12	600 00	24	1,200 00
Mary L. Roerig	"	12-19	397 17			8-19	1,307 17
Anna Presbach.	"	1-7	35 15	12	350 00	13-7	405 15
Anna Frances.	" assistant.	11-22	269 32	12	276 00	23-22	545 32
Mary Houlahan	Supervisor.	10	300 00			10	400 00
C. E. Herritts.	"	10-28	58 00	12	300 00	13-28	415 00
W. E. Stone.	"	12	300 00	12	300 00	24	600 00
Maggie Zigler.	"	11-24	206 16	12	300 00	23-24	506 16
Martha E. Knight.	"	8	120 00			8	120 00
John Merritts.	"	1	12 00	12	171 00	13	183 00
Mrs. V. E. Stone.	Secretary	9-15	285 00			9-15	285 00
Eden L. Allen.	"	2-15	75 00	12	420 00	14-15	435 00
H. H. Hasket.	Housekeeper	12	335 00	12	420 00	24-15	615 00
Mary Caslin.	Hand teacher.	11-13	343 55	12	350 00	23-13	703 55
Christie Stierlen.	Teacher.	10	250 00	10	250 00	20	500 00
Wade Campbell.	"	9-7	272 16			9-7	272 16
Mary A. Collins.	"	10	250 00			10	250 00
Edith Corwin.	"	10	350 00	10	350 00	20	700 00
Libbie N. Chase.	"			10	250 00	10	250 00
Edith Corwine.	"			10	250 00	10	250 00
Edith Cosby.	"			10	250 00	10	250 00
Sylvia M. Smith.	"	10	250 00	10	250 00	20	500 00
Hattie M. Bird.	"	6-25	170 19			6-25	170 19
Ida Thompson.	"	10	300 00			10	300 00
Mary W. Wright.	"	10	250 00	10	250 00	20	500 00
Francis McReynolds	"	10	250 00	10	250 00	20	500 00
Georgia Scott.	"	10	250 00			10	250 00

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Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Service.	1897.		1898.		1897-1898.	
		Mos., Days	Amount.	Mos., Days	Amount.	Mos., Days	Amount.
Estella Hirtman	Laundry	9-28	\$99 33			9-28	\$99 33
Lizzie Kroes	"	10	150 00			10	150 00
Nellie Kroes	"	6-25	96 68			18-25	276 68
Dorothy A. Lang	"	2	30 00	12 5	\$180 00	2-5	32 50
Rebecca Deskins	"	2-18	40 23	16	180 00	14-18	220 23
Mrs. K. McCarty	"		15 00				15 00
Hattie Lewis	Seamstress	12	180 00	12	180 00	24	360 00
Alce Toney	"	12	180 00	12	180 00	24	360 00
M. E. Waldrick	"	12	144 00	12	144 00	24	288 00
Rosa Fitzpatrick	"	12	144 00	12	144 00	24	288 00
Mrs. J. McGowan	"	12	144 00	2	24 00	14	168 00
Minie Doydler	"	4-27	59 57	10	120 00	14-27	179 57
Edna McGalliard	Attendant	7-1	105 48	2-6	24 40	9-7	131 88
Nina Carps	"	2-19	31 74			2-19	31 74
Lena Young	"	1	12 00	12	144 00	13	156 00
Carrie Grauer	"	21	8 80	6-14	125 32	9-4	134 12
Emma Burnett	"	21	8 80	12	144 00	12-21	152 80
Martha Garrison	"	12	36 00	12	36 00	24	72 00
Bridget Neylon	"	12	144 00	12	144 00	24	288 00
Bridget Ryan	"	12	144 00	12	144 00	24	288 00
Minnie Smith	"	12	144 00	12	144 00	24	288 00
Alice Woods	"	12	216 00	12	216 00	24	432 00
Julia Hagan	"	12	180 00	12	180 00	24	360 00
Rosa Smith	"	12	144 00	12	144 00	24	288 00
Nellie Tyne	"	12	144 00	12	144 00	24	288 00
Agnes Healy	"	12	144 00	12	144 00	24	288 00
Corrine Fusch	"	12	144 00	12	144 00	24	288 00
Nettie Shoup	"	12	144 00	12	144 00	24	288 00
Orrie Edwards	"	2-22	53 20	5	60 00	7-22	93 20
Florence Fuller	"	2-15	59 00	12	240 00	14-15	290 00
Effie Ingram	"	2-21	24 00	12	144 00	14	168 00
Maud Bates	"	1-21	20 52	12	144 00	13-21	164 52
Lyda Bree	"	9-6	144 00	12	180 00	21-6	294 10
Janetta Young	"	4	5 00	12	144 00	12-9	148 00
Sara Moslander	"	9	5 00	10-9	154 35	14-9	159 35
Clara Burnsides	"	4	4 00	12	144 00	12-9	148 00
Edith Bogle	"	9		5-6	62 45	5-6	62 45
Bena Beckman	"			9-11	112 65	9-11	112 65
Drusella McNattin	"			12	144 00	12	144 00
				9-16	118 80	9-16	118 80

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Service.	1897.		1898.		1897-1898.	
		Mos., Days	Amount.	Mos., Days	Amount.	Mos., Days	Amount.
Jacob Warschel.....	Attendant.....	9	\$6 67	3-11	\$67 10	3-20	\$73 77
William Holmes.....	"	8	6 00	9-13	189 35	9-21	195 35
Oliver Levi.....	"			4	80 00	4	80 00
Levi M. Lucas.....	"			4-17	92 14	4-17	92 14
E. A. Baker.....	"			2-17	52 14	2-17	52 14
E. G. Myers.....	"			12	240 00	12	240 00
J. H. James.....	"			10-15	210 00	10-15	210 00
Theodore Sipple.....	"			11- 2	221 94	11- 2	221 94
Henry Isenberg.....	"	3	2 00	7	140 00	7- 3	142 00
Henry Kratt, Jr.....	"			3- 4	62 67	3- 4	67 67
Harvey Rinshart.....	"			12	11 72	12	11 72
Henry Wortman.....	"	2-19	79 00	28	290 00	14-19	369 00
Harry Ahrens.....	"	1	75			1-21	34 19
W. H. Vineyard.....	Engineer.....	9	750 00	1-21	34 19	1-21	34 19
M. Galle.....	"	3	250 00	12	1,000 00	9	750 00
Ed. Gibson.....	Firemen.....	10	400 00			15	1,250 00
Ernest Moos.....	"	2	80 60	12	480 00	10	400 00
G. W. Morris.....	"	10	400 00			14	560 00
C. F. Hirtman.....	"	1	30 00	12	476 10	10	400 00
D. C. Smith.....	"	10-14	471 00			18	506 10
John Shoup.....	"	9- 2	257 00			9- 2	257 00
John Ashley.....	"	2	71 66			2	71 66
Harry Bergadine.....	"	1-24	30 00			1	30 00
J. J. Quinn.....	"		82 80			10- 9	465 30
Irwin Adams.....	"			8-15	382 50	10- 9	465 30
Lot Richards.....	Nightwatch.....	9-21	242 50	3-14	155 32	3-14	155 32
J. H. Rollins.....	"	2- 8	57 50			9-21	242 50
C. W. Green.....	"			5-25	145 16	8- 2	202 66
J. N. Herbert.....	"			6- 6	154 54	6- 6	154 54
J. B. Thomas.....	"	12	240 00	12	240 00	24	480 00
R. E. Bowman.....	"	11	275 00			11	275 00
C. N. Phillips.....	"		25 00	12	300 00	13	325 00
Frank Hall.....	Coachman.....	1	203 13			9- 7	203 13
George Wert.....	"	9- 7	60 13	5	110 00	7-21	170 13
W. A. Wells.....	"	2-21		7- 9	159 87	7- 9	159 87
C. H. Johnson.....	Farmer.....	9	540 00			9	540 00
J. J. Wilmet.....	"	3	180 00	12	720 00	15	900 00
Geo. Beckman.....	" assistant	2-23	83 00	12	660 00	14-23	360 00
Henry Stringer.....	Brushmaker.....	12	660 00	12	660 00	24	1,320 00

C. J. Paessler.....	Shoemaker.....	10-11 1-19 12	Days.....	517 74 65 81 600 00	10-11 13-19 24	Days.....	517 74 65 81 600 00
J. J. Peters.....	Cabinetmaker.....	12	Days.....	600 00	12	Days.....	600 00
Henry Kratt, Sr.....							
Wm. T. Ritter.....	Carpenter.....	238	Days.....	654 75	313	Days.....	860 75
J. W. Loveland.....	".....	76	Days.....	206 25	313	Days.....	860 75
John Cheek.....	".....	95	Days.....	166 25	313	Days.....	860 75
W. A. Ritter.....	".....	30.5	Days.....	25 42	313	Days.....	860 75
Edward Ritter.....	".....	108	Days.....	216 00	313	Days.....	860 75
E. C. Grubb.....	".....	69	Days.....	138 00	313	Days.....	860 75
J. O. Gunstein.....	".....	7	Days.....	14 00	313	Days.....	860 75
Chas. Crews.....	".....	7	Days.....	15 75	313	Days.....	860 75
E. Fagan.....	".....		Days.....		313	Days.....	860 75
J. W. Frakes.....	".....		Days.....		313	Days.....	860 75
Frank Dalzell.....	".....		Days.....		313	Days.....	860 75
C. Dalzell.....	".....		Days.....		313	Days.....	860 75
Wm. Dodds.....	".....		Days.....		313	Days.....	860 75
Charles Hall.....	".....		Days.....		313	Days.....	860 75
E. F. Howe.....	".....		Days.....		313	Days.....	860 75
W. R. Martin.....	".....		Days.....		313	Days.....	860 75
L. N. Morris.....	".....		Days.....		313	Days.....	860 75
L. W. Poe.....	".....		Days.....		313	Days.....	860 75
H. J. Stockford.....	".....		Days.....		313	Days.....	860 75
J. N. Shults.....	".....		Days.....		313	Days.....	860 75
W. S. Tutwiler.....	".....		Days.....		313	Days.....	860 75
J. H. Umbarger.....	".....		Days.....		313	Days.....	860 75
G. E. Whiteman.....	".....		Days.....		313	Days.....	860 75
W. P. Bennett.....	Painter.....	9-17 4-13 4-1 4-1 1-12 1-19 1-15	Mos., Days.....	478 85 227 87 121 50 63 70 45 94 15 00	9-17 16-13 4-1 1-12 1-19 11-19 12	Mos., Days.....	478 85 227 87 121 50 63 70 45 94 15 00
Geo. Wilson.....	".....	23.5	Mos., Days.....	23 50	23.5	Mos., Days.....	23 50
Frank Kearney.....	".....	28	Mos., Days.....	58 00	28	Mos., Days.....	58 00
S. McAfee.....	".....		Mos., Days.....			Mos., Days.....	
Chas. Coffman.....	".....		Mos., Days.....			Mos., Days.....	
Frank Scott.....	".....		Mos., Days.....			Mos., Days.....	
Chas. Gittings.....	".....		Mos., Days.....			Mos., Days.....	
W. F. Griesel.....	".....		Mos., Days.....			Mos., Days.....	
E. E. Wodetzki.....	".....		Mos., Days.....			Mos., Days.....	
Frank Sylvester.....	Electrician.....		Mos., Days.....			Mos., Days.....	
R. Haas Co.....	Orchestra teacher.....		Mos., Days.....			Mos., Days.....	
E. L. French.....	Gardner.....		Mos., Days.....			Mos., Days.....	
Fred Niechman.....	Steam fitter.....		Mos., Days.....			Mos., Days.....	
Wm. Clancy.....			Mos., Days.....			Mos., Days.....	

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Service.	1897.		1898.		1897-1898.	
		Days.	Amount.	Days.	Amount.	Days.	Amount.
Lyman Gibson.....	Steam fitter			115.5	\$173 25	115.5	\$173 25
Dr. H. B. Brown.....	Medical.		\$7 00		5 00		12 00
Dehner & Sons.....	Tinner.		60 35		59 64		119 99
Dehner & Sons.....	Roofing.				113 24		113 24
Kiest & Bro.....	Tinner.		13 81				13 81
Frank Altman.....	Thresher.		68 25		92 00		158 25
Chris Arndt.....	Teaming.	26	75 00			26	75 00
J. Fitzgerald.....	"	4.5	11 25		4.5		11 25
Thos. Hall.....	"	14.5	29 00		14.5		29 00
Stephen Hall.....	"	1	2 50		1		2 50
Jones Bros.....	Laborer.	48	55 75		48		55 75
W. T. Kelso.....	Team.	10	14 75		10		14 75
Adam Anderson.....	"			1.5	3 00	1.5	3 00
W. F. Bell.....	Laborer.	34.5	34 50	4.5	6 75	39.5	41 25
Henry Beckman.....	"	7	7 00	124.2	126 45	131	133 45
P. J. Boyle.....	"			3	2 31	3	2 31
Peter Cronin.....	Teamster.	15	37 50			15	37 50
Ben Council.....	Laborer.			12	16 00	12	16 00
Isaac Collins.....	"			4.5	6 75	4.5	6 75
Walter Cooper.....	"			84	91 25	84	91 25
Chas. Davison.....	"			2	3 00	2	3 00
Dennis Downey.....	"	7	7 00			7	7 00
A. Downing.....	"			27	47 25	27	47 25
Chas. Ewing.....	"			2	3 50	2	3 50
John Eyeland.....	"			2.5	5 00	2.5	5 00
Lewis Ferris.....	"			284	247 18	284	247 18
John Fitzpatrick.....	"	3	4 50	17	25 50	20	30 00
Geo. Gethers.....	"	3	4 50			4	4 50
Wm. Goosman.....	"			3	4 50	3	4 50
Chris Goebel.....	"			1	1 20	1	1 20
E. C. Hall.....	"	20	20 00	10	10 00	10	10 00
E. J. Hall.....	"	54	54 00			54	54 00
So. Henriksen.....	"			2	3 50	2	3 50
Sheridan Hoblit.....	"	9	17 95			9	17 95
J. Hurley.....	"	2	3 00	2	3 00	4	6 00
H. Hurley.....	"	1	1 50			1	1 50
Nelson Hurley.....	"			3.5	5 5	3.5	5 25

Andrew Crews.....	12.5	19 67	8.6	12 90	8.6	12 90
Chas. Logan.....	10	15 00	14.5	21 75	27	41 42
Martin Miller.....	10	15 00	182.7	254 55	33	289 55
F. E. Murphy.....	10	12 25	33	39 62	10	39 62
Jo. Page.....	7	10 50	11	16 50	18	12 25
L. Rodgers.....	276.5	286 89	10.3	15 45	10.8	27 00
John Setz.....	1	1 50	7.5	13 12	276.5	15 45
Fred Shelleffer.....	13	22 50	43	58 50	7.5	288 89
Chas. Sumners.....	6	6 00	8	9 00	43	13 12
J. C. Taylor.....	20	23 00	18	27 00	7	58 50
Geo. Ulmer.....	..	..	..	..	33	10 50
Marian Yezzel.....	..	..	..	..	6	49 50
G. D. Walker.....	..	..	..	..	20	6 00
John Zeter.....	..	..	7.5	11 25	6	23 00
David Auer.....	17.5	26 25	2.7	8 10	7.5	11 25
Chas. Bordwell.....	7	21 00	6.5	19 50	11 50	1 50
Wm. Evans.....	95.7	287 40	119.8	389 98	2.7	8 10
Fred Felter.....	19.4	67 90	10.3	30 90	13.5	26 35
John Feirman.....	..	..	..	..	215.5	40 50
Joseph Hinsenman.....	..	..	..	..	10.3	640 96
Henry Rodgers.....	..	..	..	..	18.4	27 00
Bert Walsh.....	..	..	9.6	24 45	2.6	57 90
Wm. Drake.....	6.6	23 10	2	6 00	2.6	21 45
Springfield Boiler Co.....	..	..	..	..	5.1	1 00
Stone mason.....	1.1	3 62	5.1	22 50	6.6	1 00
Lincoln Monument Co.....	1.3	5 50	..	..	5.1	22 50
Fred Sully.....	10	10 00	..	..	1.1	3 62
Cutting meat.....	..	..	..	..	1.3	5 50
Plumber.....	..	..	6.5	27 75	10.3	10 00
E. Marshall.....	4	16 00	..	..	6.5	27 75
L. B. Davis.....	2	8 00	..	..	4	16 00
E. C. Perkins.....	..	..	..	..	2	8 00
Totals.....		\$37,105 47		\$41,760 28		\$78,865 75

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME

Attendance (salaries and wages)—Pay-roll for the year ending June 30, 1897. Classified by departments.

ADMINISTRATION.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Capt. W. H. Kirkwood.	Superintendent.....	9 months.....	\$1,800 00
Capt. W. H. Kirkwood.	Secretary of Board.....	9	125 00
Capt. Wm. Somerville.	Superintendent.....	3	600 00
Capt. Fred W. Spink.	Adjutant.....	10 .. 22 days	1,341 65
Capt. E. L. Higgins.	.....	2 ¹ / ₂ ..	312 50
Geo. Bakerville.	Bookkeeper.....	9 ³ / ₄ ..	496 65
Geo. Bakerville.	Treasurer.....	9 ..	150 00
Wm. Osborn.	Bookkeeper.....	8 .. 20 days	326 65
William Murray.	.....	3 ..	375 00
William Murray.	Secretary, board of trustees.	3 ..	25 00
F. B. Nichols.	Clerk.....	12 ..	941 75
W. P. Moore.	.....	3 ..	278 25
M. M. Davidson.	Protestant chaplain.....	12 ..	380 00
J. P. Kerr.	Catholic.....	12 ..	285 00
Mabel Murray.	Organist.....	12 ..	104 00
Myrtle Harrison.	Choir.....	12 ..	104 00
Clara Harrison.	.....	12 ..	104 00
Sydney Brooker.	Clerk.....	.....	7 50
J. N. Shahan.	.....	1 month.....	15 00
S. K. Whittemore.	.....	2 ..	30 00
H. M. Gaylard.	.....	4 months, 21 days	70 50
J. E. Winzer.	.....	4 .. 9	64 50
Florence Berry.	Stenographer.....	3 ..	90 00
Joshua S. Wood.	Clerk.....	2 ..	60 00
E. H. Osborn.	Treasurer.....	3 ..	50 00
W. W. Hathorn.	Telephone attendant.....	12 ..	144 00
W. K. Powers.	Orderly.....	7 ..	67 00
Geo. Pillsbury.	.....	4 ..	40 00
James Houlihan.	.....	1 ..	10 00
John Mackin.	.....	12 ..	66 00
T. P. Rieker.	.....	2 .. 21 days	24 30
Geo. H. Dodd.	.....	11 ..	80 00
J. E. Williamson.	Bugler.....	12 ..	60 00
T. B. Smith.	Clerk.....	1 .. 15 days	18 00
B. F. Crawford.	Orderly.....	1 ..	6 00
Edward Sohm.	Appraiser.....	.....	35 00
F. W. Menke.	.....	.....	35 00
Total, Administration..	.....	.....	\$8,652 25

BUILDING, IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

Name.	Pos. tion.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Adams, L.	Quarryman	49 ¹ / ₂ days.....	\$24 75
Adams, Joe.	.....	8 ¹ / ₂ ..	4 25
Arnold, Wm.	Grounds and quarryman.....	83 ¹ / ₂ ..	41 75
Bassett, Henry	Quarryman	102 ..	51 00
Barrett, Pat.	Laborer on grounds	31 ..	15 50
Blain, J. H.	.....	2 ¹ / ₂ ..	1 20
Black, William.	Machinist.....	3 ..	1 50
Bryant, C. J.	Blacksmith.....	297 ..	149 50
Brown, Geo.	Quarryman	109 ..	54 50
Chase, J. L.	.....	23 ..	11 30
Church, E. H.	.....	54 ¹ / ₂ ..	27 25
Conagan, James.	Laborer on grounds.....	1 ² / ₃ ..	75
Cosgrove, William.	.....	103 ..	51 50
Cawley, Jacob.	Stone mason	11 ..	5 50
Crutchfield, Chas.	Blacksmith.....	30 ..	15 00
Crimmius, Thos.	Tinner.....	58 ..	29 00
Delp, Philip	Quarryman.....	44 ¹ / ₂ ..	22 25
Doyle, Thos.	.....	37 ..	18 50

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Darsey, Ed.	Sewers	37 "	18 50
Eagan, John	Quarryman	136 "	68 00
Edgecomb, Charles	Tinner	5 ¹ / ₂ "	2 75
Fowler, J. H.	Stone mason	59 ¹ / ₂ "	29 75
Gaughran, John	Laborer	157 ¹ / ₂ "	79 08
Gaskell, Edward	Plumber's assistant	105 "	52 50
Hall, Eugene	Laborer	11 "	5 50
Hanley, Michael	Quarryman	148 "	74 00
Henderson, L. D.	Machinist	273 "	136 60
Humphrey, Robert	Plumber	5 months	200 00
McAlleny, H. H.	Stone mason	98 ¹ / ₂ days	49 25
McCounell, J.	Plumber's assistant	56 ³ / ₄ "	28 25
McCabe, J.	Plumber	4 months, 6 days	168 00
McGee, John	Quarryman	48 ¹ / ₂ days	24 25
McMahan, J.	"	68 "	34 00
Madison, M.	"	77 "	38 50
McMullen, A.	General repairs	37 "	18 50
Marker, R. C.	"	"	7 50
Montgomery, J. F.	"	31 days	15 50
Murray, John	Stone mason	133 ¹ / ₂ "	66 75
Norris, John	General repairs	67 ¹ / ₂ "	33 75
O'Brien, M.	"	42 "	21 00
Peter, N. J.	"	15 ¹ / ₂ "	7 75
Payne, Robert	Plumber	1 month	40 00
Quick, Henry	Stone mason and quarry	211 ¹ / ₂ days	105 75
Reidder, A.	Tinner	282 ¹ / ₂ "	141 25
Roach, M.	Quarryman	122 ¹ / ₂ "	61 25
Straub, A. B.	"	38 ¹ / ₂ "	19 25
Sullivan, H. D.	Plumber	6 months	239 95
Seyers, W. E.	Pumping station	75 days	37 50
Sweeney, J. G.	Blacksmith	36 ¹ / ₂ "	18 25
Todd, Wm.	Laborer	1 "	50
Uphold, Henry	"	6 "	3 00
Von Berg, Nick	Brick mason	26 "	13 00
Wade, Thomas	Quarryman	9 ¹ / ₂ "	4 75
Wakefield, H. D.	"	76 ¹ / ₂ "	38 25
Watkins, M. F.	Blacksmith	64 ¹ / ₂ "	32 25
Wasson, W. E.	Plumber's assistant	145 ¹ / ₂ "	72 75
Warren, Samuel	Machinist	243 "	121 50
Wenzer, J. E.	Steam fitter	5 "	2 50
Whittaker, Lewis	Quarryman	74 "	37 00
Williams, J. R.	Stonemason	11 ¹ / ₄ "	5 30
Watson, P. M.	Steam fitter	31 "	15 50
Wyatt, C. B.	Pipe fitter	219 "	109 50
Total, Building, Improvements and Repairs			\$2,822 65

BAKERY.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Schall, Carl	Chief baker	12 months	\$300 00
Aldringer, Thomas	Baker	7 days	1 75
Allen, J. B. L.	"	6 "	1 50
Bruno, John	"	69 "	17 25
Breit, John	"	257 "	64 25
Enghauser, John	"	30 "	7 50
Jahn, F. B.	"	61 "	15 25
Kinney, James	"	30 "	7 50
Macklin, James	"	32 "	8 00
Karl, Joseph	"	29 "	7 25
Miller, C. W.	"	37 "	9 25
Galvin, John	"	101 "	25 25
Pfister, Alonzo	"	100 "	25 00
Tuscher, John	"	104 "	26 00
Watkins, Squire	"	49 "	12 25
Wooke, William	"	120 "	30 00
Weesser, Jacob	"	365 "	91 25
Zahn, J. F. B.	"	46 "	11 50
Zeller, Henry	"	31 "	7 75
Total, Bakery			\$668 50

Pay-Roll—Continued.

CARPENTER SHOP.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Allen, William.....	Carpenter.....	26 days.....	\$12 00
Balmer, Chris.....	".....	27 ⁵ / ₂ ".....	123 75
Birmingham, E. G.....	".....	3 ¹ / ₂ ".....	1 60
Chase, Joseph.....	".....	1 ".....	50
Chase, R. H.....	".....	28 ⁵ / ₂ ".....	128 60
Colebaugh, W. A.....	".....	61 ¹ / ₂ ".....	27 65
Dame, J. L.....	".....	13 ¹ / ₂ ".....	7 75
Frery, Mark.....	".....	26 ".....	11 60
Griffin, William.....	".....	133 ".....	71 40
Harrison, John.....	".....	26 ".....	15 00
Haight, M.....	".....	10 ".....	4 50
Hinckley, Thomas.....	".....	10 ¹ / ₄ ".....	4 60
Howard, James.....	".....	145 ¹ / ₂ ".....	65 45
Dermott, James.....	".....	3 ".....	1 50
Russell, J. H.....	".....	60 ¹ / ₂ ".....	27 20
Shipley, E. A.....	".....	10 months.....	145 00
Paulus, P. L.....	".....	12 days.....	5 40
Wilson, F. M.....	".....	74 ¹ / ₂ ".....	32 08
Total, Carpenters.....			\$685 58

COTTAGES.

Cottage No. 1.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Losee, S. H.....	Sergeant.....	12 months.....	\$108 00
Ripley, W. H.....	Corporal.....	12 ".....	72 00
Total, Cottage 1.....			\$180 00

Cottage No. 2.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Ford, William H.....	Sergeant.....	12 months.....	\$108 00
Leonard, Henry.....	Corporal.....	5 ".....	30 00
Pierson, James K.....	".....	7 ".....	42 00
Total, Cottage 2.....			\$180 00

Cottage No. 3.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Hawkins, Henry E.....	Sergeant.....	12 months.....	\$108 00
Holmes, John S.....	Corporal.....	12 ".....	72 00
Total, Cottage 3.....			\$180 00

*Pay-Roll—Continued.***Cottage No. 4.**

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Smith, Thomas B.....	Sergeant.....	5 months.....	\$55 00
Bush, Giles H.....	.....	7 ".....	77 00
Greer, John.....	Corporal.....	12 ".....	84 00
Total, Cottage 4.....	.....	.....	\$216 00

Cottage No. 5.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Swarthout, Simon.....	Sergeant.....	12 months.....	\$108 00
Robb, Conrad.....	Corporal.....	12 ".....	72 00
Total, Cottage 5.....	.....	.....	\$180 00

Cottage No. 6.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Haines, John C.....	Sergeant.....	12 months.....	\$108 00
Kuck, John.....	Corporal.....	1 ".....	6 00
VanZandt, J. S.....	.....	11 ".....	66 00
Total, Cottage 6.....	.....	.....	\$180 00

Cottage No. 7.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Hepburn, Fred.....	Sergeant.....	12 months.....	\$108 00
Dewey, George I.....	Corporal.....	7 ".....	42 00
Powers, C. H.....	.....	5 ".....	30 00
Total, Cottage 7.....	.....	.....	\$180 00

Cottage No. 8.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Porter, H. T.....	Sergeant.....	12 months.....	\$132 00
Naugh, G. W. D.....	Corporal.....	12 ".....	84 00
Total, Cottage 8.....	.....	.....	\$216 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Cottage No. 9.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Anderson, B. G.....	Sergeant	3 months	\$27 00
Phillips, Thomas .....	.....	9	81 00
Knowlton, T. B.....	Corporal.....	4	24 00
Sprigg, Fred R.....	.....	7	42 00
Warner, Wesley R.....	.....	1	6 00
Total, Cottage 9.....	.....	.....	\$180 00

Cottage No. 10.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Sinclair, W. S.....	Sergeant	12 months	\$108 00
Barry, Richard.....	Corporal.....	12	72 00
Total, Cottage 10.....	.....	.....	\$180 00

Cottage No. 11.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Clark, M. G.....	Sergeant	3 months	\$36 00
Whitman .....	.....	8	108 00
Dougherty, P. W.....	Corporal.....	12	96 00
Total, Cottage 11.....	.....	.....	\$240 00

Cottage No. 12.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Westlake, J. A.....	Sergeant	10 months, 12 days	\$114 40
Beard, B. F.....	Corporal.....	3	21 00
Chase, J.....	3	21 00
Crotzer, J. A.....	4	29 55
Edwards, Abner.....	1	7 00
Farrer, Jacob.....	5	37 65
Fox, M. J.....	1	7 00
Hauley, H.....	3	21 00
Hammer, Joseph.....	7	51 65
Kaufman, Martin.....	8	58 65
Lowther, A. C.....	1	7 00
McCauley, Alex.....	2	14 00
Puff, William.....	3	21 00
Rundle, H. M.....	1	7 00
Schmidt, H.....	1	7 00
Sanders, Andrew.....	6	44 65
Stickwood, G.....	4	28 00
Tice, Henry.....	1	7 00
Torbett, S. C.....	8	56 00
Wasson, D. C. C.....	3	22 55
Welch, M.....	5	35 00
Wells, Jackson.....	1	7 00
Webber, M.....	1	7 00
Total, Cottage 12.....	\$631 90

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Cottage No. 13.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
O'Connor, Peter	Sergeant	3 months	\$33 00
Potthoff, Albert .....	.....	9	99 00
Mohrman, John	Corporal	5	35 00
O'Connor, Peter .....	.....	3	11 00
Parrott, William .....	.....	1	7 00
Sherwood, Van .....	.....	3	22 00
Total, Cottage 13 .....	.....	.....	\$216 00

Cottage No. 14.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Dewatney, J. F.	Sergeant	12 months	\$132 00
Lanpher, David	Corporal	10	70 00
Werner, William .....	.....	2	14 00
Total, Cottage 14 .....	.....	.....	\$216 00

Cottage No. 15.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Mott, William H	Sergeant	12 months	\$144 00
Bells, Charles	Corporal	2	24 00
Newby, John E. ....	.....	9	72 00
Total, Cottage 15 .....	.....	.....	\$240 00

Cottage No. 17.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Atterbury, J. J.	Sergeant	4 months	\$44 00
Hare, William .....	.....	8	88 00
Campbell, James	Corporal	7	49 90
Lamb, John .....	.....	2	14 00
Landers, J. P. ....	.....	3	21 00
Total, Cottage 17 .....	.....	.....	\$216 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Cottage No. 18.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Haines, Mott.....	Sergeant	2 months	\$33 00
Lawrence, M. H.....	.....	9	99 00
Delaney, M. J.....	Corporal.....	2	14 00
Howard, James L.....	.....	2	14 00
Rhoads, T. H.....	.....	7	49 00
Seat, James .....	.....	1	7 00
Total, Cottage 18.....	.....	.....	\$216 00

ENGINEER.

Name.	Position.	* Period Paid For.	Amount.
Bunting, J. A.....	Chief engineer.....	12 months.....	\$1,200 00
Singer, Aug.....	Assistant engineer.....	12	300 00
Allen, William.....	Coal passer	23 days	11 50
Arnold, William.....	.....	103	51 60
Adams, Joseph.....	.....	8 ¹ / ₂	4 25
Bassett, Henry.....	.....	27	13 50
Brooks, Asa.....	.....	21 ¹ / ₂	10 75
Corrigan, James.....	Greaser.....	324	120 60
Clark, William.....	Coal passer.....	119	59 50
Darcy, Ed.....	Sewer attendant.....	265	132 50
Dunn, Joseph.....	Coal passer.....	342 ¹ / ₂	171 15
Eagan, John.....	.....	8	4 00
Easley, David.....	Fireman.....	113 ³ / ₄	56 90
Fox, D. L.....	Coal passer.....	31	15 50
Gaskill, Ed.....	Pump house.....	182 ¹ / ₂	96 25
Gaughran, John.....	Coal passer.....	47	23 50
Haynes, J. M.....	Fireman.....	2	1 00
Hilbert, D. F.....	Coal passer.....	7	3 50
Humphrey, Robert.....	Water tender.....	21	27 95
Ishmael, F. S.....	Coal passer.....	1	50
Korn, Louis.....	Water tender.....	28 ¹ / ₂	17 10
Longfellow, W. H.....	Coal passer.....	2	1 00
McMahon, John.....	.....	26	13 00
McSwiggin, P.....	.....	10	5 00
McSwiggin, P.....	Fireman.....	71	35 50
Madison, Melville.....	.....	15	7 50
Meyer, S. B.....	.....	1	50
Montgomery, S.....	Coal passer.....	23	11 50
Murray, John.....	Coal shoveller.....	20	10 00
Neaton, P. R.....	Greaser.....	37	14 80
Palmer, G. P.....	Fireman.....	45	22 50
Partridge, J. M.....	Water tender.....	365	219 00
Patten, J. H.....	Fireman.....	15	7 50
Peterson, William.....	Coal shoveller.....	74 ¹ / ₂	37 25
Ringer, Geo.....	Fireman.....	3	1 50
Robinson, J. A.....	Water tender.....	208 ¹ / ₂	179 10
Roberts, Thomas.....	Fireman.....	9 ¹ / ₂	4 75
Straub, A. B.....	Coal passer.....	23	11 50
Severs, W.....	Pump.....	27	13 50
Schermmerhorn, J. A.....	Fireman.....	6	3 00
Smith, Thos. B.....	Turn keeper.....	30	12 00
Straub, Joseph.....	Fireman.....	365	182 50
Strickler, I. U.....	.....	2	1 00
Sweeny, Peter.....	.....	260	130 00
Sullivan, Stephen.....	.....	134 ¹ / ₂	67 25
Sweet, E. B.....	.....	46 ¹ / ₂	23 25
Sullivan, P.....	.....	40	20 00
Uphold, H.....	.....	32	16 00
Wallace, G. V.....	.....	179	89 50
Whittaker, Loren.....	Coal shoveller.....	77	38 50
Wagner, Louis.....	Coal passer.....	5	2 50
Total, Engineer.....	.....	.....	\$3,511 45

Pay-Roll—Continued.

FARM, GARDEN, STOCK AND GROUNDS.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Barnes, Josiah.....	Superintendent of farm.....	1 month, 23 days	\$69 50
Hawkins, T. M. S.....	11		275 00
Allison, Sam.....	Farm laborer.....	5 ¹ / ₂ days	2 20
Assebrok, Louis.....	53 ¹ / ₂		21 40
Bailey, James.....	22		8 80
Bartels, Aug.....	120		48 00
Bail, A. B.....	82		41 75
Bassett, Henry.....	36		12 80
Bohannon, Wm.....	90		36 00
Brown, John.....	9 ¹ / ₂		3 80
Bushlawn, Wm.....	6		2 40
Benner, Wilbert.....	5 ¹ / ₂		2 15
Blatter, Geo.....	23		9 20
Bowers, Phil.....	53		21 20
Brown, Geo.....	23 ¹ / ₂		11 25
Ballou, Charles.....	52 ¹ / ₂		21 00
Blank, Henry.....	29 ¹ / ₂		11 80
Brenner, Henry.....	105 ¹ / ₂		42 20
Cross, James.....	3		1 25
Chase, Henry.....	55		27 50
Chase, Joseph.....	74		29 60
Cullen, Andrew.....	28		11 95
Christopher, C. M.....	78		31 20
Culbertson, J. L.....	98		39 20
Clark, Thomas.....	12		4 85
Corbin, Madison.....	159		61 60
Curtis, David.....	11		4 40
Dunn, Jas.....	55 ¹ / ₂		23 20
Eamea, Ed.....	9		3 60
Easley, David.....	20		8 00
Ernest, H.....	175		70 00
Fishpaugh, H.....	24 ¹ / ₂		9 80
Field, Al.....	4 ¹ / ₂		1 80
Fowler, J. F.....	2 ¹ / ₂		1 25
Fox, Isaac.....	82		41 55
Griffin, William.....	68		27 20
Gladsen, W. T.....	36		12 80
Gaughran, John.....	30		15 00
Hale, Isaac.....	47 ¹ / ₂		19 10
Herndon, Geo. C.....	133 ¹ / ₂		65 40
Houlihan, James.....	54 ¹ / ₂		21 80
Hoffman, Frank.....	40		15 00
Hughes, James H.....	100		48 00
Heald, Josiah.....	254		100 00
Hughes, J. L.....	16		6 40
Holton, O. C.....	42		16 80
Hall, A. S.....	58		23 20
Ishmael, F. D.....	62		23 40
Jones, Samuel.....	51		20 40
Johnson, E.....	10		5 00
Kimball, William.....	30		12 00
Kleinburner, C.....	35		14 00
Keiling, Moses.....	20 ¹ / ₂		8 20
Kettering, A. J.....	120		48 00
Koch, Ignatz.....	32 ¹ / ₂		11 00
Kennedy, William.....	48		19 20
Leppe, F. D.....	57 ¹ / ₂		23 00
Langin, F.....	14 ¹ / ₂		7 25
Lauderdale, L.....	71 ¹ / ₂		28 60
Lee, Riley.....	3 ¹ / ₂		1 45
Montgomery, J. F.....	2 ¹ / ₂		1 00
McGee, Terry.....	186		74 40
Miller, Fred.....	101		40 40
Mayo, W. T.....	47		21 50
Mullen, Morris.....	1 year		144 00
McAlleny, H. H.....	9 days		4 50
Murray, John.....	32		12 80
Masters, S.....	3		1 05
Peppercorn, John.....	325 ¹ / ₂		130 20
Pollock, Sam.....	1 ¹ / ₂		60
Parnaby, Thomas.....	87		34 80
Rutherford, James.....	59 ¹ / ₂		22 20
Rudiser, Fedel.....	10		4 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Roach, James	Farm laborer	360 days	\$142 40
Ryan, P. J.	"	89	35 55
Ryan, Thomas	"	61 ¹ / ₂	24 60
Roach, Mike	"	35	14 00
Rick, Henry	"	30 ¹ / ₂	12 20
Roper, Robert	"	50	20 00
Raferty, D.	"	26	10 40
Smith, Thomas	"	174	69 60
Schmidt, Henry	"	70 ¹ / ₂	26 60
Schlegel, Chris	"	30	12 00
Stengle, John	"	190 ¹ / ₂	76 20
Scholler, Chas	"	162 ¹ / ₂	63 40
Spengler, Alexis	"	42 ¹ / ₂	17 00
Shoemaker, R.	"	36	12 80
Tobin, Mike	"	141 ¹ / ₂	56 60
Taylor, J. R.	"	49	19 60
Tuscher, John	"	60	24 00
Tucker, Tom	"	4 ¹ / ₄	1 30
Tatman, Chas	"	2	65
Uhlenbrock, H.	"	3	1 05
Verden, Thomas	"	48	19 20
Wilson, Thomas	"	60	24 00
Webb, A.	"	8	4 00
Walker, E.	"	45	19 20
Abbott, W.	Teamster	24	9 60
Berry, Ben	"	20	8 00
Chase, Joseph	"	31	12 60
Christopher, C. M.	"	7	2 80
Cawley, Jacob	"	144	59 00
Downey, Pat	"	75	30 00
Deremo, John	"	150	60 00
Delaney, M. J.	"	8 ¹ / ₂	3 40
English, Ben	"	242 ¹ / ₂	101 60
Fulton, R.	"	354	212 40
Folson, C. E.	"	97 ¹ / ₂	39 00
Fishpaugh, H.	"	252 ¹ / ₂	107 00
Gibson, J. T.	"	30	12 00
Gardner, Reuben	"	42 ¹ / ₂	17 00
Hoffman, Frank	"	30	12 00
Howard, James	"	45	18 00
Jennings, S. K.	"	151	72 40
Kreimmel, Geo	"	253	101 20
Knowles, R. A.	"	30	12 00
Luck, Henry	"	31 ¹ / ₂	12 60
Mettler, Abe	"	77	30 80
Monroe, James	"	255 ¹ / ₂	102 20
Monroe, Noah	"	6	3 00
Palmer, Geo.	"	46	18 40
Quick, Henry	"	60	24 00
Reed, Robert	"	92	40 80
Reading, W. A.	"	30	12 00
Rumsey, Alfred	"	13	5 20
Schwartz, John	"	242 ¹ / ₂	97 00
Sorter, G. W.	"	270	108 00
Tucker, Tom	"	61 ¹ / ₂	24 60
Wall, Valentine	"	181	72 40
Wallach, Mike	"	242 ¹ / ₄	97 00
Watkins, F. M.	"	45	24 00
Bartlett, Ed.	Dairy	154	61 60
Campman, Samuel	"	30	12 00
Culbertson, J. L.	"	77	30 80
Griffin, William	"	52	20 80
Homer, Geo	"	13	5 20
Ishmael, F. D.	"	120	48 00
Koch, Ignatz	"	142	56 80
Longfellow, W. H.	"	90	36 00
Morrison, D.	"	90	36 00
Noakes, Alvin	"	210	105 00
St. Clair, Carlos	"	172	86 90
Total, Farm			\$4,861 90

Pay-Roll—Continued.

GREENHOUSE.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
West, W. D.	Foreman	9 months, 19 days..	\$240 40
Krumm, Peter		5 " 28 "	82 55
Allemond, Louis.	Laborer	24 days	9 60
Bohannon, Wm	"	32 "	12 80
Brenner, Henry	"	25 ¹ / ₂ "	10 28
Ball, Sam	Foreman	12 months	181 75
Bartlett, David	Laborer	113 days	45 30
Bloom, Charles	"	134 ¹ / ₂ "	53 60
Berry, Joseph	"	27 "	10 90
Coddington, James	"	30 "	12 20
Collins, A. M.	"	21 "	8 40
Curtis, David	"	2 ¹ / ₂ "	1 00
Deaven, Thomas.	"	10 "	4 00
Dorsey, Ed.	"	10 "	4 00
Deckey, J. H.	"	24 ¹ / ₂ "	104 20
Deaderick, Wm	"	4 "	1 60
Devine, John.	"	24 "	8 80
Dickerson, Miles	"	18 "	7 20
Elliott, W. T.	"	23 ¹ / ₂ "	9 40
Foley, Pat.	"	102 ¹ / ₂ "	41 00
Gambrel, Joseph.	"	11 "	4 40
Griffin, William	"	10 "	6 00
Godfrey, H. C.	"	11 ¹ / ₂ "	4 60
Howard, John	"	54 ¹ / ₂ "	21 80
Hesling, Joe.	"	7 "	2 80
Jones, Jacob	"	14 ¹ / ₂ "	5 80
Kittering, A. J.	"	112 "	64 70
Luck, Henry	"	30 "	12 00
Liebig, G. C.	"	12 "	9 95
Marker, Frank	"	9 "	3 60
Murray, John	"	1 "	40
Rick, Henry	"	35 "	17 50
Stoltz, Louis	"	313 "	127 10
Schmidt, Chas	"	134 "	53 50
Shindeldecker, J.	"	82 "	29 50
Schryer, Chris	"	47 "	37 20
Todd, William	"	4 "	1 60
Trippe, Frank	"	10 "	4 00
Vandervert, Joseph	"	17 "	6 80
Whittemore, Samuel	"	40 "	16 20
Total Greenhouse.....			\$1,278 25

GENERAL KITCHEN.

Name.	Position.	Position.	Amount.
Macon, Julius.....	Chief cook.....	11 months, 25 days	\$385 00
Ashwell, Austin.....	Laborer.....	37 days.....	18 60
Anderson, P. D.	Waiter.....	61 "	20 50
Billington, James.....	Help.....	15 "	3 75
Bringman, John.....	"	240 "	82 00
Blum, F. P.	"	42 "	12 90
Billyen, W. T.	"	73 "	31 30
Beltram, Joseph.....	"	106 "	32 10
Barkley, Josiah.....	"	21 "	7 00
Blank, Henry.....	"	12 "	3 60
Bridges, A. J.	"	38 "	11 40
Blakewell, Henry.....	"	12 "	3 90
Buslawm, Wm.....	"	53 "	16 20
Brauger, Michael.....	"	12 "	4 00
Birmingham, E. G.	"	31 "	9 30
Beckman, Wm.....	"	40 "	12 00
Adair, H. L.	"	2 "	60
Connor, Geo.....	"	278 "	71 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Conrad, James	Help	53 days	\$21 60
Campman, J. S.		19 "	5 79
Coffman, J. N.		80 "	20 00
Colby, John		3 "	90
Cunningham, James		51 "	15 30
Clark, Thomas		90 "	27 00
Churchman, D. P.		10 "	3 00
Colemer, Richard		24 "	12 00
Cantrell, Edward		6 "	3 35
Cross, James		69 "	20 70
Cox, Lafayette		35 "	22 55
Chiles, F. E.		167 "	59 60
Cheek, J. N.		31 "	10 00
Cook, W. B.		3 "	90
Cook, B. N.		6 "	1 80
Corbin, Madison		4 "	1 60
Davis, John		90 "	27 00
Devine, John		46 "	11 50
Druckenbrodt, Wm		92 "	45 00
Doyle, James		17 "	5 10
Davile, Geo.		42 "	12 60
Drollinger, Henry		192 "	54 25
Douglas, Wm.		3 "	90
Dawson, W. A.		38 "	11 40
Delp, Philip		87 "	24 50
Ball, H.		30 "	9 00
Elliott, W. T.		61 "	40 00
Elleg, W. J.		34 "	11 35
Fitzpatrick, Wm.		1 year	120 00
Fierst, Joseph		204 days	51 20
Fuller, James	Butcher	123 "	60 00
Foster, E. A.	Help	12 "	3 60
Foste, Wm.	Butcher	47 "	15 65
Gambrel, Joseph	Help	141 "	35 25
Gladsen, W. P.		30 "	9 00
Gerdes, John		48 "	21 50
Garrett, Henry		56 "	17 80
Haydon, J. G.	Steward	7 months, 9 days	219 00
Hayner, Geo.	Help	1 day	30
Harrington, Henry		25 "	10 90
Hawkins, Stephen		80 ¹ / ₂ "	40 25
Heath, J. R.		29 "	8 70
Hughes, Edward		48 ¹ / ₂ "	14 55
Hoffman, Frank		5 "	1 50
Hord, L. D.		24 "	8 00
Haubacher, John		59 "	20 00
Holliday, John		137 "	38 90
Hinckley, Theodore		31 "	10 00
Hatton, J. B.		31 "	9 30
Hill, Fred		43 "	12 25
Hubbert, D. F.		161 "	98 15
Huggins, R. L.		149 "	91 15
Hobday, James		18 "	4 50
Johns, J. C.		6 months, 6 days	305 00
Jones, Jacob		79 days	25 45
Kaufman, James		52 "	13 00
Kilpstruck, A. W.		30 "	9 00
Knowles, B. F.		10 "	3 35
Krone, John		94 "	28 20
Kear, Peter		4 "	1 00
Krumm, Peter		32 "	10 70
Kuefner, Henry		76 "	23 70
Landers, James		105 "	31 50
Locke, M. M.		243 "	79 75
Lynch, Pat		302 "	77 50
Linkin, Nick		31 "	9 30
Larrish, Rufus		22 "	8 30
Lawrence, M. H.	Steward	78 "	64 15
Markee, Robt.	Assistant cook	40 "	39 20
McGraw, James	Help	1 ¹ / ₂ "	45
McCum, James		153 "	38 25
Mitchell, Nick		172 "	42 00
McCuan, J.		31 "	7 75
Macklin, John		139 "	39 90
Massie, David		2 ¹ / ₂ "	75

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Montgomery, J.	Help	2 days	\$0 60
McCauley, Alex.	"	12 "	4 00
Meyer, S. B.	"	21 "	6 30
Monroe, Wm.	"	6 "	1 80
Mulligan, H.	"	45 "	13 50
Moore, J. B.	"	6 "	1 80
Love, J. A.	"	61 "	18 30
O'Brien, Mike.	"	29 "	8 70
Owings, Howard.	Waiter	161 "	59 75
Pierce, Guy.	Assistant cook.	58 "	44 10
Page, M. B.	Help	67 "	26 10
Price, Joseph E.	"	10 "	3 00
Palmer, Geo. P.	Waiter	8 "	2 65
Paulus, Peter.	Assistant cook.	45 "	18 00
Paulson, Nich.	Coffee maker.	79 "	26 00
Pencil, W. L.	Waiter	13 "	4 30
Russell, Jno. F.	"	1 year.	120 25
Rafferty, D.	Help.	265 ¹ / ₂	76 65
Ray, J. H.	"	50 ¹ / ₂	15 15
Rinar, Philip.	"	311 "	77 50
Reed, W. D.	"	24 "	7 20
Rosemond, M. M.	Assistant cook.	27 "	17 50
Scroggins, Henry.	Help	51 "	18 30
Severs, W. E.	"	2 "	60
Sewell, W. C.	"	31 "	9 30
Smith, Charles.	"	31 "	7 75
Schoentz, Henry.	"	12 "	3 00
Sharp, Sanford.	"	31 "	9 30
Sweet, E. B.	"	41 "	18 30
Shepherd, T. D.	Waiter.	65 "	21 85
Statter, Anton.	Help	3 "	90
Sullivan, Stephen.	"	31 "	9 30
Sulter, Jacob.	"	6 "	2 00
Straub, A. B.	"	23 "	12 50
Smith, Enoch.	Assistant cook.	1 year.	174 90
Strickler, I. N.	Help	5 days	2 00
Uphold, Henry.	"	29 "	8 70
Varny, Prosper.	"	30 "	15 00
Vinson, G. W.	"	28 "	8 40
Verbeck, B. E.	"	47 "	14 10
Wagner, C. D.	Butcher.	279 "	124 40
Washburn, R. F.	Help	49 "	14 70
Wilder, William.	"	1 "	30
Wood, Randolph.	"	50 "	15 00
Wookey, William.	"	29 "	8 70
Wyatt, C. B.	"	18 "	5 40
Williams, J. L.	"	87 "	43 00
Watkins, Squire.	Assistant cook.	71 "	24 30
Wallach, Mike.	Help	19 "	5 70
Total, General Kitchen			\$4,622 25

HOSPITAL.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Dr. R. H. Jones	Surgeon	2 months, 15 days	\$312 50
Dr. E. B. Montgomery	"	5 "	625 00
Dr. C. E. Ehle	Assistant surgeon.	12 "	1,031 65
Dr. R. J. Christee	Consulting surgeon.	"	5 00
Dr. Joseph Robbins	"	"	6 00
Dr. A. A. Whipple	"	"	7 00
Mrs. E. C. Follansbee.	Matron.	12 months	480 00
Edward Hood	Hospital steward	12 "	216 00
Allen, J. L. B.	Nurse	66 ¹ / ₂ days	22 00
Alexander, J. H.	"	6 months, 11 days	77 35
Abbott, W.	Dining-room	5 days.	1 50

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Barnes, Charles.....	Nurse.....	9 months.....	\$122 00
Bradshaw, Thomas.....	".....	11 " 21 days.....	140 20
Bernard, John.....	".....	3 ".....	21 00
Boy, Henry.....	Cleaning wards.....	3 ".....	27 00
Bailey, James.....	".....	4 " 20 days.....	42 60
Brown, Michael.....	Tailor.....	3 " 14 ".....	28 15
Barnard, J. P.....	Nurse.....	7 " 17 ".....	53 40
Brink, Reuben.....	".....	3 " 6 ".....	23 35
Bohannon, William.....	Dining-room.....	2 " 15 ".....	23 10
Brown, George.....	".....	1 " 2 ".....	9 80
Benner, Wilbert.....	Cook house.....	11 days.....	3 45
Brown, John W.....	".....	6 ".....	1 80
Bassett, Henry.....	Coal passer.....	14 ".....	5 60
Christopher, C. M.....	Kitchen help.....	22 ".....	6 60
Coakley, Jere.....	".....	5 months, 20 days.....	45 70
Chase, R. H.....	Labor.....	24 days.....	10 80
Cross, James.....	Kitchen help.....	5 months, 11 days.....	48 90
Cooper, J. H.....	Dining-room.....	1 " 20 ".....	15 00
Conrad, James.....	Assistant cook.....	8 ".....	123 60
Canoyer, Jonathan.....	Help.....	1 " 23 days.....	16 15
Colgrove, L. F.....	Nurse.....	5 ".....	57 00
Coffman, James M.....	Kitchen help.....	4 " 19 days.....	47 10
Clark, James.....	Cook.....	4 ".....	140 00
Clark, Jacob T.....	Laundry.....	9 ".....	117 90
Clark, J. T.....	Nurse.....	2 ".....	24 00
Cutler, Samuel.....	".....	12 ".....	144 40
Crimmins, Thomas.....	".....	2 ".....	24 00
Clark, B. F.....	".....	8 " 20 days.....	121 40
Coriel, Charles C.....	Dining-room.....	4 " 10 ".....	39 60
Chase, Hibbard.....	".....	2 " 26 ".....	27 80
Chambers, R. A.....	".....	11 days.....	3 30
Delp, Philip.....	".....	1 " 28 days.....	18 20
Calhoun, Webster.....	Fireman.....	5 " 23 ".....	88 00
Eagan, Frank.....	Kitchen help.....	15 days.....	4 60
Eagan, John.....	".....	2 months.....	18 00
Evans, E. A.....	Nurse.....	5 " 20 days.....	47 15
Ewers, Edward.....	Assistant cook.....	5 " 9 ".....	63 65
Foraker, J. H.....	Nurse.....	5 " 8 ".....	60 35
Foste, William.....	".....	5 ".....	61 00
Fitzgerald, Martha.....	Trained nurse.....	4 ".....	100 00
Field, Al.....	Help.....	7 " 5 days.....	70 30
Field, Al.....	Laundry.....	3 ".....	39 00
Fuers, Fred.....	Barber.....	12 ".....	17 85
Fouch, Aristides.....	Attendant.....	5 ".....	45 00
Gashard, Conrad.....	Dining-room.....	1 ".....	9 00
Graham, Harrison.....	Nurse.....	12 ".....	168 40
Goerig, Peter.....	".....	8 ".....	91 60
Gardner, H. P.....	".....	1 " 15 days.....	22 00
Hillard, Noble.....	".....	10 days.....	2 35
Gillard, William.....	Cook house.....	1 month.....	9 00
Garrison, E. J.....	Nurse.....	1 ".....	11 00
Hoey, Hezekiah.....	".....	1 " 13 days.....	12 90
Huber, John.....	".....	22 days.....	4 40
Haight, Monroe.....	Dining-room.....	1 month, 15 days.....	13 50
Hyde, J. S.....	Nurse.....	5 " 18 ".....	67 75
Hodgson, Albert.....	".....	26 days.....	9 60
Hemphill, M. M.....	Cook house.....	3 months, 15 days.....	31 50
Hall, Eugene.....	Fireman.....	5 " 27 ".....	89 50
Hemmingway, M. H.....	Nurse.....	2 ".....	22 00
Herrington, H.....	".....	10 days.....	4 00
Jennings, F. K.....	Dining-room.....	4 months, 16 days.....	40 80
Johnson, N. N.....	".....	10 days.....	2 90
Kendall, George S.....	Nurse.....	3 months.....	33 00
Keefe, Dennis.....	Cook house.....	4 " 16 days.....	41 15
Knowlton, F. B.....	Nurse.....	2 " 28 ".....	43 45
Keeling, George.....	".....	1 " 9 ".....	17 60
King, P. J.....	Dining-room.....	4 " 15 ".....	40 50
Locke, M. M.....	Nurse.....	3 " 11 ".....	37 90
Larish, Rufus.....	Care of grounds.....	1 ".....	7 50
Landers, James.....	Assistant cook.....	9 days.....	3 60
Lowther, A. C.....	Cook house.....	5 months.....	45 00
Layton, Damon.....	Nurse.....	8 " 15 days.....	100 85
Losee, S. H.....	Music for funerals.....	12 ".....	256 50
Lowell, William.....	Nurse.....	1 ".....	7 00
Layton, D.....	Cook.....	1 " 22 days.....	15 60

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Lamp, John...	Cook.	18 days.	\$5 40
Markee, Ben L.	Assistant druggist.	12 months.	185 00
Miller, Fred.	Nurse.	6 " 2 days	72 80
Miller, Martha	Trained nurse.	2 " 16 "	63 30
Mitchell, Jennie		2 " 28 "	69 15
Mitchell, J. J.	Nurse.	5 days.	2 90
Marshall, C. B.		1 month.	12 00
Montgomery, J. A.		4 " 17 days	47 25
Montgomery, R. S.		3 " "	21 00
Mennor, Moses.	Dining-room.	9 " 5 days	101 80
Morton, H. C.		10 " 18 "	96 00
Mullin, William.	Tailor.	8 " 27 "	80 45
Mealey, J. A.	Cook house.	17 days.	5 10
Malvon, James.	Dining-room.	5 months, 21 days	61 30
McGee, R. H.	Sexton.	12 "	180 00
McCloud, Moses.	Chief cook.	2 " "	70 00
McConnell, James.	Cook house.	3 " 21 days	33 94
Moore, John B.	Dining-room.	19 days.	6 18
Jones, Emma	Trained nurse.	1 month, 5 days	29 26
Newton, J. B.		7 " 2 "	83 80
O'Brien, Michael	Fireman.	3 " 19 "	42 20
O'Brien, John.		7 " 1 "	106 00
Barrett, Pat.		10 " 20 "	127 60
Puff, William	Nurse.	1 " 9 "	14 80
Pierce, Guy.	Chief cook.	5 " 18 "	196 00
Pencil, W. L.	Dining-room.	7 " 2 "	77 70
Roper, Robert.	Kitchen.	13 days.	3 75
Russell, James P.	Nurse.	20 "	4 70
Rowe, James.		1 month, 24 days	25 20
St. Clair, Carlos		16 days.	5 65
Ryason, W. H.		1 month.	12 00
Simmons, J. A.		4 " 1 days	48 35
Simmons, Gertrude	Trained nurse.	4 " "	100 00
Sewell, W. C.	Dining-room.	4 " 27 days	45 40
Shields, James	Hall attendant	10 "	99 95
Schmidt, Herman	Nurse.	1 " "	9 00
Sanders, Andrew		1 " 20 days	11 50
Sandford, Jacob.		11 days.	4 40
Spencer, Abe.	Kitchen.	3 months, 13 days	30 90
Sullivan, Andrew		3 " 9 "	29 70
Staubs, John.	Hall attendant	11 " 2 "	102 55
Shannon, S. T.	Dining-room.	12 " "	109 60
Sherni, John		4 " 8 days	38 40
Shaffee, J. H.		6 " "	52 00
Smith, W. H.		3 " "	27 00
Shideler, G.	Nurse.	2 " 6 days	15 40
Smith, R. C.		1 " 14 "	20 55
Spellman, C. W.		16 days.	7 45
Tooley, Josiah		1 month.	7 00
Thompson, Nick.	Dining-room.	1 " 13 days	12 90
Vance, J. C.		9 days.	4 05
Verden, Thomas.		3 months, 16 days	33 40
Voney, Prosper.	Nurse.	1 " 20 "	18 10
Wagner, Gerhard.		1 " "	7 00
Waggle, Wm. F.		11 days.	4 40
Wamsley, Geo. M.		1 month, 10 days	14 70
Westlake, J. A.	Attendant.	1 " 20 "	14 80
Wright, Alex.	Nurse.	24 days.	5 40
Wolgamott, H. R.		12 months.	138 80
Wallin, G. S.		12 " "	144 80
Williams, G. W.	Dining-room.	11 " 17 days	104 55
Welch, F. P.		16 days.	4 65
Wood, R. C.		2 months.	16 20
Williams, Richard.	Nurse.	11 " 7 days	99 20
Wetherby, James.	Laborer.	5 days.	1 50
Warner, Wesley	Dining-room.	25 "	7 50
Wright, Merritt.		5 months, 10 days	47 30
Flowers, L. D.	Fireman.	2 " "	30 00
Gaughseur, John		2 " 11 days	28 40
Mayo, W. J.		1 " 15 "	18 00
Ringer, J. A.		23 days.	11 50

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Wright, M. H.....	Coal passer	1 month, 25 days	\$22 00
Schermerhorn, A. J.....	.....	10 days.....	4 00
Severs, W.....	Pipe fitting.....	1 month, 7 days	13 00
Wagner, Louis.....	Coal passer.....	1 8	15 20
Uphold, H.....	Fireman.....	3 months.....	45 00
Total, Hospital .....	.....	.....	\$9,659 55

LAUNDRY.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Alger, Cyrus.....	Foreman	12 months	\$180 00
Armstrong, L.....	Help	12 days.....	3 70
Abbott, Wade	3 months.....	24 00
Bacon, W. J.....	6	48 00
Benecke, Aug.....	12	96 00
Collins, A. M.....	9 days.....	2 70
Cox, LaFayette	7 months.....	56 00
Clark, E. H.....	12	96 00
Campbell, J. M.....	3	24 00
Coulson, J. A.....	1	13 90
Dame, Jesse	4	38 50
De Santos, Antonio.....	1	8 00
Heslep, William	6	49 45
Harris, William.....	5	42 80
Hord, L. D.....	12 days.....	3 70
Kuefner, Henry.....	2 months, 17 days	29 60
Knowlton, Frank	18 days.....	5 45
McGhee, William.....	1 month	8 00
Melody, Michael.....	12	96 00
Pepper, S. B.....	11	91 30
Phelps, W. H.....	4	32 80
Peat, Thomas	2	17 55
Startler, Anton	1 month	8 00
Wilson, F. M.....	Soap maker	9	88 80
Total, Laundry	\$1,064 25

LIBRARY.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Boorman, Chris.....	Librarian.....	11 months	\$165 00
M. J. Thompson .....	.....	2 months	30 00
Total, Library .....	.....	.....	\$195 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

PAINT SHOP.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Brown, J. M.	Painter	44 days	\$17 60
Pearn, A.	"	51 ¹ / ₂ "	20 60
Fowler, F. A.	"	85 ¹ / ₂ "	41 20
Gomes, J. D.	"	198 "	79 55
Harrison, E.	"	7 "	2 80
Kouleg, Robt.	"	37 "	14 80
McKinley, James.	"	134 "	53 60
McLean, Ed.	"	30 "	12 00
Massie, J. C.	"	27 ¹ / ₂ "	11 00
Reiterman, C.	"	51 "	20 40
Scott, T. F.	"	22 "	8 80
Wilkin, W. L.	"	216 "	86 40
Williams, J. R.	"	148 "	74 80
Total, Paint Shop. ....	.....	.....	\$443 55

POLICE.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Ruark, A. J.	Sergeant of police.	12 months	\$176 40
Barnes, Chas.	Policeman	2 months, 14 days	22 20
Blaney, E. B.	"	6 "	55 70
Burton, A. G.	"	2 " 16 days	25 35
Crowley, Patrick.	"	12 months	144 00
Culver, Elias.	"	8 " 15 ¹ / ₂ days	81 00
Connolly, James.	"	2 " 12 "	24 00
Coleman, Richard.	"	24 days	6 95
Coskley, J. M.	"	1 month	10 65
Dwyer, Wm.	"	3 "	24 00
Dreichlinger, Joseph.	"	2 " 8 days	22 65
Farrell, William.	"	12 "	144 00
Foley, Pat.	"	3 " 27 days	33 30
Garrison, Daniel.	"	11 " 5 "	100 50
Gottlob, Theodore.	"	5 " 13 "	51 50
Greene, George.	"	1 "	9 00
Kelley, W. M.	"	7 " 6 days	69 00
Moon, Frank.	"	3 " 6 "	31 30
Miller, J. W.	"	2 "	20 00
Mennor, Mose.	"	17 days	5 10
Nealan, Pat.	"	7 months, 26 days	94 40
O'Hara, Jack.	"	2 "	20 00
Powers, C. H.	"	1 " 22 days	17 35
Paul, John.	"	2 "	18 00
Peterson Thos.	"	4 "	48 20
Perkins, Geo. W.	"	11 "	114 00
Porter, John.	"	2 " 16 days	29 95
Renner, Jacob.	"	1 " 25 "	21 60
Sterne, L. A.	"	3 " 22 "	35 35
Simmons, J. A.	"	4 " 12 "	54 95
Smith, J. I.	"	7 days	2 10
Wood, A. D. C.	"	4 " 20 days	37 55
West, S. W.	"	1 "	10 00
Warner, W. S.	"	3 "	32 65
Whitman, Q. D.	"	1 "	9 00
Total, Police. ....	.....	.....	\$1,601 10

Pay-Roll—Continued.

SHOE SHOP.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Dunn, C. W.....	Shoemaker	17 days.....	\$7 50
Harris, T. C.....	"	15	6 00
Weisendanger, U.....	"	11 months, 24 days	139 80
Total, Shoe Shop.....	.....	.....	\$153 80

SUPERINTENDENT.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Anderson, Mary.....	Cook	2 days.....	\$2 00
Griffith, Emma.....	"	7 months, 10 days	110 00
Laudescher, Emma.....	"	3	36 25
Newby, John E.....	Carriage driver.....	2 " 22 days	47 60
Paulson, Nick.....	"	8 " 27 "	150 75
Rose, Gertrude.....	Cook	16 days.....	8 00
Stackleback, Emelie.....	Help .....	.....	4 00
Schering, Lizzie.....	" .....	.....	1 00
Thompson, Kace.....	"	1 month, 7 days	12 35
White, Phenella.....	" .....	.....	4 00
Total, Superintendent.....	.....	.....	\$375 95

STORE.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Nitcher, W. W.....	Storekeeper	12 months.....	\$216 00
Taylor, T. J.....	Commissary sergeant.....	12 "	216 00
Shahan, J. N.....	Quarter master sergeant.....	11 "	178 00
Whitman, Q. D.....	" .....	.....	18 00
Berry, Joseph.....	Help	13 days.....	6 50
Brining, J. D.....	"	9 months, 6 days	92 00
Doerle, Geo.....	"	2 " 24 "	28 00
Foster, William.....	"	2 " 5 "	16 50
Updegraff, A.....	"	3	30 00
Wurtz, Jasper.....	"	6 "	44 00
Wagner, Lew.....	"	4	33 00
Bushlawn, Wm.....	Storing ice.....	8 days.....	4 50
Brown, Geo.....	"	4 "	2 40
Brenner, Avery.....	"	5 "	3 00
Cantillon, William.....	"	7½ "	4 50
Crow, Jesse.....	"	5½ "	5 70
Chandler, S.....	"	4 "	2 40
Clark, Thomas.....	"	5 "	3 00
Davis, W. W.....	"	2	1 20
Egan, John.....	"	4½ "	2 25
Forseman, Geo. W.....	"	11 "	6 60
Garrison, E. J.....	"	2½ "	1 50
Gibson, J. T.....	"	3 "	1 80
Godfrey, H. C.....	"	2½ "	1 50
Hall, A. S.....	"	8½ "	4 70
Hawley, M.....	"	5 "	3 00
Ishmaul, F. S.....	"	2½ "	1 50
Kennedy, M. L.....	"	6 "	3 60
McGraw, H. C.....	"	7½ "	4 50
Mettler, Abe.....	"	6½ "	3 90
Peterson, Wm.....	"	5 "	3 00
Rudiser, Fedel.....	"	3½ "	2 10

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Roland, Wm.....	Storing ice.....	9 days.....	5 40
Roach, Mike.....	".....	7 ".....	4 20
Rumsey, A.....	".....	4 1/2 ".....	2 70
Schlegel, Chris.....	".....	2 ".....	1 20
Total, Store.....			\$978 45

TAILOR SHOP.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Marks, E.....	Tailor.....	9 months 21 days.....	\$109 75
Maurer, Adam.....	".....	5 " 20.....	69 30
Meyer, Daniel.....	".....	6 ".....	69 35
Highlands, Thomas.....	".....	11 days.....	5 50
Total, Tailor Shop.....			\$253 90

Summary of pay-roll for the year ending June 30, 1897.

Administration.....	\$8,652 25
Building, improvements and repairs.....	2,822 65
Bakery.....	668 50
Carpenter shop.....	685 58
Cottages.....	3,847 90
Engineer.....	3,511 45
Farm, garden, stock and grounds.....	4,861 90
Green house.....	1,278 25
General kitchen.....	4,622 25
Hospital.....	9,659 55
Laundry.....	1,064 25
Library.....	195 00
Paint shop.....	443 55
Police.....	1,601 10
Shoe shop.....	153 30
Superintendent.....	375 95
Store.....	978 45
Tailor shop.....	253 90
Total.....	\$45,675 78

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

Attendance (salaries and wages); Pay-Roll for the year ending June 30, 1898, Classified by Departments.

ADMINISTRATION.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Capt. Wm. Somerville.....	Superintendent.....	12 months.....	\$2,400 00
E. L. Higgins.....	Adjutant.....	12	1,500 00
William Murray.....	Bookkeeper.....	12	1,100 00
William Murray.....	Secretary of Board.....	12	125 00
E. H. Osborn.....	Treasurer of.....	12	200 00
M. M. Davidson.....	Chaplain—Protestant.....	12	360 00
J. P. Kerr.....	—Catholic.....	12	300 00
Mabel Murray.....	Organist.....	12	104 00
Clara Harrison.....	Choir.....	7	62 00
Myrtle Harrison.....	.....	7	62 00
Edith Hall.....	.....	5	42 00
Lillie Turner.....	.....	5	42 00
Florence Berry.....	Stenographer.....	12	385 00
J. S. Wood.....	Clerk.....	11 .. 10 days.....	310 00
F. B. Nichols.....	.....	5	375 00
J. E. Winzer.....	.....	12	180 00
G. H. Bush.....	.....	7	105 00
J. E. Williamson.....	Bugler.....	1	5 00
John Rodemyer.....	.....	11	55 00
W. W. Hathorn.....	Telephone attendant.....	12	144 00
W. K. Powers.....	Orderly.....	2	16 00
T. P. Ricker.....	.....	12	114 00
I. N. Strickler.....	.....	3	24 00
John Mockin.....	.....	12	118 00
Geo. H. Dodd.....	.....	1	5 00
Total, Administration.....	.....	.....	\$8,133 00

BUILDING, IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Adams, Joseph.....	Labor on sewers.....	44½ days.....	\$22 25
Andrea, J. D.....	.....	26½	13 25
Beuner, W.....	.....	47½	23 75
Breuner, H.....	.....	14	7 00
Dashford, J. L.....	.....	37	18 50
Bolin, John.....	..... grounds.....	22	11 00
Bryant, L. F.....	Blacksmith.....	23	9 20
Benecke, Aug.....	Sewers.....	23	11 50
Bryant, C. J.....	Blacksmith.....	97	48 50
Brown, Geo.....	Sewers.....	73½	36 75
Berry, Joe.....	.....	42	21 00
Beard, E. S.....	.....	13½	6 75
Bushawn, Wm.....	.....	54	27 00
Bassett, Henry.....	.....	29½	14 75
Carr, Chris.....	Labor on sewers.....	49 days.....	24 50
Crummins, Thos.....	Tinner.....	252	126 00
Coriell, C. C.....	Sewers.....	20	10 00
Clark, Thos.....	.....	82½	41 25
Crutchfield, Chas.....	Repairs.....	15	6 00
Church, E. H.....	Quarry.....	46	16 50
Chase, J. F.....	Smokestack.....	117	52 00
Carson, John.....	Sewers.....	65½	32 75
Crow, Jesse.....	Smokestack.....	9	4 50
Clark, E. H.....	.....	25	12 50
Colby, John.....	Sewers.....	34	12 35
Clark, William.....	.....	56½	28 25
Coffman, J. M.....	.....	67½	33 75
Dolan, Phil.....	Grounds.....	21	10 25

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Doyle, Thos.	Grounds	68 days	\$34 00
Dunman, John		18 "	9 00
Dyson, Alonzo	Smokestack	35½ "	39 90
Dunn, Joseph	and sewers	108½ "	50 00
Easley, David	"	9 "	4 50
Egan, John	Quarry	70½ "	35 25
Enghauser, John		21½ "	10 75
Fowler, F. S.	Mason	75 "	37 50
Fulton, R.	Smokestack	11 "	5 50
Fishpaugh, H.	"	9½ "	4 75
Foste, Wm.	"	17 "	8 50
Farley, James	Plasterer	27½ "	13 75
Gaskill, Ed.	Plumber	204½ "	102 25
Gaughran, John	Quarry	45½ "	22 75
Godfrey, H. C.	Smokestack	65 "	32 50
Gardner, R.	"	14 "	7 00
Gladsen, W. P.	"	10½ "	5 25
Humphrey, R.	Pipe fitter	11 months, 5 days	446 00
Hobin, Wm.	Sewer	101 days	50 50
Hartfey, R. M.	"	71½ "	35 75
Huehes, J. H.	Grounds	9 months	78 10
Hanley, Mike	Quarry	105 days	52 75
Heath, J. R.	Renovating mattress	201 "	100 50
Howell, Milton	Mason	6½ "	3 25
Hill, Fred	Smokestack	48½ "	2 00
Habbirt, D. F.	"	24 "	34 50
Harris, Wm.	Repairs	21 "	9 20
Henderson, L. D.	Machinist	15 "	5 00
Harris, Nat.	Smokestack	28½ "	14 25
Huling, M.	Plasterer	90½ "	45 25
Harohacket, John	"	75½ "	37 75
Huggins, R. L.	Sewers	30 "	13 60
Ishmael, T. D.	"	23 "	11 58
Johnson, W. G.	Blacksmith	104½ "	102 25
Kennedy, W. H.	Smokestack	22 "	11 00
Kleinbrunner, C.	Grounds	13 "	6 50
Krone, J. C.	Renovating	202 "	80 80
Kenny, Jas.	Smokestack	114½ "	57 25
Kenny, Alex.	Sewers	11 "	5 50
Lakin, Chas.	and smokestack	66½ "	49 85
Lawrence, G. W.	Quarry	48 "	24 00
Lock, B. S.	Hanging wall paper	"	40 85
Masten, Stephen	Grounds and sewers	243½ days	121 75
McGee, Terry	Smokestack	103 "	51 50
McGee, John	Quarry	24 "	12 00
McMahon, John	Grounds	72½ "	36 25
Murphy, L.	"	30 "	15 00
McAllenye, H. H.	Plasterer	51 "	25 50
Monroe, Noah	Sewers	64 "	30 40
Meserve, W. O.	"	18½ "	9 25
Mettler, Abe	Roads and bridges	22 "	11 00
Nebgen, Chas.	"	23 "	11 50
Morris, John	"	49½ "	24 75
Nash, Ed.	Roads and sewers	243½ "	304 30
O'Brien, Mike	Smokestack and sewers	102½ "	40 00
Payne, R.	Pipe fitter	2 months	80 00
Parnaby, Thos.	Grounds	45½ days	22 75
Powers, W. K.	Plasterer	75½ "	37 75
Peterson, Wm.	Smokestack	38½ "	18 25
Redder, Albert	Tinner	210½ "	105 25
Rundle, H. M.	Sewers	61½ "	30 05
Roberts, Thos.	Smokestack	22½ "	11 25
Reuth, John	"	18½ "	9 25
Sweeney, J. G.	Blacksmith	17½ "	8 75
Shanton, Wm.	Grounds and sewers	9 months, 15 days	310 60
Severs, Wm.	Repairs	11 days	5 50
Sheerin, John	Grounds and sewers	118 "	59 00
Schlegel, Chris	"	5½ "	2 75
Schmidt, Adam	"	35½ "	17 75
Smith, Thomas	"	66½ "	33 25
Stone, William	"	12½ "	3 10
Stickwood, Geo.	"	40 "	20 00
Spencer, J. F.	Sewers	22½ "	11 25
Simmons, J. A.	"	14½ "	7 25
Shermerhorn, A. J.	"	14 "	7 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Taylor, William.....	Smokestack	11½ days.....	\$5 75
Thomas, G. W.....	"	41½ "	20 75
Trumbo, J. P.....	"	19½ "	9 75
Taylor, James.....	"	18 "	9 00
Vail, C. B.....	"	2½ "	1 25
Vurden, Thos.....	"	18 "	9 00
Webb, A.....	"	128 "	64 00
Warren, Samuel.....	Machinist	5 "	2 50
Wyatt, C. B.....	Gas fitter	184 "	92 00
Wade, Thos.....	Roads, bridges and sewers.....	108½ "	53 00
Weatherby, J. M.....	"	20 "	10 00
Weishoar, Geo.....	"	88½ "	44 25
Williams, G. W.....	"	6 "	3 00
Warner, Wesley.....	Sewers.....	27½ "	13 75
Wilson, F. M.....	"	34½ "	17 25
Wells, Ben.....	"	39½ "	19 77
Total, Building Improvements and Repairs.....			\$4,289 82

BAKERY.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Abbott, Wade.....	Assistant in bakery.....	17 days.....	\$4 50
Arnet, R. W.....	"	30 "	7 50
Breet, John.....	"	153 "	38 25
Bushawn, William.....	"	31 "	7 75
Ford, G. A.....	"	30 "	7 50
Holton, O. C.....	"	59 "	14 75
Hubbert, D. F.....	"	71 "	17 75
John, F. B.....	"	276 "	69 00
Laugenbacher, C.....	"	288 "	110 80
Lowell, W. C.....	"	52 "	13 00
Scholl, Carl.....	Head baker	3 months, 18 days.....	89 50
Wesser, Jacob.....	Assistant.....	12 "	91 25
Watkins, Squire.....	"	54 days.....	21 20
Wookey, Geo.....	"	30 "	7 50
Wookey, William.....	Head baker	8 months, 13 days.....	210 50
Total, Bakery.....			\$710 75

CARPENTER SHOP.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Adair, Henry L.....	Carpenter	4 months, 2½ days.....	\$55 85
Balmer, Chris.....	"	12 "	135 50
Burneson, R. J.....	"	3 "	37 10
Chase, R. H.....	foreman	11 " 4½ days.....	176 50
Clark, J. H.....	"	8 " 20 "	100 95
Chase, J. F.....	"	1 " 4 "	13 70
Griffin, William.....	"	11 "	127 50
Haight, M.....	"	1 " 7 days.....	14 80
Neville, J.....	"	1 " 8 "	21 55
Paulus, P.....	"	4 " 21 "	54 95
Russell, James.....	"	2 " 3 "	20 50
Swigert, Geo.....	"	2 " 7 "	28 35
Shipley, R. A.....	"	1 " 4 "	13 50
Thompson, L. D.....	"	1 " 20 "	20 70
Total, Carpenter Shop.....			\$821 45

Pay-Roll—Continued.

COTTAGES.

Cottage No. 1.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Losen, S. H	Sergeant	12 months	\$108 00
Ripley, W. H	Corporal	12	72 00
Total, Cottage 1 .....	.....	.....	\$180 00

Cottage No. 2.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Ford, W. H	Sergeant	1 month	\$9 00
Ewing, Daniel .....	.....	11	99 00
Pierson, J. K	Corporal	12	72 00
Total, Cottage 2 .....	.....	.....	\$180 00

Cottage No. 3.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Hawkins, W. E	Sergeant	12 months	\$108 00
Holmes, John	Corporal	12	72 00
Total, Cottage 3 .....	.....	.....	\$180 00

Cottage No. 4.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Bush, G. H	Sergeant	5 months	\$55 00
Coakley, I. N .....	.....	5	55 00
Abbott, Wade .....	.....	2	22 00
Greer, John	Corporal	12	84 00
Total, Cottage 4 .....	.....	.....	\$216 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Cottage No. 5.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Swartwout, Simon.....	Sergeant.....	10 months.....	\$90 00
Anderson, Ben.....	.....	2	18 00
Robb, Conrad.....	Corporal.....	10	60 00
Keeling, Geo.....	.....	2	12 00
Total, Cottage 5.....	.....	.....	\$180 00

Cottage No. 6.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Haines, John C.....	Sergeant.....	12 months.....	\$108 00
VanZandt, J. S.....	Corporal.....	12	72 00
Total, Cottage 6.....	.....	.....	\$180 00

Cottage No. 7.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Hepburn, Fred.....	Sergeant.....	12 months.....	\$108 00
Dewey, G. I.....	Corporal.....	12	72 00
Total, Cottage 7.....	.....	.....	\$180 00

Cottage No. 8.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Porter, H. T.....	Sergeant.....	5 months.....	\$55 00
Smith, J. C.....	.....	7	77 00
Nongle, G. W. D.....	Corporal.....	4	28 00
Pfister, Louis.....	.....	8	56 00
Total, Cottage 8.....	.....	.....	\$216 00

Cottage No. 9.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Phillips, Thomas.....	Sergeant.....	12 months.....	\$108 00
Spriggs, F. R.....	Corporal.....	10	60 00
Cheek, J. N.....	.....	2	12 00
Total, Cottage 9.....	.....	.....	\$180 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Cottage No. 10.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Sinclair, W. S.....	Sergeant.....	7 months.....	\$63 00
Gardner, V. P.....	".....	2 ".....	18 00
Arsenell, Nelson.....	".....	3 ".....	27 00
Barry, Richard.....	Corporal.....	2 ".....	12 00
Trumbo, J. P.....	".....	10 ".....	60 00
Total, Cottage 10.....			\$180 00

Cottage No. 11.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Whitman, Quincy D.....	Sergeant.....	12 months.....	\$144 00
Dougherty, P. W.....	Corporal.....	12 ".....	96 00
Total, Cottage 11.....			\$240 00

Cottage No. 12.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Westlake, J. A.....	Sergeant.....	12 months.....	\$132 00
Birmingham, E. G.....	Corporal.....	2 ".....	14 00
Clark, J.....	".....	4 ".....	28 00
Crowley, William.....	".....	2 ".....	63 00
Cantrell, Ed.....	".....	2 ".....	14 00
Garrett, Henry.....	".....	7 ".....	49 00
Hammer, J.....	".....	10 ".....	70 00
Lowther, A. C.....	".....	2 ".....	14 00
Laupher, D.....	".....	1 ".....	7 00
Love, J. A.....	".....	1 ".....	7 00
McCanley, Alex.....	".....	1 ".....	7 00
McGlasson, J.....	".....	2 ".....	14 00
Owings, Howard.....	".....	8 ".....	56 00
Puff, Wm.....	".....	12 ".....	84 00
Schmidt, H.....	".....	5 ".....	35 00
Torbett, S. C.....	".....	8 ".....	56 00
Webber, M.....	".....	3 ".....	21 00
Wells, J.....	".....	12 ".....	84 00
Welsh, M.....	".....	7 ".....	49 00
Total, Cottage 12.....			\$804 00

Cottage No. 13.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
O'Connor, Peter.....	Sergeant.....	12 months.....	\$132 00
Evers, Chris.....	Corporal.....	3 ".....	21 00
Sherwood, Van Ness.....	".....	5 ".....	35 00
Winsor, P. M.....	".....	4 ".....	28 00
Total, Cottage 13.....			\$216 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Cottage No. 14.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Dewatney, J. F.....	Sergeant.....	12 months.....	\$132 00
Bartels, Nugent.....	Corporal.....	10 ".....	70 00
Lampher, D.....	.....	2 ".....	14 00
Total, Cottage 14.....	.....	.....	\$216 00

Cottage No. 15.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Mott, W. H.....	Sergeant.....	9 months.....	\$108 00
Gardner, H. P.....	.....	3 ".....	36 00
Landers, James.....	Corporal.....	3 ".....	24 00
Williams, J. L.....	.....	3 ".....	24 00
McSherry, Nick.....	.....	3 ".....	24 00
Wright, Merrett.....	.....	3 ".....	24 00
Total, Cottage 15.....	.....	.....	\$240 00

Cottage No. 17.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Hare, William.....	Sergeant.....	6 months.....	\$66 00
Williams, J. L.....	.....	6 ".....	66 00
Lamb, John.....	Corporal.....	6 ".....	42 00
Lamb, P. J.....	.....	6 ".....	42 00
Total, Cottage 17.....	.....	.....	\$216 00

Cottage No. 18.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Haines, Matt.....	Sergeant.....	12 months.....	\$132 00
Seat, James.....	Corporal.....	10 ".....	70 00
Stein, J. P.....	.....	2 ".....	14 00
Total, Cottage 18.....	.....	.....	\$216 00
Total, Cottages.....	.....	.....	\$4,020 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

ENGINEER.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Bunting, John A.	Chief engineer	12 months	\$1,100 00
Bryant, C. J.	Blacksmith	1 " 22 days	24 00
Crimmins, Thos.	Tinner	1 " 22 days	24 00
Corrigan, James	Greaser	9 " "	90 50
Clark, William	Coal passer	2 " 17 days	30 95
Dunn, Joseph	"	1 " 19½ days	25 75
Dyson, Alonzo	Fireman	2 " 6 "	72 50
Easley, David	"	18½ days	9 25
Elliott, H. M.	"	9 " "	3 60
Gaughran, John	Fireman & sewer attendant	5 months, 8 days	79 50
Gaskill, Ed.	Plumber	3 " 21½ days	53 75
Godfrey, H. C.	Coal passer	20 days	10 00
Henderson, L. D.	Fireman	7 months	104 00
Hoey, H.	Coal passer	1 " 16 days	17 00
Hobin, William	"	2 " 11 "	24 50
Hurtley, R. M.	"	6 days	3 00
Heck, Jacob	Fireman	1 month	11 20
Hoffman, Frank	Coal passer	1 " 9½ days	19 75
Ishmael, T. D.	Blacksmith	2 " "	23 50
Kremmel, George	Coal passer	7 " 16 days	88 50
Kelley, Charles	Fireman	3 " "	35 60
Kennedy, W. H.	Coal passer	2 " 19 days	35 00
Lakin, Charles	Fireman	8 " "	109 50
McGee, Terry	Coal passer	6 " 3 days	73 10
Mettler, Abe	"	1 " 24 "	17 40
Norris, John	"	1 " 10 "	20 00
Nebgen, Charles	Fitter	1 " 17½ "	21 75
Partridge, J. M.	Fireman	8 " 27 "	112 25
Payne, Robert	Water tender	9 " 12½ "	376 50
Pottinger, S. K.	Coal passer	1 " "	10 00
Robneson, John	Fireman	1 day	50
Roach, James	Sewer attendant	9 months	135 00
Ridder, Albert	Tinner	2 " 12 days	32 00
Sweeney, J. G.	Blacksmith	4½ days	2 25
Sweet, E. B.	Fireman	29 " "	12 60
Singer, Aug.	Assistant engineer	12 months	300 00
Straub, Joseph	Coal passer	11 " "	132 65
Severs, William	Assistant engineer	27 days	13 50
Schlegel, Chris.	Coal passer	"	1 00
Sullivan, Stephen	Fireman	7 months, 13 days	89 20
Smith, Thomas	Coal passer	22½ days	11 25
Sweeney, Peter	Fireman	3 months, 5 days	38 40
Stickwood, George	Coal passer	6½ days	2 15
Shoemaker, Roger	"	2 months	20 00
Thomas, George	Fireman	3½ days	1 75
Uphold, H. H.	Water tender	2 months	23 60
Wallace, G. V.	Coal passer	22 days	8 80
Weidenhamer, George	Fireman	5 months	74 50
Wyatt, C. B.	Steamfitter	2 " 14 days	37 00
Total, Engineer.			\$3,562 50

FARM, GARDEN, STOCK AND GROUNDS.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Barnes Josiah	Superintendent of farm	12 months	\$600 00
Abbott, William	Teamster	5 " "	60 00
Clark, B. F.	"	11 " "	132 00
Conley, Jacob	"	1 " 3 days	13 20
Deremo, John	"	8 " "	95 80
English, Ben	"	7 " 19 days	91 40
Fishpaugh, H.	"	1 " 15 "	18 00
Gardner, Reuben	"	2 " 18 "	31 20
Howard, James	"	9 " 9 "	112 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Huggins, R. L.	Teamster	5 months	\$60 00
Huffman, Frank	"	2 "	24 00
Herald, Josiah	"	11 "	131 20
Knowles, R. B.	"	1 " 19 days	19 60
Lee, Riley	"	3 " 1 "	36 25
Monroe, James	"	1 "	12 00
Moon, Frank	"	1 " 11 days	16 40
McMahon, John	"	4 " 6 "	47 65
Michaels, W. J.	"	1 "	12 00
Monroe, Noah	"	3 " 8½ days	41 40
Quick, Henry R.	"	11 " 9 "	135 60
Sorter, Geo. W.	"	2 " 19 "	81 60
Wall, Valentine	"	11 "	129 60
Wallach, Mike	"	4 " 19 days	55 60
Williams, J. L.	"	2 " 10 "	28 00
Wagner, C. D.	"	9 "	108 00
Webb, A. M.	"	5 " 16 days	69 80
Potter, Edward	"	1 "	12 00
Abbott, William	Dairy	1 " 1 day	12 40
Anderson, E. N.	"	23 days	6 50
Buckner, R.	"	9 "	3 60
Chase, J. F.	"	1 month, 11 days	10 50
Curtis, David	"	18½ days	5 10
Cavanaugh, Peter	"	1½ "	40 "
Congdon, James	"	7 months, 17 days	90 80
Fox, Aaron	"	9 days	3 60
Hamilton, John	"	1 month	12 00
Kimball, William	"	3 " 15 days	26 75
Longfellow, William	"	10 " 26 "	130 60
Lovell, W. P.	"	20 days	5 00
Meyer, S. B.	"	1 month, 11 days	16 40
Morrison, Dennis	"	8 " 7½ "	102 00
Noakes, Alvin	foreman	10 " 25 "	157 50
Sherman, C.	"	12 "	144 00
Taylor, Henry	"	15 days	6 00
Tiffany, Hugh	"	1 month	12 00
Wikiel, J. W.	"	15 days	6 00
Sweet, Henry	"	4 months	48 00
Arendt, J. K.	Farm laborer	1 month, 5½ days	10 50
Applegate, D.	"	1 " 7½ "	11 25
Bassett, Henry	"	1 "	10 60
Bailey, James	"	12 "	103 50
Ballou, Charles	"	1 "	10 15
Brown, H. P.	"	2 days	80 "
Benner, W.	"	1 month, 14 days	13 80
Brown, George	"	2 " 17 "	23 55
Brenner, Henry	"	1 " 22 "	24 25
Beard, B. F.	"	1 " 11 "	12 35
Baldwin, J. W.	"	1½ days	60 "
Burgesser, Allen	"	19 "	6 35
Bradbury, J. K.	"	7½ "	2 50
Clark, Thomas	"	22 "	8 35
Corbin, Madison	"	2 months	16 00
Crowe, Jesse	"	15½ days	6 35
Clampitt, J.	"	3 "	1 00
Colby, John	"	19 "	4 75
Conly, James	"	24 "	8 00
Cross, James	"	4 "	1 00
Dunn, Joseph	"	10½ "	4 20
Deck, S. D.	"	7 months	61 50
Dunmann, John	"	25 days	8 90
Doran, Peter	"	5½ "	2 20
Douglas, Wm.	"	21½ "	6 15
Duncan, W. F.	"	13 "	3 25
Deaney, M. J.	"	1 month	7 50
Driver, Elliott	"	12 days	4 00
Doyle, James	"	10½ "	3 50
Ernest, Henry	"	18 "	7 20
Fox, Aaron	"	12½ "	4 15
Fletcher, J.	"	10 "	3 35
Farley, James	"	1 month, 8 days	8 50
Ford, G. A.	"	7½ days	2 50
Fox, M. J.	"	2 months, 10½ days	31 25
Gaughran, John	"	1 "	15 00
Gladde, W. P.	"	7 " 5 days	77 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Gerdes, John.....	Farm laborer.....	1 month.....	\$9 00
Hughes, J. M.....	".....	14 days.....	3 50
Hardweck, L.....	".....	16½ days.....	5 50
Hale, Isaac.....	".....	3 months, 17 days.....	32 60
Hayner, Geo.....	".....	11½ days.....	5 75
Humphrey, Robt.....	Repairing fences.....	22 days.....	32 60
Hughes, J. H.....	Farm laborer.....	2 months.....	18 60
Herndern, Geo.....	".....	15 days.....	5 15
Hartley, R. C.....	".....	1 month.....	8 65
Horine, Chas.....	".....	1 " 3 days.....	14 50
Hartley, R. M.....	".....	18 days.....	9 00
Houlehan, James.....	".....	16 ".....	5 75
Ishmael, F. D.....	".....	2 months, 19 days.....	25 25
Jones, S. M.....	".....	11½ days.....	4 60
Jennings, S. K.....	".....	5 ".....	2 00
Johnson, E. E.....	".....	5 ".....	2 00
Kenny, James.....	".....	4 months, 2½ days.....	35 70
Kilpatrick, A.....	".....	10 days.....	40
Kennedy, W. H.....	".....	21½ ".....	10 75
Lauderdale, L.....	".....	1 month, 15 days.....	14 90
Lipe, F. D.....	".....	24½ days.....	9 75
Lowther, A. C.....	".....	1 month, 10½ days.....	18 23
Lambert, O. C.....	".....	4 days.....	2 00
Michael, John.....	".....	10½ ".....	4 20
Moier, John.....	".....	2 ".....	80
Mayo, W. J.....	".....	25 ".....	11 50
Masters, Stephen.....	".....	26½ ".....	10 20
Mullin, Morris.....	".....	11 months, 10 days.....	125 35
Monroe, Noah.....	".....	3 " 8½ ".....	41 40
McConnell, Jas.....	".....	4 " 2 ".....	35 35
Montgomery, J.....	".....	1½ days.....	60
Meseron, W. O.....	".....	1 month, 12 days.....	19 00
McCauley, G. W.....	".....	22 days.....	7 35
McLean, G. W.....	".....	2½ ".....	85
Madden, W. W.....	".....	4½ ".....	1 50
Machison, Henry.....	".....	11 ".....	3 65
Murphy, L.....	".....	6½ ".....	2 15
Noil, Ed.....	".....	25½ ".....	81 25
Pepper, Com. John.....	".....	3 months.....	32 05
Parraby, Thos.....	".....	17 days.....	7 70
Potter, Ed.....	".....	1 month, 11½ days.....	15 85
Peeler, Wash.....	".....	1 " 25 ".....	17 35
Rutherford, James.....	".....	3 ".....	26 55
Rufferty, D.....	".....	14 days.....	5 60
Ryan, T. J.....	".....	2 months, 13½ days.....	20 35
Roach, James.....	".....	3 " 5 ".....	33 30
Rechey, P. D.....	".....	18 days.....	6 00
Rundle, H. M.....	".....	8 ".....	4 00
Roesler, Fred.....	".....	3½ ".....	1 15
Renar, Mott.....	".....	9 ".....	3 05
Rowe, James.....	".....	1 month, 11½ days.....	18 75
Rhinehart, W. H.....	".....	1 " 10½ ".....	18 25
Shoemaker, Roger.....	".....	1 " 9 ".....	13 15
Schmidt, H.....	".....	7½ days.....	2 75
Scholler, Chas.....	".....	1 month, 6 days.....	12 40
Shanton, Wm.....	Farm repairs.....	2 " 17½ ".....	80 00
Stickwood, Geo.....	laborer.....	2 " 1 ".....	17 70
Sweet, O. B.....	".....	4 days.....	1 35
Smith, Thos.....	".....	24½ ".....	9 60
Schlegel, Chrl.....	".....	1½ ".....	50
Schryer, C. T.....	".....	10½ ".....	3 50
Sandman, F.....	".....	1 month, 20½ days.....	23 25
Spencer, J. T.....	".....	18½ days.....	9 25
Schermerhorn, A. J.....	".....	1 month, 1½ days.....	8 75
Slengle, John.....	".....	15 days.....	5 00
Severn, S.....	".....	20 ".....	6 65

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Tatman, Chas.....	"	3 months, 7 days	30 05
Tucker, Thos.....	"	3 " 15 days	34 00
Tobin, M.....	"	5 days.....	1 65
Vall, C. B.....	"	4 " " " " "	1 45
Wookey, W.....	"	10 " " " " "	4 00
Watkins, Squire.....	"	2½ " " " " "	85
Whittaker, A.....	"	10 " " " " "	3 35
Wikel, J. W.....	"	12 " " " " "	4 00
Total, Farm.....			\$4,504 35

GREENHOUSE.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Krumm, Peter.....	Foreman in greenhouse.....	12 months.....	\$240 00
Allendale, L.....	Assistant in greenhouse.....	1 " 3 days	11 60
Bull, Samuel.....	"	12 " " " " "	146 00
Brenner, Henry.....	"	16½ days.....	6 20
Bartlett, David.....	"	8 months, 17 days	90 30
Berry, Joseph.....	"	3 " 2 " " " "	32 10
Bloom, Charles.....	"	6½ days.....	2 60
Conrad, James.....	"	1 month, 9 days	14 20
Dickey, J. H.....	"	4 " 5 " " " "	43 60
Frearria, Aug.....	"	1 " 21½ " " "	10 85
Foley, Pat.....	"	27 days.....	10 90
Fox, Aaron.....	"	1 month.....	13 00
Godfrey, H. C.....	"	23 days.....	9 20
Hull, Joseph.....	"	5 months, 16 days	83 00
Huber, John.....	"	3 " 7½ " " "	34 20
Hatherton, James.....	"	2 " " " " "	20 90
Hemphill, R. F.....	"	22 days.....	11 25
Klein, Adam.....	"	1 month, 8 days	8 50
Layton, Damon.....	"	3 " 16 " " "	37 70
Moier, John.....	"	4 " 19½ " " "	49 40
Neogen, Charles.....	"	1 " 3 " " " "	7 25
Newell, E.....	"	1 " 22 " " "	19 30
Rick, Henry.....	"	9 days.....	4 50
Schryer, C. T.....	"	2 months, 6 days	28 50
Stoltz, Louis.....	"	11 " 19½ " " "	128 10
Stagg, Harvey.....	"	17 days.....	4 25
Shannon, J. T.....	"	9 months, 12 days	98 40
Smith, Charles.....	"	5½ days.....	2 20
Tuscher, John.....	"	3 months, 6 days	21 05
Vogel, William.....	"	6 days.....	2 40
Total, Greenhouse.....			\$1,201 45

GENERAL KITCHEN.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Lawrence, M. H.....	Steward.....	12 months.....	\$300 00
Austin, Rufus.....	Help in kitchen.....	5 " " " " "	37 75
Andrews, M.....	"	1 " " " " "	6 75
Beaman, Chris.....	"	1 " " " " "	7 50
Ball, Harrison.....	"	10 " " " " "	71 05
Beltram, Joseph.....	"	4 " " " " "	30 50
Bohannon, Wm.....	"	5 " " " " "	38 25
Blain, J. H.....	"	2 " " " " "	15 25
Bastian, John.....	"	4 days.....	1 25
T. M. Bradshaw.....	"	1 month.....	7 75

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Henry Brenner.....	Help in kitchen.....	22 days.....	\$8 80
Black, Samuel.....	4 months.....	32 25
Baker, D. L.....	Chief cook.....	2 " 2 days.....	52 50
Bringman, John.....	Help in kitchen.....	1 ".....	7 50
Culbertson, J. L.....	10 ".....	97 05
Chiles, F. E.....	12 ".....	92 80
Clark, James.....	Chief cook.....	3 " 5 days.....	126 20
Conrad, James.....	Help.....	6 ".....	45 25
Chambers, R. A.....	8 days.....	2 50
Drollinger, H.....	9 months, 23 days.....	74 00
Delp, Philip.....	11 " 16 ".....	103 00
Davis, John.....	1 ".....	7 75
Devine, John.....	11 ".....	84 00
Druckenbrout, Wm.....	9 " 17 days.....	115 05
Delano, J. M.....	12 " 8 ".....	16 75
Dickson, Elias.....	5 ".....	37 50
Elliott, W. T.....	11 " 20 days.....	143 00
Erickson, M.....	1 ".....	7 75
Evans, Elias.....	1 " 15 days.....	11 25
Fierst, Joseph.....	11 ".....	87 55
Foste, Wm.....	8 ".....	72 00
Fitzpatrick, Wm.....	12 ".....	108 00
Foster, Samuel.....	1 " 9 days.....	10 00
Gambrel, Joseph.....	9 " 24 ".....	75 50
Hull, Joseph.....	1 ".....	7 50
Huggins, R. L.....	3 ".....	27 75
Hughes, Alex.....	12 ".....	108 00
Holliday, John.....	4 " 16 days.....	37 85
Hawbacker, John.....	2 ".....	18 00
Hawkins, Stephen.....	2 ".....	18 00
Hughes, J. N.....	3 ".....	22 75
Jennings, S. K.....	10 ".....	57 25
Krone, J. C.....	2 " 9 days.....	19 50
Kuefner, Henry.....	3 " 21 ".....	29 50
Kendall, N. R.....	3 " 3 ".....	22 15
Love, J. A.....	5 ".....	60 00
Macon, Julius.....	Chief cook.....	1 " month, 5 1/2 days.....	47 10
McQuan, James.....	Help.....	2 " 6 ".....	17 00
McCauley, Alex.....	8 " 16 ".....	64 50
Mettler, Abe.....	4 ".....	30 75
Madison, James.....	Chief cook.....	3 " 20 days.....	146 70
Michaels, W. J.....	Help.....	5 ".....	37 75
Mealey, J. A.....	1 ".....	7 75
Mendel, Martin.....	1 " 20 days.....	12 75
McCormick, R. F.....	1 " 5 ".....	8 75
Nebgen, Chas.....	4 " 21 ".....	36 00
Nichols, G. P.....	3 ".....	22 75
Paulson, Nick.....	4 ".....	36 00
Price, D. F.....	1 " 19 days.....	12 50
Rinar, Philip.....	9 ".....	68 50
Russel, J. F.....	12 ".....	108 00
Shepherd, T. D.....	12 ".....	108 00
Smith, Enoch.....	10 " 21 days.....	149 25
Sock, Thomas.....	9 " 12 ".....	186 10
Smith, Chas.....	2 " 9 ".....	17 50
Schriefer, F. C.....	Chief cook.....	1 " 22 ".....	69 35
Thomas, W. R.....	Help.....	1 ".....	7 75
Tesdale, F.....	1 ".....	7 75
Watkins, Squire.....	11 days.....	4 00
Wagner, C. D.....	2 months, 8 days.....	27 20
Whittaker, Al.....	2 " 13 ".....	18 50
Williams, Geo.....	1 ".....	7 50
Total, General Kitchen.....	\$3,651 06

Pay-Roll—Continued.

HOSPITAL.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Dr. R. H. Jones	Surgeon	12 months	\$1,500 00
Dr. C. E. Ehle	Assistant surgeon	12 "	720 00
Dr. E. B. Montgomery	Medical services	22 days	88 00
J. F. Montgomery	Druggist	14 "	30 00
Chas. L. Jones		2 months, 15 days	62 50
Mrs. E. C. Fallansbee	Matron	6 "	240 00
Edward Hood		12 "	216 00
Ben Markee	Druggist	10 days	8 35
Alexander, J. H.	Nurse	4 months	45 00
Arnold, W.	Dining-room help	24 days	7 20
Allen, W. H.	"	2 months, 8 days	20 40
Austin, Rufus	"	1 "	14 00
Bradshaw, T. M.	Nurse	4 " 29 days	59 60
Bernard, J. P.		1 "	7 00
Barret, Pat	Fireman	7 days	2 80
Brownell, Frank	Dining room	1 month	9 00
Bacon, W. J.		10 months, 26 days	97 80
Barnes, Chas	Nurse	8 " 12 "	100 80
Blain, A. J.		6 "	56 00
Baker, D. L.	Dining room	3 "	27 00
Bolin, John	Coal passer	4 " 28 days	49 90
Bailey, G. T.	Hall attendant	4 "	36 00
Brown, John	Dining room	3 "	27 00
Burns, J. H.	Nurse	18 days	6 40
Ballou, W.		13 "	4 60
Cross, James	Kitchen	5 months, 8 day	47 40
Coakley, Jerry		12 "	108 00
Clark, J. T.	Nurse	4 " 19 days	58 30
Cutler, Samuel		12 "	144 00
Chase, Hibbard	Dining room	5 " 4 days	56 50
Coffman, J. M.		1 "	9 00
Calhoun, Webster	Fireman	3 "	43 00
Campman, J. S.	Nurse	2 "	28 00
Campbell, James	Corporal	13 days	3 90
Colgrove, L. F.	Nurse	1 month	11 00
Connor, Geo. B.	Corporal	9 months, 25 days	86 50
Caldwell, James		6 "	54 00
Cuibertson, J. L.	Nurse	2 "	28 00
Druschlinger, Joseph		12 "	160 30
Dunn, Joseph	Dining room	5 days	1 50
Dudley, T. C.		9 months, 17 days	86 10
Dwire, W. A.	Nurse	3 " 14 ¹ / ₂ "	48 05
Drennon, Delos		7 " 13 "	66 90
Dempsey, James	"	1 "	13 00
Everly, M.	"	1 "	9 00
Egan, John	Help	7 "	58 50
Ewers, Ed	Cook	12 "	177 50
Ernest, Henry	Coal passer	13 days	4 35
Elliott, H. W.	Fireman	2 months	24 00
Fitzgerald, Martha	Trained nurse	12 "	300 00
Fuers, Fred	Barber		17 15
Field, A.	Laundry	9 months	117 00
Fluitt, W. H.	Nurse	1 " 20 days	18 85
Foggery, A.	Kitchen	4 "	36 00
Graham, Harrison	Nurse	9 " 18 days	114 80
Goerig, Peter	"	11 "	124 00
Gardner, H. P.	"	6 " 19 days	83 80
Gushard, C.	Dining room	1 "	9 00
Hathorn, R.	Nurse	22 days	8 00
Hilleard, Noble		1 month	9 00
Hemphill, M. M.	Kitchen	11 "	99 00
Hughes, Edwin	Nurse	7 " 28 days	94 85
Hess, John	Dining room	1 " 15 "	13 50
Herrington, Henry	Nurse	2 " 25 "	29 45
Halton, J. B.	Cleaning halls	5 "	50 00
Harris, Chas		5 "	45 00
Howell, Milt	Nurse	3 "	28 00
Ishmael, F. D.	Dining room	3 " 15 days	31 50
Jones, Emily	Trained nurse	12 "	300 00
Kendall, N.	Nurse	12 days	3 60
Keefe, Dennis	Kitchen	1 month, 16 days	13 90
Korn, Louis	Fireman	2 " 23 "	38 50

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Knowles, B. F.....	Dining room.....	1 months, 22 days	15 60
Keenan, Pat.....	Nurse.....	1 " 23 "	19 20
Losee, S. H.....	Music for funerals.....	1 " "	5 00
Layton, Damon.....	Kitchen.....	8 months	78 00
Leston, Geo. C.....	".....	1 " "	9 00
Locke, M. M.....	Nurse.....	10 " 11 days	124 46
Lambert, O. C.....	".....	1 " 15 "	17 85
Lee, Riley.....	".....	10 days.....	4 00
Meyer, Daniel.....	Tailor.....	12 months	108 00
McCloud, Moses.....	Chief cook.....	12 " "	470 00
Mitchell, Jennie.....	Trained nurse.....	12 " "	300 00
Miller Martha E.....	".....	12 " "	300 00
Montgomery, R. S.....	Nurse.....	1 " "	7 00
Molyan, James.....	Dining room.....	12 " "	132 00
Montgomery, J. A.....	Nurse.....	12 " "	144 00
McGee, R. H.....	Sexton.....	12 " "	180 00
McGee, John.....	Coal passer.....	3 " 20 days	36 60
Morton, H. C.....	Dining room.....	4 " "	44 00
McKipp,.....	".....	2 " "	18 00
Newton, John.....	Nurse.....	1 " "	11 50
O'Brien, John.....	Fireman.....	4 " 9 days	52 50
Pike, James G.....	Dining room.....	8 " 15 "	76 50
Price, D. F.....	".....	4 " "	36 00
Rowe, James.....	Nurse.....	9 " 21 days	137 65
Ransom, F. E.....	Coal passer.....	1 " 27 "	23 50
Simmons, Gertrude.....	Trained nurse.....	12 " "	300 00
Simmons, Jerry.....	Nurse.....	8 " 3 days	105 85
Spillman, C. W.....	".....	3 " 15 "	49 00
Shields, James.....	Cleaning halls.....	12 " "	117 50
Sullivan, Andrew.....	Dining room.....	3 " "	27 00
Shafer, John.....	".....	2 " 6 days	19 80
Shannon, J. T.....	".....	1 " "	9 00
Staubs, John.....	Hallways.....	7 " "	70 00
Spencer, Abram.....	".....	3 " "	27 00
St. Clair, Carlos.....	Nurse.....	6 " 8 days	68 80
Stagg, Harvey.....	Coal passer.....	1 " 18 "	16 00
Smith, Thomas.....	Fireman.....	2 " "	19 70
Stearns, L. A.....	Dining room.....	5 " "	45 00
Sweeney, Peter.....	Fireman.....	5 " "	59 60
Towell, Wm.....	Nurse.....	2 " 13 days	19 90
Thomason, Nick.....	Dining room.....	1 " "	9 00
Thomas, Geo.....	Fireman.....	3 " "	36 00
Tilton, R.....	Dining room.....	13 days.....	3 75
Tisdale, F.....	".....	18 " "	5 25
Thomas, G. W.....	Fireman.....	2 months.....	24 00
Verbeck, B. E.....	Dining room.....	2 " "	19 00
Wolgammott, H. R.....	Nurse.....	12 " "	132 00
Wallin, G. A.....	".....	12 " "	136 00
Williams, G. W.....	Dining room.....	6 " "	54 00
Wright, M. H.....	Coal passer.....	2 " 7 days	26 80
Wookey, Wm.....	Dining room.....	1 " 18 "	14 40
Warner, Wesley.....	Nurse.....	7 " 17 "	103 20
Webber, Mike.....	Dining room.....	4 " 27 "	43 85
Walkins, Squire.....	Nurse.....	2 " "	23 00
Wilkinson, E.....	Dining room.....	2 " "	18 00
Wasson, D. C. C.....	".....	2 " "	15 00
Total, Hospital.....	.....	.....	\$10,330 05

Pay-Roll—Continued.

LAUNDRY.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Alger, Cyrus	Foreman	8 months	\$104 00
Abbott, Wade	Assistant in laundry	10 .. 22 days	85 85
Benecke, Aug.	" ..	11	88 00
Cox, LaFayette	" ..	12	93 40
Clark, E. H.	and foreman	11	108 00
Campbell, James	" ..	12	96 00
Dame, Jesse	" ..	1 .. 9 days	10 45
Knowlton, Frank	" ..	10 .. 20 ..	85 50
Knefner, Henry	" ..	3 .. 15 ..	32 50
Heslep, Wm.	" ..	5	40 00
Melody, Mike	" ..	12	96 00
McGhee, Wm.	" ..	4 days	1 05
Mose, Frank	" ..	1 month	10 00
Pepper, S. B.	" ..	12	96 00
Peat, Thomas	" ..	12	96 00
Whittlesy, H. B.	" ..	1	7 75
Wilson, F. M.	" ..	6	60 00
Total, Laundry .....	.....	.....	\$1,110 50

LIBRARY.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Thompson, Josephine.	Librarian	12 months	\$180 00

PAINT SHOP.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Arnett, Robert	Painter	5 days	\$2 00
Brenner, Henry	" ..	1 month, 7 days	13 20
Dodson, James	" ..	4 days	1 60
Elliott, H. W.	" ..	2 months, 10 days	21 30
Gomes, J. D.	" ..	5 .. 6 ..	54 80
Jacobs, A. S.	" ..	1 .. 6½ ..	13 00
Keeling, Geo.	" ..	2 .. 23 ..	32 85
Knowles, B. F.	" ..	1 .. 7 ..	14 35
McKinley, James	" ..	7 .. 7 ..	75 80
McCarty, W. P.	" ..	3 .. 20 ..	39 20
McLane, E. L.	" ..	23 days	9 20
Palmer, J. D.	" ..	19½	7 80
Ransom, F. E.	" ..	1 month	10 60
Reiterman, C.	" ..	4 .. 3½ days	35 00
Smart, Alex.	" ..	4 .. 12 ..	48 80
Wilkins, W. L.	" ..	5 .. 16 ..	58 20
Williams, B. F.	" ..	2 .. 9 ..	24 40
Winsor, P. M.	" ..	1 .. 6 ..	12 60
Total, Paint Shop .....	.....	.....	\$474 70

Pay-Roll—Continued.

POLICE.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Ruark, A. J	Police sergeant	12 months	\$180 00
Barnes, Charles	Policeman	2 " 11 days	21 30
Crowley, Patrick	"	12 "	144 00
Coakley, I. N.	"	4 " 26 days	46 65
Culver, Elias	"	13 days	3 90
Cooledge, L. A.	"	3 months	30 00
Farrell, William	"	12 "	144 00
Foley, Pat	"	8 " 15½ days	78 20
Garreson, Daniel	"	1 " 9 "	11 70
Gladson, W. P.	"	3 "	30 00
Kelley, W. M.	"	12 "	114 00
Lee, J. T.	"	6 " 13 days	61 50
Moon, Frank	"	1 " 17 "	14 10
Mennor, Moses	"	3 " 8 "	31 45
Miller, J. W.	"	1 " 16 "	15 35
Miller, J. E.	"	3 "	27 00
Nealon, P. R.	"	12 "	142 85
Porter, John	"	12 "	114 00
Perkins, Geo W	"	12 "	108 00
Potter, Edward	"	25 days	7 50
Russell, John	"	2 months	18 00
Smith, J. S.	"	5 " 12 dysys	48 60
Undegraff, Moses	"	7 "	63 00
Whittaker, A.	"	17 days	5 10
Total, Police .....	.....	.....	\$1,460 20

SHOE SHOP.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Harris, T. C.	Shoemaker	10 months, 19 days	\$128 55
Subr, Henry	"	1 "	12 00
Weesendanger, U.	"	10 " 23 days	131 40
Total, Shoe Shop .....	.....	.....	\$271 95

SUPERINTENDENT.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Johnson, Kate	Cook	8 months	\$99 00
Landwehr, Emma	"	12 "	157 90
Newby, John E.	Carriage driver	12 "	180 00
White, Phenella	Kitchen help	"	3 00
Wurtz, Ella	"	3 months, 26 days	38 40
Total, Superintendent. ....	.....	.....	\$459 30

Pay-Roll—Continued.

STORE.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Nitcher, W. W.	Storekeeper	12 months	\$216 00
Shahan, J. N.	Asst. quartermaster serg	12 "	216 00
Taylor, T. J.	Commissary sergeant	12 "	216 00
Doerle, Geo.	Assistant in store.	12 "	96 00
Clark, Wm.	"	1 day	50
McMillan, W. A.	"	1 "	50
Updegraff, A.	"	3 months, 25 days	48 35
Wharton, C. T.	"	3 "	22 50
Wurtz, Jasper	"	12 "	91 25
Wood, Mrs. E. J.	Sewing	"	17 35
Recker, Mrs. T. P.	"	"	65 61
Andrea, J. D.	Storing ice	7 ¹ / ₂ days	3 75
Arendt, J. K.	"	7 ¹ / ₂ "	3 75
Benner, W.	"	13 ¹ / ₂ "	5 60
Bushawn, Wm.	"	4 "	2 00
Brenner, Henry	"	3 "	1 50
Brown, Geo.	"	9 "	4 50
Blain, J. H.	"	5 "	2 50
Billington, James	"	4 ¹ / ₂ "	1 10
Chandler, Sam	"	6 ¹ / ₂ "	3 25
Curchman, D.	"	7 ¹ / ₂ "	3 35
Dhase, J. F.	"	4 "	1 00
Crowe, Jesse	"	10 ¹ / ₂ "	5 25
Clark, Thos.	"	2 ¹ / ₂ "	1 25
Carr, Chris	"	7 "	3 50
Cross, James	"	7 ¹ / ₂ "	3 00
Doran, P.	"	7 "	3 50
Erickson, G. W.	"	4 ¹ / ₂ "	2 25
Easley, David	"	5 "	2 50
Ernest, Henry	"	4 "	2 00
Ford, G. A.	"	3 "	1 50
Foot, Wm.	"	9 ¹ / ₂ "	3 60
Fishbaugh, H.	"	8 ¹ / ₂ "	4 25
Godfrey, H. C.	"	5 ¹ / ₂ "	2 75
Griffith, Geo. S.	"	4 ¹ / ₂ "	2 25
Heath, J. R.	"	15 "	7 50
Haight, M.	"	3 "	1 50
Hartley, R. M.	"	10 "	3 75
Hughes, J. H.	"	9 "	2 00
Hubbert, D. F.	"	5 "	2 50
Huling, M.	"	8 "	4 00
Harrison, John	"	2 "	1 00
Hawkins, G. W.	"	4 "	2 00
Hoppe, Wm.	"	4 ¹ / ₂ "	1 10
Hill, Fred	"	4 "	2 00
Johnson, H. T.	"	8 "	4 00
Kenny, James	"	11 ¹ / ₂ "	5 00
Kennedy, W. H.	"	13 ¹ / ₂ "	6 75
Love, J. A.	"	8 "	2 00
Lawrence, G. W.	"	12 "	6 00
Lavelle, Wm.	"	4 ¹ / ₂ "	1 10
Meserve, W. O.	"	3 "	1 50
Mettler, Abe.	"	2 "	1 00
Metler, J. M.	"	5 ¹ / ₂ "	2 75
McLean, G. W.	"	6 ¹ / ₂ "	3 25
Nichols, G. P.	"	13 "	6 50
Norris, John	"	3 "	1 50
Parnaby, Thos.	"	12 "	4 00
Peterson, Wm.	"	12 ¹ / ₂ "	6 25
Reuth, John	"	3 "	1 50
Peterson, Ed.	"	4 "	2 00
Rundle, H. M.	"	4 "	2 00
Roach, Mike	"	5 "	2 50
Rhinehart, W. H.	"	3 "	1 50
Stickwood, Geo.	"	16 "	8 00
Schmidt, Adam	"	2 "	1 00
Smith, J. M.	"	7 "	3 50
Spencer, J. F.	"	19 "	8 10
Sweet, E. B.	"	4 ¹ / ₂ "	2 25
Schlegel, Chris	"	9 "	4 50
Shoemaker, R.	"	7 "	3 75
Stone, Wm.	"	5 "	1 25
Thomas, W. R.	"	6 "	3 00
Trumbo, J. P.	"	3 "	1 50
Vail, C. B.	"	11 ¹ / ₂ "	5 75

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Vurden, Thos.....	Storing ice.....	3½ days.....	\$1 75
Vurbeck, B. E.....	".....	8½ ".....	4 25
Wages, C. H.....	".....	4 ".....	2 25
Wedmaier, F.....	".....	3½ ".....	1 75
Wright, M. H.....	".....	3 ".....	1 50
Wade, Thomas.....	".....	9½ ".....	2 40
Williams, G. W.....	".....	10 ".....	5 00
Weishaar, Geo.....	".....	6 ".....	3 00
Total, Store.....	.....	.....	\$1,212 91

TAILOR SHOP.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Mauerner, Adam.....	Tailor.....	11 months, 14 days.....	\$134 10
Marks, E.....	".....	.....	124 40
Belter, William.....	".....	.....	9 20
Total, Tailor Shop.....	.....	.....	\$267 70

Summary of Pay-Roll for the year ending June 30, 1898.

Administration.....	\$9,133 00
Building, improvements and repairs.....	4,289 82
Bakery.....	710 75
Carpenter shop.....	821 45
Cottages.....	4,020 00
Engineer.....	3,562 50
Farm.....	4,504 35
Greenhouse.....	1,201 45
General kitchen.....	3,651 05
Hospital.....	10,330 05
Laundry.....	1,110 50
Library.....	180 00
Paint shop.....	474 70
Police.....	1,460 20
Shoe shop.....	271 95
Superintendent.....	459 30
Store.....	1,212 91
Tailor shop.....	267 70
Total, pay-roll.....	\$46,661 68

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

Pay-Roll for the two years ending June 30, 1898.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
C. E. Bassett.....	Superintendent.....	9 months, 21 days.....	\$1,939 99
Joseph Magner.....	".....	9 " 9 ".....	1,860 01
Isaac Clements.....	".....	5 " ".....	900 00
Kate E. Bassett.....	Matron.....	9 " 21 days.....	484 99
Caroline Magner.....	".....	9 " 9 ".....	465 01

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Josephine V. Clements.....	Matron.....	5 months.....	\$208 30
F. C. Bassett.....	Secretary and clerk.....	9 .. 14 days	946 66
George H. Harris.....		14 .. 16 ..	1,453 34
A. J. Barr.....	Treasurer.....	9 .. 21 ..	161 60
Bert M. Kuhn.....		14 .. 9 ..	238 24
J. W. Hall.....	Physician.....	9 .. 21 ..	484 99
N. K. McCormick.....		14 .. 9 ..	1,065 01
A. K. Tullis.....	Chaplain.....	17 Sundays.....	42 50
Ella S. Barlow.....	Asst matron and librarian.....	4 months, 21 days	123 75
Ellen McGinnis.....	Teacher.....	18 .. 16 ..	982 05
Nellie Cormack.....		18 .. 10½ ..	923 24
Libbie Ryan.....		9 .. 7 ..	465 91
Elsie Lizzitt.....		9 .. 7 ..	465 91
Helen Baker.....		9 .. 7 ..	465 91
Emily Moore.....		9 .. 7 ..	465 91
Emily Maddux.....		9 .. 7 ..	465 91
Anna E. Johnson.....		1 .. 18 ..	90 91
Martha Hutchison.....		9 .. 7 ..	465 91
Myrtle Young.....		7½	375 00
Grace H. Wolfe.....		2 .. 19 days	157 50
Lillian Baker.....		9.197 months.....	459 85
Bertha Bird.....		9.197	459 85
Lucy L. Pollock.....		9.197	459 85
Charlotte H. Kingsbury.....		8.547	427 35
Pauline Huston.....		9.197	459 85
Dorothy Obenshain.....		9.147	457 35
Grace Cochran.....		3 days.....	6 82
Mary J. Peairs.....		8.834 months.....	441 67
Dio Fleming.....		5	7 50
E. G. Magill.....		11 days.....	27 50
Helen Davidson.....	kindergarten.....	5 months, 11 days	220 00
Lucy E. Romig.....		3.413 months.....	102 40
Mabel F. Warner.....		9.334	347 04
Louisa C. Marsh.....		6½	190 00
Sadie Kirsch.....		1 day.....	2 52
Albert E. Smith.....	Inst. manual training school.....	8.4516 months.....	633 87
Peter A. Johnson.....		9.033	560 00
Anna Hamble.....	Seamstress.....	13.6845	273 69
Lizzie Scanlan.....		11.380	182 09
Mary Carr.....	Sundry duties.....	24	419 23
Mary Kerrigan.....	Head cook.....	10	400 00
Sarah Gilbreth.....	Assistant cook.....	24	480 00
Jennie Dunlap.....	House servant.....	6	96 00
Mamie Trow.....		20.751	332 52
Josephine Carr.....		4.72	118 72
Mary Vaughan.....		2.91	46 39
Essie Daugh.....		7.214	115 43
Ada McCollom.....	Boys' hall and children's dining room.....	16.93	423 22
Sarah Smith.....	Assistant boys' hall and girls' bathroom.....	10.103	237 42
Sarah Carrier.....	Assistant boys' hall and girls' bathroom.....	1.066	26 67
Celia Mills.....	Sundry duties.....	5.321	106 42
Bessie Thompson.....	House servant.....	2	32 00
Ellen Griffith.....	Girls' hall.....	12.094	302 36
Louisa Bradley.....	Boys' storeroom.....	8.22	164 39
Mary Gallagher.....	Assistant boys' storeroom.....	8	80 00
Mattie Dunlap.....	House servant.....	1	16 00
Lena Walker.....	Laundress.....	4.133	66 13
Roberta Hall.....	Hospital nurse.....	10.387	311 61
Sarah Greer.....	Sundry duties.....	6.895	124 12
Harriet Sewell.....	Laundress.....	2.161	34 58
Cora Dawson.....	House servant.....	17 days.....	8 77
Grace Evans.....	Assistant nurse.....	1½ months.....	30 00
Julia Trow.....	Seamstress.....	9.625	154 00
George W. Brown.....	Laundress.....	24	600 00
John Dekins.....	Watchman.....	24	960 00
Alonzo Hall.....	Engineer.....	10.096	605 80
James E. Hormile.....	Night engineer.....	10.161	406 45
Edward Scogin.....	Fireman.....	10.096	252 42
F. H. Will.....	Pumpman.....	10.163	203 26
Frank VanBuskirk.....	Farmer.....	10.025	277 90
Thomas Cortner.....	Assistant farmer.....	4	80 00
Edward Johnson.....	Driver.....	10.096	252 42

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Henry M. Weast.....	Baker.....	11.638 months.....	\$465 55
James Bloomer.....	Gardner.....	10.094	378 63
L. D. Smith.....	Carpenter.....	8.30	249 00
Mike Morrissey.....	Cobbler.....	10.90	283 45
Rachel Hall.....	Girls' bathroom.....	29 days.....	23 33
Lizzie Moran.....	Laundress.....	1 month.....	16 00
Fannie Morgan.....	House servant.....	1.056	21 12
Marie Flesham.....	Hospital nurse.....	7 days.....	7 00
Alice Votan.....	Girls' bathroom.....	1.927 months.....	38 54
Cora Levering.....	Sundry duties.....	17.214	301 26
Amy R. Gentry.....	Laundress.....	18.216	291 46
Hattie Cole.....	Seamstress.....	2.914	46 63
Genevieve Eads.....	Girls' bathroom.....	5.3335	106 67
Lillie Johnson.....	Laundress.....	6.362	101 79
Anna Griffith.....	House servant.....	2.676	42 82
Eva J. Sweet.....	".....	3.43	54 88
Daisy Trimmer.....	".....	4.516	72 26
Hettie Smith.....	Sundry duties.....	7.336	135 72
Elsie Posey.....	Boys' storeroom.....	4.451	71 22
Kate Holly.....	House servant.....	7 days.....	3 61
Josie Prather.....	Boys' bathroom.....	5.645 months.....	112 90
Millie Dunlap.....	Head seamstress.....	15.774	394 35
Hattie Emerson.....	House servant.....	2	32 00
Margaret Beard.....	Girls' bathroom.....	7½ days.....	5 00
Mary Kettering.....	Hospital nurse.....	10.470 months.....	436 00
Edward Palmer.....	Sundry duties.....	7.465	165 84
Emma Magner.....	".....	9	225 00
Mary H. Wright.....	Girls' store room.....	3.585 months.....	65 98
Mary Metcalf.....	Boys' store room.....	13.42	268 39
Belle Jennings.....	Employes dining room.....	10.031	160 50
Emma Stahly.....	Hospital nurse.....	17 days.....	34 00
J. O. Short.....	Day engineer.....	13.90 months.....	984 20
William O'Brine.....	Night	13 days.....	16 77
Geo. A. Whitney.....	".....	13.465 months.....	586 78
Henry A. Kline.....	Day fireman.....	13.90	397 58
Peter Fundan.....	Pumpman.....	12.127	284 52
H. H. Eyman.....	Farmer.....	10.903	327 10
H. B. McColm.....	Driver.....	13.90	347 58
C. E. Frankee.....	Gardner.....	13.90	521 37
August Kranzush.....	Cobbler.....	13.098	340 55
Cora Walton.....	Laundress.....	6 days.....	3 10
Louisa Clough.....	Sundry duties.....	14 months.....	419 77
Nettie Ginn.....	".....	6.674	111 81
Olga H. Updegraff.....	Seamstress.....	13.316	213 07
Grace Neal.....	Assistant nurse.....	20 days.....	10 39
Mary C. Jones.....	Seamstress.....	6 months.....	96 00
Cyrus Harlan.....	Carpenter.....	18 days.....	17 51
Isabel M. Chesher.....	Seamstress.....	10	5 16
Ingrid Bergstrom.....	Nurse.....	9	18 00
Julia R. Harlan.....	".....	19	38 00
Geneva Ross.....	Superintendent dining room.....	14 months.....	240 40
Maggie Anderson.....	Head cook.....	14	560 00
Ida Johnson.....	Sundry duties.....	11.296	252 29
Sue H. Eyman.....	Girls' store room.....	3.927	78 54
Emma Naffziger.....	Sundry duties.....	1.784	40 80
Libbie Livinon.....	Hospital nurse.....	1	32 00
Eva Dyson.....	Laundress.....	7.823	137 48
James N. Taylor.....	Baker.....	10.3075	412 30
Perry Davis.....	General help.....	27 days.....	27 00
Joseph Rayburn.....	Carpenter.....	10½ months.....	310 00
Anna M. Reiser.....	Hospital nurse.....	6.453	199 36
Chas. E. Armstrong.....	Boys' hall.....	3.812	95 32
Wm. M. Jones.....	Night fireman.....	6.327	189 81
Hattie Willis.....	Sundry duties.....	11.017	192 26
Alice E. Dyson.....	Asst. children's dining room.....	7.866	125 87
Anna L. Darling.....	House servant.....	1.806	28 90
Lida O. Evans.....	Sundry duties.....	5.979	109 56
Arthur C. Best.....	Boys' hall.....	2.6776	66 94
Walter S. Magner.....	".....	11 days.....	8 87
Pearl Kerr.....	Fourth dormitory.....	7 months.....	112 00
Emma W. Briggs.....	Sundry duties.....	3.361	61 35
Thomas D. Mcans.....	Night fireman.....	1.096	32 90
Margaret A. Scott.....	Sundry duties.....	4.278	79 48
Perry Walker.....	Night fireman.....	3 days.....	2 90
Mary A. Dailey.....	Seamstress.....	2.464 months.....	39 48

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Ina F. Kline	Seamstress	19 days	9 84
Belle Dekins	Assistant night watchman	4 months	80 00
Henry Clements	Boys' hall	3.684	82 90
Jennie H. Rany	Seamstress	2.80	44 50
Wm. H. Monroe	Farmer	3	90 00
Ernst Koos	Baker	27 days	35 96
John Yeakle		1.29 months	51 61
Elizabeth H. Blaine	Seamstress	1.516	24 27
Ada L. Cariell		1.968	31 49
Beulah B. Blue	Boys' hall	1.89	37 90
Rhoa Farmer	Girls' hall	1.736	34 72
Bettie Dunlap	Seamstress	1.766	28 26
Lizzie Thomas	Asst. children's dining room	2	32 00
Mable Barr	Girls' hall	8 days	5 16
John C. Eversman	Farmer	1.55 months	33 00
Samuel W. Cook	Carpenter	1.935	58 06
John Scott	Boys' hall	3 days	2 42
John Ethell	Pumpman	1.55 months	39 52
Geo. B. Madden	Assistant boys hall	32 days	21 34
Bertha Tullis	Organist	4 months	60 00
Total			\$42,770 95

SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' HOME.

Pay-Roll from June, 1896, to June, 1897.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Winnie Crissey	Superintendent	7 months	\$350 00
Margaret R. Wickins		5	250 00
E. Warren Davidson	Assistant superintendent	6	90 00
Eva J. Sweet		5	100 00
Anna Potier	Attendant	6	72 00
Katie McDonald		1	22 00
Gertrude Beaven	Secretary	4	74 00
Anna Griffith	Attendant	4	78 00
Jennie Parkin	Cook	1 year	185 00
Geo. P. Trowbridge	Janitor	1	365 00
Emma F. Kee	Dressmaker	48 days	48 00
Susan Hepplewhite	Laundress	31	31 00
Susan Hepplewhite	House cleaning	6½	6 50
P. I. Cromwell	Physician	9 months	113 25
W. H. Curtis		3	37 50
Jas. W. Johnson	Clerk	2	30 00
Neail Brothers	Labor with team	6½ days	18 40
Peter Holmes	Carpenter	4½	22 10
Mr. Yates	Labor	8½	12 50
Not known	Plumbing	2 hours	1 00
Not known	Extra service		10 00
Total			\$1,916 25

Pay-Roll—Continued.

SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' HOME.

Pay-Roll from June, 1897, to June, 1898.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
M. R. Wickins.....	Superintendent.....	1 year.....	\$600 00
Eva J. Sweet.....	Assistant superintendent..	1 ..	240 00
Gertrude Beaven.....	Secretary.....	1 ..	192 00
Elsev Posey.....	Dining room.....	11 months ..	132 00
May Flower.....	.....	1 ..	12 00
Anna Griffith.....	Assistant cook.....	1 ..	16 00
Jennie Palmer.....	Cook.....	10 month, 10 days	164 50
Fannie Stark.....	.....	20 days.....	5 50
W. H. Curtis.....	Physician.....	1 year.....	111 50
W. Scott Miller.....	Supt. of construction.....	6 months ..	423 75
Geo. P. Trowbridge.....	Janitor.....	1 year.....	365 00
Chas. A. Babcock.....	Engineer.....	4 months ..	121 00
Mrs. Hopplewhite.....	Washing.....	2 days.....	2 00
Mrs. Little.....	House cleaning.....	13 ..	13 00
Mrs. Anderson.....	.....	5 1/2 ..	5 75
Mrs. Heim.....	.....	10 ..	9 83
Smith & Brodie.....	Butchering.....	.....	4 80
Steinhart.....	Tinner.....	.....	5 70
Neail Bros.....	Labor with team.....	13 1/2 days.....	35 40
Frank Corbet.....	Ditching.....	4 1/2 ..	6 00
Total.....	.....	.....	\$2,465 23

CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

Biennial Pay-Roll for the two years ending June 30, 1898.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.		Total for Two Years.
		Months, Days.	1897.	1898.	
Wm. C. Butterworth.....	Superintendent.....	11 months ..	\$1,375 00	.....	\$1,375 00
John A. Barr.....	.....	8 ..	125 00	8875 00	1,000 00
Edgar Remington.....	.....	5 ..	.....	625 00	625 00
Arthur B. Fleager.....	Treasurer.....	24 ..	300 00	300 00	600 00
Thos. A. Ryan.....	Clerk.....	10 ..	750 00	.....	750 00
Albert C. Byrnes.....	.....	14 .. 23 days	207 50	900 00	1,107 50
Josephine Allen.....	Matron.....	2 .. 15 ..	100 00	.....	100 00
Adele Pinner.....	.....	1 ..	30 00	.....	30 00
Adele Pinner.....	.....	4 ..	160 00	.....	160 00
Emma E. Wilson.....	.....	2 .. 5 days	86 66	.....	86 66
Emma E. Wilson.....	.....	15 ..	150 00	600 00	750 00
Elsie Dwyer.....	Storekeeper.....	6 ..	120 00	.....	120 00
Elbert Mead.....	.....	3 .. 8 days	65 00	.....	65 00
Lou E. Conley.....	.....	11 .. 5 ..	43 66	180 00	223 66
Lou E. Conley.....	.....	3 ..	.....	75 00	75 00
Jeannette McDonald.....	Stenographer.....	7 ..	297 00	.....	297 00
Jeannette McDonald.....	.....	3 .. 15 days	122 50	.....	122 50
Hannah Hibbert.....	Nurse.....	12 .. 22 ..	360 00	22 00	382 00
Ella Fitzgerald.....	.....	1 .. 2 ..	16 00	.....	16 00
Adele Pinner.....	.....	15 .. 9 ..	130 00	316 67	445 67
Mrs. Morton.....	.....	34 days.....	22 98	.....	22 98
Jennie Spencer.....	.....	5 months ..	90 00	.....	90 00
Florence Briggs.....	.....	23 days.....	11 50	.....	11 50
Gertrude Dewitt.....	.....	3 months, 13 days	68 66	.....	68 66
Margaret Wright.....	.....	5 .. 25 ..	112 00	10 00	122 00
Wm. McGonnigal.....	Special nurse.....	3 ..	45 00	.....	45 00
James Sheridan.....	.....	24 days.....	12 00	.....	12 00
Jerry Sullivan.....	.....	1 month ..	.....	15 00	15 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.		Amount.		Total for Two Years.
		Months, Days.		1897.	1898.	
Martha Becker	Nurse	22 days		\$22 00		\$22 00
Helen Pickle	"	13		13 00		13 00
Lulu Withers	"	1 month, 21 days		51 00		51 00
Rosetta B. Minor	"	10	27	327 00		327 00
Annie C. Kelman	"	8	19	259 00		259 00
Margaret Pepoon	"	1	28	58 00		58 00
Miss F. Lowe	"	7	2	212 06		212 00
Rebecca Rhoads	"	26 days		26 00		26 00
Grace Buys	"	1 month, 4 days		34 00		34 00
Mrs. Ida Paxson	"	7		247 00		247 00
Miss Stevens	"	7 days		7 00		7 00
Madoline Miller	"	3 months, 16 days		106 00		106 00
Elizabeth Martin	"	2		60 00		60 00
William Stevens	Attendant	3	10 days	\$66 66		66 66
Oscar Woodard	"	7	20	153 35		153 35
James Johnson	"	2	21	25 36		25 35
John Bellaire	"	7	1	14 65	126 67	141 32
James Corcoran	"	5	21		113 33	113 33
John Getz	Carpenter	12		420 00		420 00
Wm. Kenning	"	12			420 00	420 00
Michael Wicks	Engineer	18	15 days	410 00	320 00	730 00
Wm. McGonnigal	"	15 days		20 00		20 00
Wm. Hendrix	"	2 months, 27 days		145 00		145 00
Geo. J. Cowan	"	4			190 00	190 00
Walter Tremblitt	Assistant engineer	3			45 00	45 00
James Sheridan	Fireman	1	29 days	39 31		39 31
Wm. McGonnigal	"	1	20	25 00		25 00
Andrew Sargent	Baker and laundry	24		720 00	720 00	1,440 00
A. B. Moorhead	Janitor	6	25 days	16 67	120 00	136 67
James Sheridan	"	6	10	99 00	20 00	119 00
Henry Bulger	Scrub-man	4	4	62 00		62 00
R. R. Hutton	"	2	24	12 00	30 00	42 00
John Harrison	"	5			100 00	100 00
Thos. Randall	"	10			150 00	150 00
Peter Watson	"	3			60 00	60 00
Chas. Auble	Painter	6	11 days	319 20		319 20
Geo. Kunkle	"	2	24	114 45		114 46
Ester McCabe	Laundress	5	9	107 01		107 01
Kate Hoerschgen	"	23	26	178 00	180 00	358 00
Kate Dunn	"	3		45 00		45 00
Bertha Miller	"	11	17 days	140 00	33 50	173 50
Jennie Wickwire	"	14	4	86 00	126 50	212 50
Ella Lenehen	"	10 days			5 00	5 00
Maggie Hogan	"	9 months			135 00	135 00
Lena Kliske	"	14 days			7 00	7 00
Maggie Moran	"	4 months, 10 days			63 00	63 00
Julia O'Leary	Dining-room	3	10	53 33		53 33
Annie Cunningham	"	24		192 00	192 00	384 00
Maggie Curry	"	24		192 00	192 00	384 00
Georgia Kemp	"	4	18 days	73 60		73 60
Jennie Chapman	"	2	9	37 87		37 87
Nellie Wheeler	"	7	27	39 00	99 24	138 24
Catherine Johnson	House maid	3	12	51 00		51 00
Maggie Hester	"	24		180 00	180 00	360 00
Lizzie Sargent	"	24		180 00	210 00	390 00
Jennie Malcolm	"	15	11 days	129 00	110 50	239 50
Ella Dunn	"	21		135 00	180 00	315 00
Emma Comstock	"	4	10 days		65 00	65 00
Bertha Jacobs	"	4	9		64 50	64 50
Mary Purcell	"	1			15 00	15 00
Lizzie Sharvin	First cook	7	12 days	185 00		185 00
Agusta Judge	"	10	2	115 00	137 50	252 50
Kate Gleason	"	6	15		162 50	162 50
Maggie Hogan	Second cook	15		180 00	45 00	225 00
Ella Lenehan	"	20 days			10 00	10 00
Kate Gleason	"	1 month, 25 days			27 50	27 50
Ann Dowling	"	3	15		52 50	52 50
Lena Kliske	"	3			45 00	45 00

Pay-Roll—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.		Total for Two Years.
		Months. Days.	1897.	1898.	
Kate McCabe	Dish washer.....	2 months, 20 days	\$40 00		\$40 00
Ella Hanna		17 " 22 "	86 00	\$180 00	266 00
Catherine Millet.....	Scrub-woman	6 " 25 "	102 50		102 50
Sarah Athen	"	9 " 10 "	229 90		229 00
Phoebe Emery.....	"	5 " 23 "	93 60	10 20	103 80
Mary O'Toole.....	"	1 " 20 "	36 80		36 80
Eliza Sharvin.....	"	1 " 26 "	15 00	13 00	28 00
Magvie Moran.....	"	8 " 10 "		149 00	149 00
Grace Griffith.....	"	13 " 19 "	29 40	210 00	239 40
Ann Dowling.....	"	3 " "		45 00	45 00
Totals.			\$10,394 22	\$10,700 11	\$21,094 33

HOME FOR FEMALE JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Pay-Roll from July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1897.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Ophelia L. Amigh.....	Superintendent.....	1 year	\$949 98
E. D. W. Benthall.....	Ass't superintend't & phys.	1 "	600 00
Hattie E. Gillett.....	Clerk.....	9½ months	475 00
Rosina Wells.....		3 "	120 00
Mary L. Burke.....	Teacher.....	1 year	415 00
Rosina Wells.....	M. Matron.....	4 months, 14 days	169 25
Sara C. Steves.....		1 year	367 50
Margaret Franklin.....		1 month, 12 days	48 56
Ada L. Hudson.....		10 "	300 00
Ada S. Butterfield.....		7 " 14 days	256 95
Myra M. McFarland.....		7 " 7 days	247 91
Harriet Wilson.....		11 days	15 00
Margaret Greenop.....	L.	1 year	360 00
Harriett N. Bush.....	L.	11 months, 5 days	279 04
A. Kate Hampson.....	Housekeeper.....	1 year	325 00
Laura O. Stockton.....		1 "	360 00
Hanora Pierce.....		1 "	360 00
Annie Stockton.....		4 months, 18 days	115 00
Lucy Dinius.....		10 " 19 "	328 43
Maria J. Shout.....		7 " 12 "	185 00
Louise Greenop.....	Sewing matron.....	2 "	50 00
Marion H. Perkins.....	Relief	26 days	21 67
Kate I. Jeardeau.....	Woman farmer.....	1 month, 28 days	47 58
James Marstiller.....	Engineer.....	1 year	720 00
Paul Esping.....	Farmer.....	8 months	320 00
James A. Shout.....		4 "	160 00
Paul Nelson.....	Laborer.....	76½ days	114 38
Paul Esping.....		37 "	68 00
Olof Schultz.....		28½ "	38 86
Peter Rindland.....		12½ "	15 28
Wilcox & Carlisle.....		74 hours	8 90
Bennett Milling Co.....			72
Fred Smith.....			50
Jos. Wolston.....	with team & mower		4 00
Jos. Johnson.....			1 00
Charles F. Elms.....	Electrician	77 hours	40 00
O. E. Becker.....		16½ hours	12 37
Dalbey & Cooper.....	Dentist		45 50
W. W. Ormsbee.....			7 25
A. G. Spring.....	Carpenter.....		50 90
S. B. Marstiller.....			48 50
John Johnson.....	Hanging wall paper		20 00
L. M. Curry.....	Extra service.....		127 95
Total.....			\$8,211 38

HOME FOR FEMALE JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Pay-Roll from July 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898.

Name.	Position.	Period Paid For.	Amount.
Ophelia L. Amigh.....	Superintendent.....	1 year.....	\$399 96
E. D. W. Benthall.....	Asst. superintend't & phys.	9 months, 19 days	481 79
Rosina Wells.....	Clerk.....	1 year.....	600 00
L. H. LaBaume, M. D.....	Physician.....	1 month, 26 days	92 12
Mary L. Burke.....	Teacher.....	9 " 25 "	368 35
Laura J. Collar.....	".....	2 ".....	80 00
M. M. McFarland.....	Parole officer.....	3 ".....	105 00
Ada S. Butterfield.....	M. Matron.....	11 " 24 days	412 10
M. M. McFarland.....	".....	8½ ".....	297 50
Ada L. Hudson.....	".....	2 ".....	60 00
Sara C. Steves.....	".....	1 year.....	360 00
J. F. Stevens.....	".....	9 months, 20 days	286 67
Della Lawshe.....	".....	7 " 13 "	250 84
Susan Lawrence.....	".....	5 " 9 "	177 26
Laura J. Collar.....	".....	1 ".....	35 00
Amanda Dillman.....	".....	1 " 16½ days	53 63
R. E. Mishler.....	".....	7 days.....	6 65
Hanora Pierce.....	Housekeeper.....	11 months, 23 days	352 50
Laura O. Stockton.....	".....	3 " 19 "	109 00
A. Kate Hampson.....	".....	1 year.....	335 00
Lucy Dinius.....	".....	1 ".....	360 00
Marie J. Shout.....	".....	11 months, 19 days	324 00
A. Kate Voce.....	".....	9 " 3 "	268 00
Ida M. Colvig.....	".....	1 " 23 "	48 63
Mattie Gonter.....	".....	6 days.....	5 00
Magaret Greenop.....	L. Matron.....	11 months, 24 days	353 22
Harriett N. Bush.....	".....	11 ".....	275 00
H. A. VanBrunt.....	".....	2 ".....	50 00
L. J. Collar.....	".....	2 " 5 days	54 03
Marion L. Christie.....	".....	2 ".....	50 00
Margaret M. Elliott.....	".....	3 " 10 days	83 06
Cora H. Brown.....	".....	3 ".....	75 00
Marion L. Christie.....	Nurse.....	3 ".....	75 00
Marion H. Perkins.....	Relief matron.....	3 ".....	80 00
Emma C. Mayo.....	".....	23 days.....	22 30
Kate I. Jeardeau.....	Woman farmer.....	2 months.....	50 00
James Marstiller.....	Engineer.....	1 year.....	720 00
James A. Shout.....	Farmer.....	5 months, 4 days	205 00
Rutherford Marstiller.....	".....	6½ ".....	242 00
W. E. Gonter.....	".....	11 days.....	14 66
Paul Esping.....	Laborer.....	74½ ".....	93 11
S. B. Marstiller.....	".....	20 ".....	33 25
Klaus Swanson.....	".....	with team.....	5 00
Nelson Fred.....	".....	digg'g 54 rods ditch	40 50
S. B. Marstiller.....	Carpenter.....	35 days, 1 hour	70 20
Jno. Olson.....	".....	2 ".....	2 00
B. Smith.....	Threshing.....	".....	5 00
Aurora Hospital Associa'n	Medical services.....	".....	37 00
Annie W. Spencer, M. D.....	".....	".....	29 00
Mary C. Hollister.....	".....	".....	20 00
Dalbey & Cooper.....	Dentist.....	".....	8 50
W. W. Ormsbee.....	".....	".....	2 00
Dr. S. P. Gibbs.....	".....	".....	62 50
Total.....			\$9,226 33

APPENDIX II.

STATISTICAL TABLES, BOARDING OUT OF THE INSANE AND CHILDREN
IN BELGIUM AND SCOTLAND, AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
ILLINOIS CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AT
KANKAKEE IN NOVEMBER, 1898.

APPENDIX II.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.—*List of Institutions and Superintendents.*

There are at present, in the State of Illinois, twenty-four public institutions; twenty-one in actual operation, and three not yet completed. We give their names, location, and the dates of their respective creation:

Name.	Location.	Created.
CORRECTIONAL.		
Penitentiary (Northern).....	Joliet.....	1827
Penitentiary (Southern).....	Chester.....	1877
Illinois State Reformatory.....	Pontiac.....	1867
Illinois State Home for Juvenile Female Offenders.....	Geneva.....	1893
CHARITABLE.		
Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb....	Jacksonville.....	1839
Illinois Central Hospital for the Insane.....	Jacksonville.....	1857
Illinois Institution for the Education of the Blind.....	Jacksonville.....	1849
Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	Normal.....	1865
Illinois Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	Lincoln.....	1865
Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	Chicago.....	1865
Illinois Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	Elgin.....	1869
Illinois Southern Hospital for the Insane.....	Anna.....	1869
Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane.....	Kankakee.....	1877
Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	Quincy.....	1885
Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind.....	Chicago.....	1887
Illinois Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	Chester.....	1889
Illinois Soldiers' Widows' Home.....	Wilmington.....	1895
Illinois Western Hospital for the Insane.....	Watertown.....	1895
* Illinois Asylum for Incurable Insane.....	Peoria.....	1895
EDUCATIONAL.		
Normal University.....	Normal.....	1857
University of Illinois.....	Urbana.....	1867
Southern Normal University.....	Carbondale.....	1869
* Eastern Illinois State Normal School.....	Charleston.....	1895
* Northern Illinois State Normal School.....	DeKalb.....	1895

* In process of construction.

List of Superintendents.

Name.	Superintendent.
CORRECTIONAL.	
Penitentiary (Northern)	R. W. McClaughry
Penitentiary (Southern)	J. M. Tanner
State Reformatory	George Torrence
Home for Female Juvenile Offenders	Mrs. Ophelia L. Amigh
CHARITABLE.	
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	Joseph C. Gordon, M. A., Ph. D.
Central Hospital for the Insane	F. C. Winslow, M. D.
Institution for the Blind	Frank H. Hall
Asylum for the Feeble-Minded Children	W. L. Athon, M. D.
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	Isaac Clements
Eye and Ear Infirmary	Edgar Remington
Northern Hospital for the Insane	John B. Hamilton, M. D., LL. D.
Southern Hospital for the Insane	W. A. Stoker, M. D.
Eastern Hospital for the Insane	William G. Stearns, M. D.
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	William Somerville
Industrial Home for the Blind	Joseph Schaback
Asylum for Insane Criminals	Frank E. Auten, M. D.
Soldiers' Widows' Home	Mrs. Margaret R. Wickens
Western Hospital for the Insane	W. E. Taylor, M. D.
EDUCATIONAL.	
Normal University	John W. Cook
University of Illinois	Andrew S. Draper
Southern Normal University	Daniel B. Parkinson

We furnish a list of all bonds of superintendents and treasurers filed in this office, as required by law, since the date of our last report.

BY SUPERINTENDENTS.

February 22, 1897—William A. Stoker, superintendent of the Asylum for Insane Criminals, principal; W. Stoker, B. Haussler and H. G. Cormick, sureties; amount, five thousand dollars.

March 8, 1897—William A. Stoker, superintendent of the Southern Hospital for the Insane, principal; W. Stoker, Henry L. Rhodes, B. Haussler and E. L. Stoker, sureties; amount, ten thousand dollars.

March 20, 1897—W. L. Athon, superintendent of the Asylum for Feeble Minded Children, principal; Fenton W. Booth, C. A. Purdunn, Harry B. Dulaney and Fred J. Bartlett, sureties; amount, five thousand dollars.

March 23, 1897—John B. Hamilton, superintendent of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, principal; The Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, surety; amount, ten thousand dollars. Bond for one year.

March 30, 1897—Frederick C. Winslow, superintendent of the Central Hospital for the Insane, principal; Thomas B. Orear, Frank Robertson and John R. Robertson, sureties; amount, fifteen thousand dollars.

April 1, 1897—William Somerville, superintendent of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, principal; Isaac Lesem, Chauncey H. Castle and Frederick W. Menke, sureties; amount, ten thousand dollars.

April 8, 1897—William G. Stearns, superintendent of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane, principal; Emory Cobb, Edward A. Lecour and John R. Walsh, sureties; amount, fifty thousand dollars.

April 19, 1897—Joseph H. Magner, superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, principal; C. P. Hitch, Harry Lycan, J. C. Palmer, H. Van Sellar, William T. Logan, A. J. Baver and H. Dollarhide, sureties; amount, ten thousand dollars.

April 21, 1897—Frank H. Hall, superintendent of the Institution for the Education of the Blind, principal; J. H. Freeman and Benjamin George, sureties; amount, five thousand dollars.

May 17, 1897—W. E. Taylor, superintendent of the Western Hospital for the Insane, principal; W. B. Young, H. H. Pattee, R. J. Grier and Fred E. Harding, sureties; amount, ten thousand dollars.

June, 2, 1897—John A. Barr, superintendent of the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, principal; A. M. Schiller, Manerd Hamilton and John M. Smyth, sureties; amount, five thousand dollars.

October 6, 1897—Joseph C. Gordon, superintendent of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, principal; William Russel, Andrew Russel and M. F. Dunlap, sureties; amount, five thousand dollars.

January 31, 1898—Isaac C. Clements, superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, principal; John T. McAully, Theodore W. Thompson and Francis A. Prickett, sureties; amount, ten thousand dollars.

March 23, 1898—John B. Hamilton, superintendent of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, principal; The Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, surety; amount, ten thousand dollars.

October 12, 1898—Charles T. Garrard, superintendent of the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, principal; John M. Smyth and Theodore Arnold, sureties; amount, ten thousand dollars.

BY TREASURERS.

April 9, 1897—John D. Gerlach, treasurer of the Asylum for Insane Criminals, principal; M. C. Crissey, Harvey Neville, Isaac Meredith, Louis H. Giester and William R. MacKenzie, sureties; amount, twenty-five thousand dollars.

April 9, 1897—John A. Ayers, treasurer of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, principal; Marshall P. Ayers and Augustus E. Ayers, sureties; amount, fifty thousand dollars.

April 15, 1897—David F. Barclay, treasurer of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, principal; Alfred Bosworth, Philip Freiler, Chas. Wolff, Willis L. Black, Geo. M. Peck and Andrew C. Hawkins, sureties; amount, one hundred thousand dollars.

April 20, 1897—John R. Robertson, treasurer of the Central Hospital for the Insane, principal; Thomas B. Orear, Henry Oakes, Julius E. Strawn, Isaac L. Morrison, Oscar D. Fitzsimmons, Henry R. Johnson, James Wood, Frank Robertson, Richard Robertson, John T. Robertson, Mrs. Kate Robertson and Robert C. Taylor, sureties; amount, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

April 24, 1897—Bert M. Kuhn, treasurer of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, principal; Jacob Funk, Carlon C. Aldrich, LaFayette Funk and Robert F. Evans, sureties; amount, forty thousand dollars.

May 5, 1897—Earnest A. Curtis, treasurer of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane, principal; Ed C. Curtis, A. Curtis, Emily S. Campbell, T. J. Buntain, T. H. Dyer, Geo. M. Bennett, F. Holzman, Samuel Esson, B. H. Messenger, F. A. Love, C. M. Wright, Wm. Kahney, Peter Engelland, H. A. Elers & Sons, John Hakney, Wm. Harris, Geo. F. Wallace, B. G. Lee, John King, Carl F. Kessler, Frank Wright, S. M. Wright, J. S. Rosenbrook, David Price, Geo. Evans, Leon Euziere, Wm. Felt, Herbert Wheeler, Thos. J. Wheeler, Jacob Ruger, W. S. Thurber, M. R. Peters, Horace Campbell, Henry Jacobs, Wm. Curl, Thos. Canavan, J. H. Mosely, Aug. Herbert, G. W. VanHorne, Henry Keecker, A. E. Fish, L. W. Smith, Henry W. Nattorf, Henry LaRocque, F. S. Campbell and Wm. P. Watson, sureties; amount, two hundred thousand dollars.

May 5, 1897—Henry C. Quisenberry, treasurer of the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, principal; Stephen A. Foley, Franklin C. Orton, Matthias Reinhardt and Louis C. Schwerdtfeger, sureties; amount, sixty thousand dollars.

May 12, 1897—James O. Mason, treasurer of the State Home for Juvenile Female Offenders, principal, Michael E. Plain, Peter Klein, Christian Abel, Edwin W. Trask, John Plain and Solomon D. Seamans, sureties; amount, fifty thousand dollars.

May 12, 1897—John B. Jackson, treasurer of the Southern Hospital for the Insane, principal; David W. Karraher, Wm. C. Lence, Geo. W. Day, Pleas T. Chapman, William C. Simpson and Samuel Jackson, sureties; amount, one hundred thousand dollars.

May 29, 1897—Cornelius F. Lynde, treasurer of the Western Hospital for the Insane, principal; Phil Mitchell, Elmore W. Hurst, Albert C. Dart, Frank Mixer and John Crubangle, sureties; amount, seventy-five thousand dollars.

July 10, 1897—James T. King, treasurer of the Institution for the Education of the Blind, principal; Felix G. Farrell, Samuel A. Fairbank and Wm. H. H. King, sureties; amount, twenty-five thousand dollars.

March 10, 1898—Wm. T. Sloan, treasurer of the Asylum for the Incurable Insane, principal; Oliver J. Bailey, R. W. Kempshall and Benjamin F. Blossom, sureties; amount, fifty thousand dollars.

June 13, 1898—Cornelius R. Miller, treasurer of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane, principal; Ed. C. Curtis, Fred Mann, J. Frank Leonard, Emory Cobb, Daniel H. Paddock, T. C. Schobey, Azariah Buck and William Young, sureties; amount, two hundred thousand dollars.

TABLE II—*List of the Trustees of the State Institutions,*
(EXCEPT THE PENITENTIARIES AND UNIVERSITIES) WITH THE DURATION OF
THEIR TERMS OF SERVICE, RESPECTIVELY.

Name.	Address.	Term Expires.
NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.		
A. S. Wright.....	Woodstock.....	March, 1899.....
W. S. Cowen.....	Shannon.....	" 1901.....
John C. Murphy.....	Aurora.....	" 1903.....
EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.		
George T. Buckingham.....	Danville.....	March, 1899.....
Len Small.....	Kankakee.....	" 1901.....
John J. Magee.....	Chicago.....	" 1903.....
CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.		
Morris Emmerson.....	Mt. Vernon.....	March, 1899.....
James A. Glenn.....	Ashland.....	" 1901.....
F. L. Sharp.....	Jacksonville.....	" 1903.....
SOUTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.		
James Mitchell.....	Marion.....	March, 1899.....
Samuel Hastings.....	Cairo.....	" 1901.....
L. Krughoff.....	Nashville.....	" 1903.....
WESTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.		
Allen M. Clement.....	Chicago.....	March, 1899.....
Frank W. Gould.....	Moline.....	" 1901.....
John I. McCauley.....	Clay City.....	" 1903.....
ASYLUM FOR THE INCURABLE INSANE.		
F. W. Menke.....	Quincy.....	Indefinite.....
M. P. Reed.....	Brimfield.....	".....
J. W. Wilson.....	Kinmundy.....	".....
ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS.		
Thomas W. Scott.....	Fairfield.....	March, 1898.....
James E. Jobe.....	Harrisburg.....	" 1900.....
Joseph B. Messick.....	East St. Louis.....	" 1902.....
INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.		
James R. Smith.....	Taylorville.....	March, 1898.....
George W. Harper.....	Robinson.....	" 1901.....
John H. Collier.....	Gibson City.....	" 1903.....

Table II—Concluded.

Name.	Address.	Term Expires.
INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.		
Edward W. Rew.....	Chicago.....	March, 1899.....
N. W. Branson.....	Petersburg.....	" 1901.....
Augustus Dow.....	Pittsfield.....	" 1903.....
ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.		
Zeno K. Wood.....	Mt. Pulaski.....	March, 1899.....
S. C. Smiley.....	O'Fallon.....	" 1901.....
C. R. Gittings.....	Terre Haute.....	" 1903.....
SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.		
Benson Wood.....	Effingham.....	March, 1899.....
W. G. Cochran.....	Sullivan.....	" 1901.....
W. R. Page.....	Chicago.....	" 1903.....
CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.		
L. S. Lambert, M. D.....	Galesburg.....	March, 1899.....
J. W. Pettit, M. D.....	Ottawa.....	" 1901.....
Mrs. Frances B. Phillips, M. D.....	Bloomington.....	" 1903.....
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.		
William O. Wright.....	Freeport.....	March, 1899.....
James A. Sexton.....	Chicago.....	" 1901.....
John W. Niles.....	Sterling.....	" 1903.....
SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' HOME.		
M. N. M. Stewart.....	Wilmington.....	July, 1899.....
Walter C. Newberry.....	Chicago.....	" 1899.....
Mrs. Flora Jamison Miller.....	Monticello.....	" 1899.....
Mrs. Agnete Erickson.....	Chicago.....	" 1899.....
Mrs. Derelle W. Johnson.....	.....	" 1899.....
HOME FOR JUVENILE FEMALE OFFENDERS.		
Mrs. J. D. Harvey.....	Geneva.....	July, 1897.....
Mrs. Victoria M. Richardson.....	Princeton.....	" 1898.....
Mrs. L. H. Blackman.....	Geneva.....	" 1898.....
A. K. Perry.....	Aurora.....	" 1899.....
Henry C. Whittemore.....	Sycamore.....	" 1900.....
INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND.		
L. L. Smith.....	Evanston.....	May, 1899.....
William Ludewing.....	Chicago.....	" 1899.....
William Barclay.....	".....	" 1899.....
F. S. Peabody.....	".....	" 1899.....
Jacob H. Hopkins.....	".....	" 1899.....

TABLE III.—*Appropriation account for 1897-98, and balances remaining June 30, 1898.*

I. ORDINARY EXPENSE APPROPRIATIONS.

INSTITUTIONS.	Appropriations of 1895, Balance un- drawn July 1, 1896.	Appropriations of 1897 and 1898.	Lapsed.	DRAFTS 18/7 AND 1898.		Balance re- maining June 30, 1898.
				Drawn in 1897.	Drawn in 1898.	
Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$150,000 00	\$324,000 00	.....	\$150,000 00	\$162,000 00	\$162,000 00
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	308,000 00	616,000 00	.....	308,000 00	308,000 00	308,000 00
Central Insane Hospital.....	165,000 00	330,000 00	.....	165,000 00	150,000 00	150,000 00
Southern Insane Hospital.....	125,000 00	250,000 00	.....	125,000 00	140,000 00	140,000 00
Western Insane Hospital.....	.....	50,000 00	.....	.....	25,000 00	25,000 00
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	a 32,500 00	70,000 00	.....	32,500 00	35,000 00	35,000 00
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	100,000 00	190,000 30	.....	100,000 00	95,000 00	95,000 00
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	52,000 00	100,000 00	.....	52,000 00	50,000 00	50,000 00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	50,000 00	210,000 00	.....	50,000 00	125,000 00	125,000 00
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	52,500 00	115,000 00	.....	52,500 00	57,500 00	57,500 00
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	28,000 00	55,000 00	.....	19,500 00	34,500 00	34,500 00
Soldiers' Widows' Home.....	b 186,875 00	360,000 00	.....	186,875 00	190,000 00	190,000 00
Soldiers' Widows' Home.....	c 10,000 00	3,000 00	\$2,500 00	7,500 00	7,500 00	7,500 00
Home for Juvenile Female Offenders.....	d 26,250 00	40,000 00	.....	22,500 00	23,750 00	23,750 00
Total.....	\$1,314,125 00	\$2,781,000 00	\$2,500 00	\$1,281,375 00	\$1,393,250 00	\$2,674,625 00
						\$1,418,000 00

^a The biennial report of this office for 1896 shows \$26,000, to which must be added \$6,500 appropriation for the quarter ending June 30, 1896, not drawn until July 28, 1896.

^b The biennial report of this office for 1896 shows \$149,500, to which must be added \$37,375 appropriation for the quarter ending June 30, 1896, not drawn until July 17, 1896.

^c The biennial report of this office for 1896 does not include this appropriation. See Act to establish and maintain a home for the disabled mothers, wives, widows and daughters of disabled or deceased soldiers in the State of Illinois, and to provide for the purchase and maintenance thereof, approved June 13, 1895.

^d The biennial report of this office for 1896 shows \$22,500, to which must be added \$3,750 appropriation for the quarter ending June 30, 1896, not drawn until August 1, 1896.

Table III.—Continued.

II. REPAIR APPROPRIATIONS.

INSTITUTIONS.	Appropriations of 1896, Balance un- drawn July 1, 1896.	Appropriations of 1897 and 1898.	Lapsed.	DRAFTS 1897 AND 1898.			Balance re- maining June 30, 1898.
				Drawn in 1897.	Drawn in 1898.	Total drafts, 1897-98.	
<i>a</i>	\$5,000 43	\$14,000 00	.....	\$5,371 96	\$6,651 61	\$12,023 57	\$7,976 86
Northern Insane Hospital.....	22,705 61	20,000 00	.....	22,542 60	9,675 66	32,218 26	10,488 35
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	7,280 61	8,000 00	.....	7,273 75	3,974 71	11,248 45	4,632 16
Southern Insane Hospital.....	5,470 52	8,000 00	.....	5,452 34	4,018 18	9,470 52	4,000 00
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	2,878 53	1,385 00	4,263 53	1,736 47
Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.....	4,697 95	8,000 00	.....	4,697 72	1,881 62	6,579 34	6,118 61
Institution for the Blind.....	1,043 71	4,000 00	.....	1,028 13	1,945 05	2,973 18	2,070 53
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	2,000 00	7,000 00	.....	1,992 22	3,507 65	5,499 87	3,500 13
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	1,006 60	5,000 00	.....	1,973 14	2,533 46	3,506 60	2,500 00
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	3,435 01	6,000 00	.....	3,431 09	3,377 69	6,808 78	2,622 31
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	2,500 00	5,000 00	.....	2,500 00	2,500 00	5,000 00	2,500 00
Home for Juvenile Female Offenders.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....
<i>b</i>	.....	.....	\$3 92	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$59,141 44	\$89,000 00	\$3 92	\$58,141 47	\$42,450 63	\$100,592 10	\$47,545 52

a The biennial report of this office for 1896 shows \$21,797.05, to which must be added \$909.56 not drawn until July 27, 1896.

b The biennial report of this office for 1896 shows \$709.37, to which must be added \$297.23 not drawn until August 11, 1896.

Table III.—Concluded.

III. OTHER SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

INSTITUTIONS.	Appropriations of 1896, Balance undrawn July 1, 1896.	Appropriations of 1897 and 1898.	Lapsed.	DRAFTS 1897 AND 1898.		Balance remaining June 30, 1898.
				Drawn in 1897.	Drawn in 1898.	
Northern Insane Hospital.....	<i>a</i> \$6,064.84	\$27,000.00	\$13.68	\$4,108.60	\$15,557.87	\$13,384.60
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	<i>b</i> 28,737.41	48,000.00	51	26,987.12	26,737.52	23,142.25
Central Insane Hospital.....	4,400.00	12,500.00		2,000.00	11,701.26	8,798.75
Western Insane Hospital.....	75,044.45	17,700.00		73,044.50	11,895.50	97,939.45
Asylum for Incurable Insane.....	99,848.82	171,604.00		87,457.56	87,629.21	97,966.05
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	65,000.00	247,750.00		65,000.00	30,570.96	15,570.96
Asylum for Insane Deaf and Dumb.....	11,189.61	13,889.00	58	10,557.02	7,410.81	17,927.80
Institution for the Blind.....	3,004.18	7,700.00		1,769.71	5,895.88	7,028.50
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	3,537.13	6,300.00		3,293.82	2,807.51	3,715.90
Soldiers' Orphan Home.....	1,497.20	26,000.00		1,164.26	24,714.73	4,309.25
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	1,497.20	14,500.00		773.19	8,231.33	9,728.52
Soldiers' Widows' Home.....	3,852.83	15,000.00	3.46	3,755.06	7,344.40	11,005.54
Soldiers' Widows' Home.....	5,906.42	10,200.00		5,906.42	2,840.31	8,749.76
Home for Juvenile Female Offenders.....	936.18	26,100.00		533.45	21,062.21	2,607.79
Total.....	\$306,260.34	\$651,954.00	\$33.23	\$285,596.90	\$202,708.30	\$411,884.92

a The biennial report of this office for 1896 shows \$5,941.64, to which must be added \$223.20 not drawn until August 11, 1896.

b The biennial report of this office for 1896 shows \$27,335.09, to which must be added \$1,402.32 not drawn until July 27, 1896.

c The biennial report of this office for 1896 shows \$23,455.75, to which must be added \$45,588.70 balance of appropriation for new building.

d The biennial report of this office for 1896 does not include this appropriation. See Act to establish the Illinois Western Hospital for the Insane and making an appropriation for the purchase of land and the construction of necessary buildings, and to regulate the commitment of insane persons thereto, approved May 22, 1895.

e The biennial report of this office does not include this appropriation. See Act to provide for the location, erection, organization and management of an asylum for the incurable insane and making an appropriation for the construction of necessary buildings, approved June 21, 1895.

f Including \$30,000 appropriation for maintenance, used for buildings.

TABLE IV.—Showing amounts collected from each county in the State by eight State institutions, between the first day of July, 1896, and the 30th day of June, 1897.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Asylum for Insane Criminals.	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded.	Total.
Adams.....			\$1,343 87	\$384 71		\$80 85	\$2 36	\$148 11	\$1,575 19
Alexander.....				208 65		55 61	120 27	446 67	1,007 26
Bond.....	\$243 66							28 40	237 05
Boone.....									243 66
Brown.....			219 69			6 28		65 18	231 15
Bureau.....			403 23			60 96	48 94		513 13
Calhoun.....									
Carroll.....	307 29				\$16 26				323 55
Cass.....									18 96
Champaign.....		\$775 88				25 79		151 67	953 34
Christian.....			1,382 08			67 01	58 24	176 27	1,696 60
Clark.....				212 40		63 88		124 40	400 68
Clay.....				2 10				35 90	38 00
Clinton.....			23 28	123 90					147 18
Coles.....		383 45			22 25	63 93		6 82	476 45
Cook.....	3,173 75	9,046 31				1,661 09	534 95	2,046 22	16,462 32
Crawford.....				240 05		36 19			276 24
Cumberland.....		498 00				15 60			513 60
DeKalb.....	459 03					58 81	31 89	51 95	601 68
DeWitt.....		391 91				20 00		65 22	477 13
Douglas.....		513 81			4 10	29 22	14 47		561 60
DuPage.....	261 94				17 97	19 42		61 77	361 10
Edgar.....							16 25	24 65	39 90
Edwards.....				118 10					118 10
Efingham.....				240 55				46 72	301 33
Fayette.....		364 28		336 20		38 70	23 87	88 70	448 77
Ford.....						112 36		17 08	420 06
Franklin.....		18 11	950 17	271 89	19 86		52 48	134 15	384 25
Fulton.....									1,174 77
Gallatin.....									
Greene.....			573 23		15 45	18 49	1 76	22 85	631 78
Grundy.....		753 46			4 52				757 98
Hamilton.....								42 17	42 17
Hancock.....			460 16				70 62	45 32	576 10
Hardin.....									
Henderson.....			102 35						
Henry.....	25 18	38 82	587 07		6 63				159 65
Iroquois.....		867 39							867 39
Jackson.....				3 05					3 05
Jasper.....				189 95		50 47			240 42
Jefferson.....				2 00					2 00

Table III.—Concluded.

III. OTHER SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

INSTITUTIONS.	Appropriations of 1896, Balance undrawn July 1, 1896.	Appropriations of 1897 and 1898.	Lapsed.	DRAFTS 1897 AND 1898.		Balance remaining June 30, 1898.
				Drawn in 1897.	Drawn in 1898.	
Northern Insane Hospital.....	<i>a</i> \$6,064 84	\$27,000 00	\$13 68	\$4,108 69	\$15,557 87	\$13,384 60
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	<i>b</i> 28,737 41	48,000 00	51	26,967 12	26,727 52	23,142 26
Central Insane Hospital.....	<i>c</i> 4,400 00	12,500 00	.....	2,400 00	5,701 35	8,798 65
Southern Insane Hospital.....	<i>d</i> 75,044 45	17,700 00	.....	73,041 50	11,886 50	7,806 45
Western Insane Hospital.....	<i>e</i> 94,848 82	171,604 00	.....	87,457 56	83,629 21	99,366 05
Asylum for Incurable Insane.....	65,000 00	247,750 00	.....	65,000 00	30,570 96	217,179 04
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	11,189 61	13,859 00	58	10,557 02	7,410 81	7,021 20
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	3,004 18	7,700 00	.....	1,769 71	3,805 88	5,028 59
Institution for the Blind.....	3,537 13	6,300 00	.....	3,253 82	2,857 51	3,715 80
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	247 27	26,000 00	.....	164 29	24,714 73	1,368 25
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	1,497 20	14,500 00	.....	773 19	8,321 33	6,902 68
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	3,852 83	15,000 00	3 46	3,751 05	7,344 49	7,753 83
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	5,969 42	10,200 00	.....	5,969 42	2,840 34	7,359 66
Soldiers' Widows' Home.....	.....	26,100 00	.....	.....	24,002 21	2,097 79
Home for Juvenile Female Offenders.....	936 18	7,900 00	15 00	533 43	7,327 68	960 07
Total.....	\$308,269 34	\$651,954 00	\$33 23	\$285,596 80	\$262,708 39	\$411,884 92

a The biennial report of this office for 1896 shows \$5,841.64, to which must be added \$223.20 not drawn until August 11, 1896.

b The biennial report of this office for 1896 shows \$27,335.09, to which must be added \$1,402.32 not drawn until July 27, 1896.

c The biennial report of this office for 1896 shows \$23,455.75, to which must be added \$45,588.70 balance of appropriation for new building.

d The biennial report of this office for 1896 does not include this appropriation. See Act to establish the Illinois Western Hospital for the Insane and making an appropriation for the purchase of land and the construction of necessary buildings, and to regulate the commitment of insane persons thereto, approved May 22, 1895.

e The biennial report of this office does not include this appropriation. See Act to provide for the location, erection, organization and management of an asylum for the incurable insane and making an appropriation for the construction of necessary buildings, approved June 21, 1895.

f Including \$30,000 appropriation for maintenance, used for buildings.

Table IV.—Concluded

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Asylum for the Insane Criminals.	Institut'i'n for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institut'i'n for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded.	Total.
Jersey.....	\$311 88	\$20 61	\$153 13			\$8 80		\$43 24	\$225 78
JoDavies.....						28 94		136 23	477 05
Johnson.....				\$7 15					7 15
Kane.....	814 22	9 00			\$25 51	148 50		94 60	1, 091 83
Kankakee.....		513 50			9 50	14 16	\$4 18		541 84
Kendall.....	98 39					22 92			116 31
Knox.....		22 13	885 69		7 50	29 84			991 10
Lake.....	406 70					63 21			37 17
LaSalle.....		1, 930 56			43 51	84 94	77 92		2, 289 68
Lawrence.....				238 58					335 84
Lee.....	368 47	25 05			3 80			41 76	20 14
Livingston.....		1, 070 74			11 55	9 65	68 76		1, 194 31
Logan.....			464 07						582 72
Macon.....		618 87						118 65	17 62
Macoupin.....					49 03			43 98	17 44
Madison.....			400 66		14 30	14 90		13 63	729 50
Marion.....				726 90	43 07			190 80	430 61
Marshall.....				238 25	17 88	14 59		117 67	75 82
Massac.....			272 83					25 91	343 24
Mason.....			317 33					18 02	101 18
Massac.....				62 25		20 91		48 55	421 60
McDonough.....			349 65			23 40		26 05	197 10
McHenry.....	171 05				39 03	62 61	16 98	216 96	1, 729 03
McLean.....	5 53	1, 397 02			81			51 58	331 91
Menard.....			279 52		2 30	14 05		19 90	387 31
Mercer.....			351 16			18 08		12 90	237 98
Monroe.....				207 00		37 60		34 70	541 61
Montgomery.....			469 31			110 54	18 91	76 63	720 80
Morgan.....			501 37		12 85		12 78		12 78
Moultrie.....									558 55
Ogle.....	510 37				3 85	21 18		23 15	1, 533 61
Peoria.....			1, 332 13		2 18	27 65	26 13	85 52	36 93
Perry.....				183 85				19 30	544 37
Platt.....		485 95				13 75	25 37	90 01	960 25
Pike.....			721 86			138 38		42 10	214 91
Pope.....				152 02		20 79			
Pulaski.....									
Punam.....		42 92	82 66			7 05			132 63
Randolph.....				183 40	15 16		17 97	22 81	239 84
Richland.....				167 00		41 92	33 68	35 32	277 82
Rock Island.....			651 03		23 34	9 23	68 52	11 59	902 50
Saline.....	67 42	71 37		14 60					14 60
Sangamon.....			668 99		24 71	34 90	63 21	101 36	863 17

TABLE V.—Showing amounts collected from each county in the State by nine State institutions, between the 1st day of July, 1897, and the 30th day of June, 1898.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Western Insane Hospital.	Asylum for Insane Criminals.	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded.	Total.
Adams.....			\$583 93			\$112 30	\$49 84		\$132 57	\$878 64
Alexander.....				\$143 95			63 82			207 77
Bond.....	\$145 87			227 90				\$12 89	26 73	287 52
Boone.....			144 82			15 80				161 67
Brown.....			195 48						62 09	206 91
Bureau.....							95 00	36 28		326 76
Calhoun.....	201 99									
Carroll.....			602 21			15 45				217 44
Cass.....									18 84	621 05
Champaign.....		\$788 43					46 50	2 34	156 83	994 10
Christian.....			387 54				67 83	29 59	181 56	666 52
Clark.....				675 70				160 29		835 99
Clay.....				568 50			65 27			633 77
Clinton.....		614 36		410 85			37 32		157 10	641 42
Coles.....	3, 751 27	15, 225 78	6 00				120 63		54 25	837 44
Cook.....							2, 327 48	1, 402 82	3, 328 05	26, 035 30
Crawford.....				148 20			22 23		17 29	187 72
Cumberland.....		526 37						33 77		526 37
DeKalb.....	179 30						39 62		58 05	310 74
DeWitt.....		358 88							38 95	397 83
Douglas.....		479 02					34 60	12 61	16 16	542 39
DuPage.....	255 84						39 84		137 74	455 17
Edgar.....		413 61					35 58		45 21	504 80
Edwards.....				143 20						143 20
Effingham.....		295 25		298 95			14 36		49 91	371 02
Fayette.....		191 95						36 51	91 95	427 41
Ford.....							90 86	57 06		339 87
Franklin.....			461 73	3 20						3 20
Fulton.....						14 80			91 25	644 19
Galatin.....			256 68	187 05			34 64	39 90	30 85	226 95
Greene.....		682 06				22 04				322 17
Grundy.....				325 72						714 10
Hamilton.....		216 03					44 45		38 90	364 62
Hancock.....				2 30				24 35	100 26	385 09
Hardin.....			90 55							2 30
Henderson.....		25 75	250 08						57 65	148 20
Henry.....						24 94		34 40		335 17

Table V.—Concluded.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Western Insane Hospital.	Asylum for Insane Criminals.	Institu- tion for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institu- tion for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded.	Total.
St. Clair.....	\$407 79	.....	.....	\$1,013 50	.....	\$82 93	\$133 42	\$37 40	\$174 23	\$1,441 48
Stephenson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 65	69 16	.....	83 88	\$380 48
Tasewell.....	.....	.....	\$281 22	.....	.....	.....	63 86	.....	51 28	376 86
Union.....	.....	.....	.....	323 64	.....	.....	23 00	35 83	144 33	532 80
Vermillion.....	.....	\$694 97	.....	.....	.....	8 86	6 66	.....	46 65	759 14
Wabash.....	.....	.....	.....	181 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 68	195 88
Warren.....	.....	.....	184 73	.....	.....	39 17	12 26	.....	14 20	238 36
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	269 60	.....	.....	39 84	.....	69 83	379 27
Wayne.....	.....	.....	.....	185 94	.....	19 04	41 54	54 92	16 50	317 84
White.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 60	42 20	40 07	46 09	623 06
Will.....	461 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	71 63	115 23	88 77	149 44	1,528 36
Williamson.....	4 30	1,096 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 77	50 97
Winnebago.....	331 02	11 45	.....	19 20	.....	25 72	26 55	45 36	43 93	484 05
Woodford.....	.....	.....	169 96	.....	.....	25 51	119 62	.....	65 67	380 78
Totals.....	\$7,860 79	\$29,641 12	\$8,745 95	\$9,724 73	\$175 73	a \$1,339 30	\$5,682 99	\$2,867 21	\$9,758 02	\$75,795 84

a Including \$42.62 in the hands of the superintendent.

TABLE VI.—Showing balances due nine State institutions, and not yet collected, on the 30th day of June, 1898, from each county in the State:

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Western Insane Hospital.	Asylum for Insane Criminals.	Institut'n for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institut'n for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble Minded.	Total.
Adams.....			\$234 31			\$33 77	\$35 03			\$353 11
Alexander.....				\$729 84		92 71	102 32	\$104 52	\$53 90	1,083 29
Bond.....				136 60				11 49		148 02
Boone.....	\$55 11					2 00			12 30	69 44
Brown.....			\$56 95							56 95
Bureau.....			81 67							81 67
Calhoun.....			336 03		\$161 80		65 55	16 18		525 29
Carroll.....						77 19		74 83		488 05
Cass.....			243 61			3 55				3 55
Champaign.....		\$150 65							7 68	251 29
Christian.....		154 49				20 72	37 89	7 46		216 72
Clark.....				163 65			24 91	13 42		192 82
Clay.....				174 50			135 84		89 62	389 11
Clinton.....				114 75			182 59	138 68	22 35	518 12
Coles.....		160 79				23 83	14 06			152 64
Cook.....		3,766 23				15 31	24 37			3,806 91
Crawford.....				306 09		3,147 98	1,569 80	701 13	55 33	9,185 14
Cumberland.....							31 39			353 18
DeKalb.....						14 82	45 09	34 80	15 70	948 70
DeWitt.....		147 12	1 04			52 65	61 87		18 56	252 09
Douglas.....	136 39								19 23	236 24
DuPage.....		177 06				16 52		18 96	35 40	379 42
Edwards.....		1,016 58				7 67	33 69		379 42	428 63
Emingham.....									41 15	1,095 40
Fayette.....				70 50				70 50		140 04
Ford.....		118 60		122 30				17 74		169 72
Franklin.....				110 55				12 18	46 99	169 72
Fulton.....						5 35	89 94		32 04	240 54
Gallatin.....				757 61		3 75	834 27		9 20	1,606 46
Greene.....			181 22					35 05	74 10	204 12
Grundy.....			116 00	50 50		23 15	136 95			187 45
Hamilton.....		233 42				9 60	17 56			166 71
Hancock.....				208 15				22 99	28 81	243 02
Hardin.....			116 17				15 05		66 95	259 95
Henderson.....				298 70						198 17
Henry.....			166 83						01	221 84
Jackson.....		6 24	121 00		55 00	4 20				299 71
Jackson.....		118 67		168 27					16 30	147 24
Jasper.....				485 00		116 95	97 67			743 89
Jasper.....				123 90			53 07	43 99	12 20	223 16

Table VI.—Concluded.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Western Insane Hospital.	Asylum for Insane Criminals.	Institut'n for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institut'n for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble Minded.	Total.
Jefferson.....		10 02	33 79	447 07		8 90		19 44		475 41
Jersey.....							44 19		30 97	118 97
JoDavies.....							28 09	7 80	97 45	133 34
Johnson.....	233 92			638 35						638 35
Kane.....						5 75	125 90		154 49	520 06
Kankakee.....						12 50	17 83	11 79		42 12
Kendall.....										
Knox.....			178 75		7 77		14 40		50 97	254 33
Lake.....	104 16					2 44	12 67		31 89	223 82
LaSalle.....		392 77				15 60	96 81	15 82	111 03	632 03
Lawrence.....	98 03	13 33		540 98					88 71	629 69
Lee.....		121 09				14 95	17 75	14 29	5 25	126 56
Livingston.....			147 10			2 20	10 50		41 73	197 06
Logan.....			13 52			2 60				159 60
Macon.....		391 64	152 67			21 70	8 05	29 37	86 07	549 35
Macoupin.....				274 50		29 46	37 41		19 26	238 80
Madison.....						28 77	32 26	7 26		362 79
Marion.....				138 95		18 35	30 30	8 66	75 35	326 61
Marshall.....			37 42						55 24	82 66
Mason.....			66 37	39 95		2 85			23 30	98 00
Massac.....						18 70	39 98		28 65	121 93
McHenry.....			271 11			2 00	31 02		58 28	362 41
McDonough.....		279 41	2 15			13 09	3 74	16 64		315 03
McLean.....			28 67							28 67
Menard.....			66 67		116 91				43 57	245 45
Monroe.....				88 45		2 40	15 90		13 70	222 22
Montgomery.....		38 03	143 59			4 97	16 00		32 44	223 24
Morgan.....			95 84			12 70	53 63	26 11		188 28
Moultrie.....		57 06				5 70		21 17	28 02	111 75
Ogle.....	96 35					6 80	44 86	34 30	4 78	177 87
Peoria.....		2 62	600 98		2 00		32 38		63 18	823 16
Perry.....		187 07	5 45	57 15		4 00		44 03	16 78	61 25
Pike.....			541 18				113 29	11 73	108 72	745 93
Pope.....				68 40						18 32
Pulaski.....				223 10						48 72
Putnam.....			35 03			115 81	79 91			419 82
Randolph.....		28 16		127 55		7 80	19 04	5 97	27 83	186 15
Richland.....				397 95			170 60	20 44	10 30	599 29
Rock Island.....		36 47	261 99		197 68	9 00		36 63	14 81	556 63

73
556

14 811

Saline
Sanger
Schni
Scott
Shelb
Stark
St. Cl
Steph
Teaser
Unior
Verm
Waba
Warr
Wash
Wayn
White
Will
Willis
Winn
Wood

Tc

Jeffe
 Jerse
 Joda
 John
 Kane
 Kane
 Kend
 Knox
 Lake
 LaSa
 Lawr
 Lee
 Levin
 Logan
 Macol
 Maco
 Maci
 Mar
 Mar
 Mars
 Maso
 Mass
 McDc
 McHe
 McLe
 Mena
 Merc
 Mer
 Monr
 Mont
 Morg
 Moul
 Ogle
 Peori
 Perry
 Platt
 Pike
 Pope
 Pulas
 Putn
 Rand
 Stahl
 Rock

Saline.....	20 13	1,201 18	29 30	31 75	161 70	.....	1,444 09
Sangamon.....	.....	.....	11 99	17 00	42 81	.....	1,041 91
Schayler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 61	.....	150 32
Scott.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	454 41
Shelby.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58 39
Stark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,460 13
St. Clair.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129 36
Stephenson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43 15
Tazewell.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$587 35
Union.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	848 35
Vermilion.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87 06
Wabash.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	234 52
Warren.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185 75
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	204 82
Wayne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,205 32
White.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	376 74
Whiteside.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	674 43
Will.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	477 69
Williamson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99 77
Winnebago.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225 88
Woodford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$9,773 47	\$11,134 92	\$4,372 45	\$5,697 55	\$2,136 79	\$3,212 97	\$44,153 29

TABLE IX—*Showing the movement of the population for the fiscal year 1897.*

Institutions.	In institution July 1, 1896.			Since admitted or returned.			Since discharged or absent.			Remaining June 30, 1897.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Northern Insane Hospital.....	618	558	1,176	180	122	302	180	123	303	618	557	1,175
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	1 151	1,007	2,158	332	290	622	299	272	571	1,184	1,025	2,209
Central Insane Hospital.....	615	592	1,207	413	304	717	408	278	686	620	678	1,298
Southern Insane Hospital.....	472	357	829	168	117	285	129	94	223	511	380	891
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	123	123	246	56	56	112	30	30	60	149	149	298
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	*	.....	.....	321	213	534	321	213	534	*	.....	.....
Institution for the Blind.....	*	.....	.....	132	88	220	132	88	220	*	.....	.....
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	324	264	588	46	34	80	38	19	57	332	279	611
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	199	132	331	135	123	258	145	100	245	189	155	344
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	72	31	103	704	349	1,053	679	327	1,006	97	53	150
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	1,075	1,075	2,150	1,134	14	1,148	776	8	784	1,433	18	1,451
Soldiers' Widows' Home.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	33	.....	94	94
Home for Juvenile Female Offenders.....	.....	74	74	.....	53	53	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,649	3,027	7,676	3,621	1,707	5,328	3,137	1,555	4,692	5,133	3,179	8,312

* Vacation.

TABLE X—Showing the movement of the population for the fiscal year 1898.

Institutions.	In institution July 1, 1897.			Since admitted or returned.			Since discharged or absent.			Remaining June 30, 1898.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Northern Insane Hospital.....	618	557	1,175	158	126	284	243	157	400	533	536	1,069
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	1,184	1,025	2,209	411	348	759	415	337	752	1,180	1,036	2,216
Central Insane Hospital.....	620	618	1,238	437	338	775	426	400	826	631	556	1,187
Southern Insane Hospital.....	511	380	891	164	154	318	140	107	247	535	427	962
Western Insane Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	203	166	369	8	7	15	195	159	354
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	149	.....	149	54	.....	54	51	.....	51	152	.....	152
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	*	.....	.....	341	190	531	341	190	531	*	.....	.....
Institution for the Blind.....	*	.....	.....	152	99	251	152	99	251	*	.....	.....
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	332	279	611	69	61	130	24	18	42	377	322	699
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	189	155	344	197	129	326	195	169	364	191	115	306
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	97	53	150	637	324	961	659	351	1,010	75	26	101
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	1,433	.....	1,433	780	.....	780	814	.....	814	1,369	.....	1,369
Soldiers' Widows' Home.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	20	.....	5	5	.....	23	23
Home for Juvenile Female Offenders.....	.....	94	94	.....	133	133	.....	94	94	.....	133	133
Total.....	5,133	3,179	8,312	3,603	2,078	5,681	3,408	1,934	5,402	5,268	3,323	8,591

* Vacation.

TABLE XI.—*Duration of School Terms and Vacations.*

1897.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—Term of 1896-7 closed on Wednesday, June 9, 1897. Vacation of thirteen weeks and six days. Term of 1897-8 opened on Wednesday, September 15, 1897.

Institution for the Blind.—Term of 1896-7 closed on Tuesday, June 1, 1897. Vacation of fourteen weeks. Term of 1897-8 opened on Wednesday, September 8, 1897.

Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.—Term of 1896-7 closed on Tuesday, July 1, 1897. Vacation of eight weeks and six days. Term of 1897-8 opened on Wednesday September 1, 1897.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home.—Term of 1896-7 closed on Friday, June 11, 1897. Vacation of twelve weeks. Term of 1897-8 opened on Monday, September 6, 1897.

1898.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—Term of 1897-8 closed on Wednesday, June 8, 1898. Vacation of fourteen weeks and six days. Term of 1898-9 opened on Wednesday, September 21, 1898.

Institution for the Blind. Term of 1897-8 closed on Tuesday, June 7, 1898. Vacation of fourteen weeks. Term of 1898-9 opened on Wednesday, September 14, 1898.

Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.—Term of 1897-8 closed on Friday, July 1, 1898. Vacation of eight weeks and six days. Term of 1898-9 opened on Thursday, September 1, 1898.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home.—Term of 1897-8 closed on Friday, June 10, 1898. Vacation of twelve weeks. Term of 1898-9 opened on Monday, September 5, 1898.

TABLE XII.—Showing number of inmates admitted into thirteen State institutions, from each county in the State, between the 1st day of July, 1896, and the 30th day of June, 1897.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.....	Eastern Insane Hospital.....	Central Insane Hospital.....	Southern Insane Hospital.....	Asylum for Insane Criminals.	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	Institution for the Blind.....	Asylum for Feeble-Minded..	Soldiers' Orphans' Home...	Soldiers' Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home..	Soldiers' Widows' Home.	Home for Female Juvenile Offenders	Total.....
Adams.....			31	10	1	10	5	4		2	13	91		156
Alexander.....				9		2	2				10	5		32
Bond.....											1			17
Boone.....	6										3			9
Brown.....			13			5		2						19
Bureau.....											9			47
Calhoun.....											1			7
Carroll.....	1										16	2		7
Cass.....			5								1			4
Champaign.....		13							4		1			26
Christian.....			18		1				3		13	6		39
Clark.....				9				1	1		6			12
Clay.....				9					1		1			25
Clinton.....					2						3			12
Coles.....	11								1		1			14
Cook.....	120	257		9	21	136	73	27	16	447	97	5	3	1,267
Crawford.....									3		5		33	20
Cuba.....		8			1						2			21
Cumberland.....	17				1			4			2			31
DeKalb.....											2			21
DeKett.....		4			1				1		7			30
Dewitt.....		14			1			1			1		1	28
Douglas.....											1			28
Dodge.....	12										1			20
Edgar.....	17				1						1			27
Elkhart.....				4							1			7
Elkhart.....				12					3		1		1	25
Effingham.....				3							6			22
Payette.....		3									9			12
Ford.....				9							1			9
Fordkin.....											4			19
Fulton.....		1	25		1						17		1	58
Gallatin.....				2							2			24
Gallatin.....											9			9
Greene.....			23								7			43
Hamilton.....		8			1						3	1		30
Hancock.....				9							2			17
Hardin.....	11										1			37
Hardin.....											1			4

Table XII.—Concluded.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.....	Eastern Insane Hospital.....	Central Insane Hospital.....	Southern Insane Hospital.....	Asylum for Insane Criminals.	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	Institution for the Blind.....	Asylum for Feeble-Minded.	Soldiers' Orphan's Home...	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home..	Soldiers' Widows' Home.	Home for Female Juvenile Offenders	Total.....
Henderson.....							1			2	1			7
Henry.....			13			4	1			2	1			32
Iroquois.....		26				1	2			12	2			42
Jackson.....				13		6	1			4	3			33
Jasper.....						1	1			3	3			18
Jefferson.....			10	12			4			9	3			22
Jersey.....	9					5	3			10	4			34
JoDavies.....						1	3			2	2			21
Johnson.....				6		15	3			7	1			16
Kane.....	41	29				2				17	1			90
Kankakee.....														61
Kendall.....	3													3
Knox.....			29			6				8	24			71
Lake.....	13	44				13				27	5			24
LaSalle.....							2			6		1		94
Lawrence.....	16			4										11
Lee.....		19				6				7				32
Livingston.....			6			2				1				35
Logan.....						4				10	3			37
Macon.....		12				2				12	8			59
Macoupin.....						6				10	9			61
Madison.....			23			13				8	31			79
Marion.....			1	21		5				3	1			43
Marshall.....				14		1				20	1			10
Mason.....			5							3	6			28
Massac.....			7	3		4				2	1			11
McDonough.....						2								11
McHenry.....			7			2				5	11			29
McLean.....						12				4	3			24
Menard.....		36				4				2	18			81
Mercer.....			13			1				3	2			18
Mercer.....			12			4				2	3			27
Monroe.....				1		1					2			4
Montgomery.....														37
Morgan.....			13			8				4	11			38
Moultrie.....			15			16				1	18			54
Ogle.....		8				1				8	4			22
Peoria.....	8	1	35			12	5			4	35		1	102

Table XIII.—Concluded.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.....	Eastern Insane Hospital.....	Central Insane Hospital.....	Southern Insane Hospital.....	Western Insane Hospital.....	Asylum for Insane Criminals	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	Institution for the Blind.....	Asylum for Feeble-Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home...	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home..	Soldiers' Widows' Home.....	Home for Female Juvenile Offenders.....	Total.....
St. Clair.....	8			19		1	14	5	2	3	4	16			64
Stephenson.....							10	1	1		3	3			20
Tazewell.....			14				10				6	6			33
Union.....				16			2	1	1		13	6	1		33
Vermilion.....		23					1	1	2	4	19	4		2	63
Wabash.....				6			2	1	1		9			1	21
Warren.....			20			1	2		1		3				75
Washington.....				6			3				2				13
Wayne.....				9			3		1		2				24
White.....				5			3				11				27
Whiteside.....	5	35			55	1	1		3		14	5		1	75
Williamson.....							1		1		6				68
Winnebago.....				6			10		1		9				16
Woodford.....	13						9		1		1				40
State at large.....		14													27
Totals.....	284	759	616	318	368	52	*531	251	116	152	961	470	9	90	*4,978

* Including 433 absentees returned.

TABLE XIV—Showing number of days' board given to inmates of thirteen State institutions, from each county in the State, between the 1st day of July, 1896, and the 30th day of June, 1897.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.....	Eastern Insane Hospital.....	Central Insane Hospital.....	Southern Insane Hospital.....	Asylum for Insane Criminals	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	Insitution for the Blind.....	Asylum for Feeble-Minded....	Soldiers' Orphan's Home..	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.	Soldiers' Widows' Home....	Home for Female Juvenile Offenders.....	Total.....
Adams.....		365	32,473		1,095	2,628	749	1,920	1,441	441	45,990			87,102
Alexander.....					361	1,231	475	730		822	2,926		365	16,168
Bond.....					365	538		730		63	2,920			10,926
Boone.....	11,133									390				11,988
Bureau.....		730	5,686			805					4,745			15,152
Calhoun.....			4,085		730	1,345	490	1,085	2,881	646	730			27,855
Carroll.....	11,133				365		475	730		58				6,078
Cass.....			7,562			2,010	269			41	3,285			12,173
Champaign.....		21,706				805	269	2,190	1,801	100	4,745			17,217
Christian.....			15,309		39	1,881	784	3,650	4,322	719				36,217
Clark.....				10,444		1,341	269	2,920	3,962	336	9,125			34,356
Clay.....				8,305		2,152	807	2,177	2,621	457	1,825			19,034
Clinton.....			83	9,619	730	788	246	730	2,161	852	2,555			17,562
Coles.....		15,283			802	2,103	502	1,095	360	37	1,095		994	13,673
Cook.....	194,427	437,150		7,965	17,410	35,514	18,704	73,115	20,889	686	51,530	3,099	20,431	898,654
Crawford.....					807			365	4,322	26,330				13,809
Cumberland.....		10,313			68	269	269		2,161	476	730			14,286
DeKalb.....	16,330					807	269	2,125		145	1,095			20,771
DeWitt.....		11,185			434	269		1,095	360	308	2,555			16,206
Douglas.....		11,215			152	1,075		1,094	720	390	730		189	15,565
DuPage.....	17,068				730	1,076		3,195		135				22,204
Edgar.....		11,549			422	689	529	715		66	730		505	15,215
Edwards.....		365		3,814				736		16				4,931
Efingham.....				9,812		538			1,080	275			12	13,542
Payette.....		365		9,062		807	581	1,460	1,080	379	1,815			14,764
Ford.....		10,446				1,455		1,638	2,161					15,782
Franklin.....		443	23,082	7,779	128	1,282	503	3,295	5,401	211	365		77	10,530
Fulton.....						501				289	13,140			47,660
Gallatin.....				4,187		1,013			1,081	360	365			5,773
Greene.....			12,236		365		269	730	1,081	720	5,840			21,894
Grundy.....					703	1,013	269	365	720	285	1,095		74	15,611
Hamilton.....		11,881				269			1,081	110	1,095			10,424
Hardin.....			16,371	6,532		643	1,058	2,519	390	1	12,775		86	83,818
Hardin.....				2,490						53				3,273

Table XIV—Concluded.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.....	Eastern Insane Hospital.....	Central Insane Hospital.....	Southern Insane Hospital.....	Asylum for Insane Criminals	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	Institution for the Blind.....	Asylum for Feeble-Minded....	Soldiers' Orphan's Home..	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.	Soldiers' Widows' Home....	Home for Female Juvenile Offenders.....	Total.....
Henderson.....	1,486	426	6,108		365	907	269	365		588	730		141	7,882
Henry.....		20,615	17,245			40		365		415	3,295			24,663
Irroquois.....					1,460	1,614	404	1,113		420	2,190			22,918
Jackson.....				13,946	5,100	1,269	1,076	2,730	3,602	61				25,467
Jasper.....			338	9,360	433	269			3,242	488				10,855
Jefferson.....			9,619			1,345	269	3,295	1,061	534	1,825		365	13,840
Jersey.....						1,805	603	2,555	1,720	564	3,295			13,840
Jo Daviess.....	13,731					268				34	1,825			19,553
Johnson.....				6,204		3,771	427	3,559	2,161	216	365		1,599	19,553
Kane.....	38,582	1,065			11,164					287	8,030			60,248
Kankakee.....		17,761			365			1,995	2,720	578	365			21,623
Kendall.....	7,424													7,424
Knox.....		1,065	19,853		365	1,611		3,548	1,441	882	13,505		235	42,535
Lake.....	16,330					611	269			104	365			19,336
LaSalle.....	365	43,833			1,318	3,250	515	3,295	2,521	986	2,555	646		59,272
Lawrence.....				6,123				1,098	1,081	117				8,419
Lee.....	15,586				365	537	269	2,095	3,242	152	2,920			23,365
Livingston.....		21,417			730	1,613	538	4,402	7,204		4,390	33		29,819
Logan.....			11,605			1,076	269	4,203	7,204	513	4,390	202	1,681	22,998
Macon.....		20,300			1,460	1,479	383	4,203	7,204	383	4,390			38,075
Macoupin.....		21,057			365	1,615	575	1,901	360	442	3,650			29,815
Madison.....		494			1,460	3,284	471	4,745	1,060	430	23,360			58,657
Marion.....				23,333	1,460	1,345	512	2,920	1,080	1,194	1,460			20,395
Marshall.....			6,915		43		269	1,825	360		365			9,749
Massac.....			8,907		365	1,075	687	2,190	3,602		1,825			18,651
Massac.....				5,769		524		1,095		190	1,825			9,562
McDonough.....			13,605		309	537	291	730	4,322		5,475		157	25,426
McHenry.....	16,330					537	269	1,825		86	3,295			22,064
McLean.....					1,214	3,195	764	6,565	4,322	105	8,030		273	58,119
Menard.....		33,286					256	2,555	380	2	730			13,484
Menard.....			9,581			1,068		1,095		50	2,190		711	14,943
Monroe.....			9,572		257			730			1,460			8,938
Montgomery.....				6,479										28,064
Morgan.....			15,984			1,880	148	1,095	380	567	8,030			45,663
Moultrie.....			18,465		365	4,208	2,029	2,555		175	17,520		346	10,863
Moultrie.....					365	269	422		634	591	1,460		264	24,586
Ogle.....		6,848			365	1,343		1,113	1,080	81	3,295		253	8,385
Peoria.....	17,068				969	3,203	1,276	4,512	4,322	276	35,405		134	86,374

Perry.....					263	499	654	2,521	177	730			12,176
Piatt.....					1,076	466	730		377	1,825			15,054
Pike.....		15,732		43	3,477	475	1,853	1,801	446	8,760			32,569
Pope.....						538	365		115				5,015
Pulaski.....					806		365		74	365			7,161
Putnam.....		1,616			916	269	1,085		19				3,646
Randolph.....					269	269	730	3,242	30	5,475			19,700
Richland.....					536	525	1,467	2,882	761	12,775	212	687	13,583
Rock Island.....	1,486	21,731		434	1,331	525	730	1,441	258				43,891
Saline.....					806	262	730	6,223	34	365			10,706
Sangamon.....		30,825			1,881	1,076	5,658		375	25,915	730	1,460	74,718
Schuyler.....		6,423					1,085		20	2,190		27	9,755
Scott.....		6,172					1,085		30	1,460			8,382
Shelby.....									923	2,190			23,962
Stark.....		14,615			2,152	821	1,085	1,801		1,825			8,112
St. Clair.....					257		1,085						71,793
Stephenson.....					3,339	807	4,037	1,080	620	23,915			24,295
Tazewell.....					1,076		2,190			2,555			26,619
Union.....		16,902			807	246	1,469	1,801	397	4,380	429		17,518
Vermilion.....					269	262	1,085	1,440	625	2,920			33,714
Wabash.....		26,271			439	323	1,857	720	542	2,920	297		5,657
Warren.....					538		365		258				15,698
Washington.....		365			747	515		1,080		1,460		445	16,055
Wayne.....					806		1,085	1,080	739	2,555			14,313
White.....					538	515	1,085	1,801	324	365			14,387
Whiteside.....					1,024	269	1,085	2,161	349	2,555			27,455
Will.....					1,342	800	1,460	72	61				49,406
Williamson.....	19,657	32,870			1,823	1,063	2,907	1,441	1,052	6,570	285		9,378
Winnebago.....	365				409		1,460	720	363				27,789
Woodford.....	19,295	365			1,883	200	1,455		208	3,285	308		17,184
State at large.....		1,400			1,882		2,180		228	1,825			1,400
Totals.....	435,974	797,097	470,065	311,504	137,679	52,673	229,778	148,024	56,763	473,835	6,747	30,305	3,199,291

TABLE XV.—Showing number of days' board given to inmates of fourteen State institutions, from each county in the State, between the 1st day of July, 1897, and the 30th day of June, 1898.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.....	Eastern Insane Hospital.....	Central Insane Hospital.....	Southern Insane Hospital.....	Western Insane Hospital.....	Asylum for Insane Criminals.	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	Institution for the Blind	Asylum for Feeble-Minded.	Soldiers' Orphan's Home...	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home..	Soldiers' Widows' Home.....	Home for Female Juvenile Offenders.....	Total.....
Adams.....		372	33,141			766	2,112		1,992	729	174	65,685		365	104,971
Alexander.....						365	1,807	553	997		727	1,360		276	17,378
Bond.....				11,204			1,272	268	664			4,430			12,811
Boone.....	9,965			6,901		365			333			1,365			12,028
Brown.....			6,408				537		2,918		87	6,290			17,335
Bureau.....		887	10,554				1,585	548	1,095	2,918	759	3,490			21,666
Calhoun.....			4,452		1,651	730		421	730	1,459	211	1,360			7,174
Carroll.....	9,965					365		272	365			1,315			12,282
Cass.....			8,220				756		1,990	1,824	37	3,525		327	16,979
Champaign.....		19,379				450	554	753	1,990	2,198	728	2,530			30,535
Christian.....			16,735				1,476	907	3,653	3,647	507	6,550			32,710
Clark.....				10,865			269	597	2,988	3,647	370	2,095			20,053
Clay.....				7,690			1,343	799	2,190	2,198	157				12,937
Coles.....				9,031		706	807	168	1,328		66	2,575			14,681
Clinton.....		16,690				1,198	874	274	3,325		692	2,095		1,194	26,342
Cook.....	186,275	438,511				18,743	35,869	22,956	60,072	19,715	14,547	73,360	2,981	26,549	589,578
Crawford.....		7,741		9,631		365	1,348	551	365	2,189	496				15,428
Cumberland.....							538	822	345	629	164				12,691
DeKalb.....						677	710		2,968	365	211				19,632
DeWitt.....		8,932	941				269		1,328	729	151			417	14,068
Douglas.....		10,862				614	1,005	543	1,660		273	1,365			16,707
DuPage.....	14,219					730	538	274	2,920		13	1,530			20,959
Edgar.....		12,318					254		1,308			1,530			16,427
Edwardsville.....				3,692			540	322	1,902	365	513	1,585		365	5,277
Effingham.....		344		9,770			1,167	518	2,555	3,647	497	1,830		365	15,607
Fayette.....		9,678		9,482			1,344		2,190	1,094	9	1,265		268	18,606
Ford.....									2,190	729	279				14,138
Franklin.....			22,198	9,306		198	1,344	794	3,311	4,377	414	8,920		580	12,107
Fulton.....						365	717		3,311	729	31				41,736
Gallatin.....				2,975		196	260	254	365	1,094	1,138	1,355			5,934
Greene.....			11,828				1,077	254	730	1,094	1,386	9,290			25,627
Grundy.....		10,635				691	269	274	365	729	415				13,369
Hamilton.....				6,571			1,353		1,094	1,094	290	1,360			11,377
Hancock.....			17,514				610	1,535	2,205	365		4,380	365		26,264
Hardin.....				2,425							87	1,265			3,777

Henderson	1,335	4,578	664	365	807	142	365	287	1,355	7,361
Henry	17,425	11,105	1,331	365	807	232	1,520	37	2,460	13,070
Irquois				1,460	1,585	232	2,325	327	2,720	22,983
Jackson			14,407		807	903	730	221		24,315
Jasper			6,852	730	49	793	664	363	5,225	12,945
Jefferson			9,722	730	1,145	689	1,825	755	6,230	17,938
Jersey	335	9,196			267		2,555	641	6,230	13,718
Johnson	12,441							510	2,690	13,135
Kane	1,186		7,576	1,260	3,321	42	6,220	507	4,460	57,064
Kankakee	15,628			365	269	240	1,085	863		13,319
Kendall										7,560
Knox	1,062	13,049	2,231	365	1,076	274	3,352	448	5,190	29,408
Lake				123	1,076	548	2,190	273	2,730	21,253
LaSalle	14,573			825	3,097	221	3,296	1,257	2,065	57,000
Lawrence	365						1,825	581		9,628
Lee	13,861		6,107	365	936	298	2,190	120	2,595	31,439
Livingston	21,887			730	1,276	274	1,560	256	4,460	32,237
Logan				229	1,604	36	4,770	544	5,190	23,590
Macoupin	19,376	11,993		1,460	938	608	2,666	218	365	32,197
Madison		22,135		365	1,931	521	2,190	173	10,860	35,597
Marion			26,153	1,981	2,105	531	4,015	365	21,900	27,310
Marshall		7,521	14,672	1,156	1,549	419	2,555	1,459		27,310
Mason		9,651		365	899	274	1,460	365	1,365	20,866
Massac				33		536	1,825	23	5,325	12,077
McDonough		16,265	7,021	33	538		1,825	40	2,065	11,095
McHenry	15,996			365	501	536	1,228	185	3,460	24,379
McLean	26,400	2,224		1,544	269	274	7,865	178	1,375	30,517
Menard		7,353			3,099	579	2,190	221	14,145	40,597
Merced		6,340		365	636	274	1,560	49	3,460	13,996
Monroe	141			246			325	53	6,225	17,196
Montgomery		16,330	6,773		538		1,228	9	1,365	9,317
Morgan		20,241		175	2,365		747	214	6,230	26,636
Morrison				5,319	5,319	1,940	2,747	81	14,245	44,977
Montrie	7,461			365	271	271	664	81	2,065	14,306
Ogle	14,573			365	1,059	157	1,065	533	2,065	21,396
Peoria		36,021	45	701	1,863	1,290	4,280	472	28,780	77,860
Perry	365			129	1,714	274	986	367	2,530	17,977
Pike	8,015	860	9,139	23	1,049	548	1,062	367	2,065	13,096
Pope		17,880			2,628	262	2,104	96	8,920	33,906
Pulaski		4,168		365			1,065	397	2,747	6,651
Putnam		6,890			803		365			11,170
Randolph	1,005	2,426		1,035	1,035			90	365	14,395
Richland		11,231		365	269	220	1,757	96		14,395
Rock Island		8,053		365	269	274	865	101	690	31,362
Saline	1,335	16,421	2,100	730	1,332	822	2,522	171	3,095	10,870
Sangamon	892				269	274	365	433	465	81,622
Schuyler	213	7,392		494	1,673	1,615	5,376	174	29,855	81,622
Scott	32,547	7,494				272	730	57	715	10,019
		6,513						333	4,095	12,307

Table XV.—Concluded.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.....	Eastern Insane Hospital.....	Central Insane Hospital.....	Southern Insane Hospital.....	Western Insane Hospital.....	Asylum for Insane Criminals.	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	Institution for the Blind.....	Asylum for Feeble Minded..	Soldiers' Orphans' Home...	Charitable Eye and Eye Infirmary.....	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home..	Soldiers' Widows' Home.....	Home for Female Juvenile Offenders.....	Total.....
Shelby.....	13,552	.....	843	.....	365	1,601	894	1,460	729	491	4,095	.....	.....	24,030
Stark.....	4,112	.....	.....	365	.....	.....	730	.....	80	17,430	.....	.....	6,017
St. Clair.....	36,968	.....	2,091	3,725	1,294	3,982	2,918	224	17,440	.....	.....	68,842
Stephenson.....	853	1,345	.....	1,825	.....	180	4,095	.....	.....	24,568
Tazewell.....	13,862	.....	.....	.....	1,344	.....	1,395	.....	488	6,030	365	.....	24,368
Union.....	12,568	.....	.....	1,207	182	1,730	2,553	497	4,430	.....	.....	21,197
Vermilion.....	24,072	.....	.....	.....	365	376	714	2,949	2,188	1,126	3,580	.....	.....	31,627
Wabash.....	4,718	.....	.....	281	69	697	.....	1,386	.....	.....	217	8,467
Warren.....	8,263	.....	1,532	535	793	544	331	1,459	87	3,095	.....	316	6,467
Washington.....	10,861	.....	.....	786	.....	1,095	1,729	291	3,730	.....	730	17,794
Wayne.....	9,028	.....	365	1,076	820	1,270	1,094	179	360	.....	.....	14,492
White.....	9,061	.....	.....	1,209	659	1,095	1,094	842	730	.....	.....	14,690
Whiteside.....	1,532	768	1,204	541	1,460	1,365	107	2,430	.....	.....	27,224
Will.....	32,200	.....	.....	.....	1,995	1,518	458	3,853	1,459	886	2,015	358	34	45,151
Williamson.....	7,655	.....	.....	.....	148	1,443	.....	942	.....	.....	.....	10,188
Winnebago.....	730	2,686	83	2,605	365	228	1,730	365	.....	28,738
Woodford.....	11,950	.....	.....	365	2,420	.....	2,555	.....	365	1,465	.....	.....	18,411
State at large.....	3,238	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,293
Totals.....	406,491	770,339	453,469	337,736	13,092	53,912	131,744	60,942	232,108	147,368	46,938	505,692	6,066	40,331	3,206,228

TABLE XVI.—Showing number of inmates actually present on the 30th day of June, 1897, in thirteen State institutions, from each county in the State.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.....	Eastern Insane Hospital.....	Central Insane Hospital.....	Southern Insane Hospital.....	Asylum for Insane Criminals.	*Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	*Institution for the Blind.....	Asylum for Feeble-Minded..	Soldiers' Orphans' Home...	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home..	Soldiers' Widows' Home.....	Home for Female Juvenile Offenders.....	Total.....
Adams.....								6	3	3	155			254
Alexander.....		2	88	28	3			2			10		1	43
Bond.....				19	1			2			8			29
Boone.....	30							2	8					31
Brown.....		2	16					2	2	4	15			42
Bureau.....			53		2			2	2	1	2			73
Calhoun.....			12		1						1			17
Carroll.....	29													31
Cass.....		56	23					6	5		12			46
Champaign.....								10	10	1	15			92
Christian.....			43					6	6	2	23			84
Clark.....				27				6	7		5			46
Clay.....				22				3	6		7			37
Clinton.....				26				3		2	3			34
Coles.....		43	2					9						71
Cook.....	517	1,252		26	51			188	1	44	172	8	63	2,321
Crawford.....		22						1	5	1				38
Cumberland.....	44				1			6			2			30
DeKalb.....		32						3	1	3	7			53
DeWitt.....		29			2			3	2	1			1	48
Douglas.....								3		1	2			57
DuPage.....	45							2						41
Edgar.....		34						2						38
Edwards.....		1		9				3		1			1	12
Effingham.....				25				4		3	1			36
Fayette.....		1						6						38
Ford.....		26						6		2	2			38
Franklin.....				21				1		3	1			28
Fulton.....			60		1			9		2	40		1	125
Gallatin.....				7				2		2				19
Greene.....			30		1			2		2				33
Grundy.....		33						12						43
Hamilton.....				16				2		3				24
Hancock.....			43		2			3						86
Hardin.....				6				7		1				9
Henderson.....			17					1		1				21

Table XVI.—Concluded.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.....	Eastern Insane Hospital.....	Central Insane Hospital.....	Southern Insane Hospital.....	Asylum for Insane Criminals.	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	Institution for the Blind.....	Asylum for Feeble-Minded..	Soldiers' Orphan's Home...	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home..	Soldiers' Widows' Home.....	Home for Female Juvenile Offenders.....	Total.....
Stark.....			12	97	1			2	3	1	5			21
St. Clair.....	48				3			1		1	2			136
Stephenson.....			44	35				3		1	1	1		64
Lagewell.....								1						70
Union.....		67		41	1			2						50
Vernilion.....														36
Wabash.....								1						14
Warrren.....		1	28	23	28			1					2	41
Washington.....				23	1			3						45
Wayne.....				23	1			1						30
White.....				23				3						43
Whiteside.....	54							1						71
Will.....	1	8			2			1						133
Williamson.....				23				1				1		24
Winnipeg.....		1	25		1			1						28
Woodford.....			4					1						39
State at large.....								1						1
Totals.....	11,75	2,209	1,238	881	149			611	344	150	1,433	18	94	8,312

*Vacation.

TABLE XVII.—Showing number of inmates actually present on the 30th day of June, 1898, in fourteen State institutions, from each county in the State.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.....	Eastern Insane Hospital.....	Central Insane Hospital.....	Southern Insane Hospital.....	Western Insane Hospital.....	Asylum for Insane Criminals.	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb*.....	Institution for the Blind*.....	Asylum for Feeble-Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home...	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home..	Soldiers' Widows' Home.....	Home for Female Juvenile Offenders.....	Total.....
Adams.....									6	2		181			291
Alexander.....		1	90			1			3			4		1	40
Bond.....				31		1			2						33
Boone.....	26			19					2			11		1	31
Brown.....			18						1			3			33
Bureau.....	3				46				2	6		19			48
Calhoun.....									2		1	4			68
Carroll.....	28		11			1			1			4			18
Cass.....			25						1			11		1	34
Champaign.....		58				2			11	5		7			48
Christian.....			47						1	2		18			80
Clark.....				34					1	8		6			83
Clay.....				18		1			6	4		1			51
Clinton.....				25					2	4		7			25
Coles.....	48								4						37
Cook.....	534	1,465				3			10	41	36	201	10	3	73
Crawford.....				22		53			198	8		6		94	2,602
Cumberland.....		24				1			1	5	2				32
DeKalb.....									1						33
DeWitt.....	36		24			1			9		1	4			46
Douglas.....		3							4		1	4			37
Dupage.....	35	29				2			5	2	1	4			41
Edgar.....		39				2			4		1	5			53
Edwardsville.....				11								5			50
Efingham.....				26					2		2	5		1	16
Fayette.....				26					7		1	4			46
Ford.....		27							6						33
Franklin.....				28		1			6	2					32
Fulton.....			63			1			1	9		25		1	109
Gallatin.....				8					10	3		4			16
Greene.....		29							1	1		26			60
Grundy.....		33				1			2	1		4			37
Hamilton.....									1						31
Hancock.....			46						2	3		4			69
Hardin.....				8					8	1		12	1		14

Table XVII.—Concluded.

Counties.	Total.....	Home for Female Juvenile Offenders	Soldiers' Widows' Home	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home..	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	Soldiers' Orphans' Home...	Asylum for Feeble-Minded.	Institution for the Blind*.....	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb*.....	Asylum for Insane Criminals.	Western Insane Hospital.....	Southern Insane Hospital.....	Central Insane Hospital.....	Eastern Insane Hospital.....	Northern Insane Hospital.....
Shelby.....	56			11	1	1	4			1		36	10	2	
Stark.....	14			2			2					99			
St. Clair.....	171			48	1	7	11			5					42
Stephenson.....	60			11			5			2			42		
Tazewell.....	70		2	17	1	4	4					36			
Union.....	57			12			2								
Vermilion.....	101			10	1	6	9			1		16		72	
Wabash.....	20						2								
Warren.....	1			8			1			2	39				
Washington.....	56			2			3					28		1	
Wayne.....	36			1			4			1		25			
White.....	33			2			3					25			
Whiteside.....	32			7			4			2	54				
Will.....	69			6			11			6				92	
Williamson.....	121	1					5					19			
Winnebago.....	25		1	5	1	2	8			2			28	1	
Woodford.....	74			1			7			1			12		
State at large.....	37														
Totals.....	12		23	1,399	101	306	699			152	354	962	1,197	2,216	1,069
	8,591	133													

* Vacation.

TABLE XVIII.—*Showing consumption of articles named, per*

Articles.	Measure.	Northern Hospital..... Insane	Eastern Hospital..... Insane	Central Hospital..... Insane	Southern Hospital..... Insane
Breadstuffs	Pounds ...	286.96	262.00	320.69	230.89
Meat and fish .....	..	268.40	229.78	286.22	401.68
Vegetables	Pecks ...	14.71	18.27	15.21	13.34
Rice and hominy	Pounds ...	5.04	9.76	3.79	29.06
Cider and vinegar	Gallons ...	1.37	11.04	1.01	1.28
Fruits	Quarts ...	2.25	41.25	46.86	6.19
Fruits	Pounds ...	7.90	41.37	18.53	44.24
Oranges and lemons	Number ..	9.27	10.01	14.87	8.08
Coffee	Pounds ...	7.42	9.85	9.02	13.68
Tea .....	..	2.39	4.06	3.07	5.21
Butter and butterine .....	..	28.82	21.24	30.14	23.18
Cheese .....	..	4.88	6.00	4.39	1.29
Eggs	Number ..	145.93	297.19	167.48	137.69
Syrup	Gallons ...	1.80	1.37	1.98	5.12
Sugar	Pounds ...	43.43	79.67	46.73	67.86
Average number of persons fed .....	.....	1,411.28	2,627.00	1,491.56	1,012.39

TABLE XIX.—*Showing consumption of articles named, per*

Articles.	Measure.	Northern Hospital..... Insane	Eastern Hospital..... Insane	Central Hospital..... Insane	Southern Hospital..... Insane
Breadstuffs	Pounds ...	219.86	297.63	266.29	274.12
Meat and fish .....	..	227.45	240.60	285.86	379.62
Vegetables	Pecks ...	10.03	18.30	17.33	15.93
Rice and hominy	Pounds ...	6.60	10.55	3.95	26.82
Cider and vinegar	Gallons ...	1.44	1.47	.93	1.68
Fruits	Quarts ...	1.81	26.87	65.57	6.69
Fruits	Pounds ...	18.36	33.67	13.09	39.82
Oranges and lemons	Number ..	7.75	14.76	5.00	9.66
Coffee	Pounds ...	7.70	13.56	14.07	13.57
Tea .....	..	2.62	3.85	3.39	1.99
Butter and butterine .....	..	29.21	24.70	24.33	20.88
Cheese .....	..	1.73	2.32	5.69	.79
Eggs	Number ..	197.31	148.94	57.92	78.64
Syrup	Gallons ...	.89	1.58	2.15	46.66
Sugar	Pounds ...	44.36	34.37	25.33	34.19
Average number of persons fed .....	.....	1,316.	2,570.32	1,437.66	1,096.60

capita, for one year, from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.

Total.....	Home for Female Juvenile Offenders.....	Soldiers' Widows' Home.....	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	Asylum for Feeble Minded.....	Institution for the Blind.....	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	Asylum for Insane Criminals.....
256.95	307.18	204.11	156.67	219.50	266.09	263.96	209.57	247.83	359.91
238.85	56.74	152.76	344.13	286.63	102.67	201.83	299.01	216.01	259.80
15.69	13.37	22.50	19.71	17.00	10.00	11.26	27.12	9.19	12.27
10.48	3.07	19.18	23.84	6.18	1.93	13.90	5.18	4.46	10.46
1.75	1.02	1.28	1.24	.92	.46	1.10	1.25	.54	.28
39.06	45.69	22.45	26.77	4.45	45.10	5.55	80.19	157.60	23.40
31.51	3.19	18.27	26.92	24.44	31.57	36.65	109.40	24.34	22.85
13.75	6.75	20.71	.21	16.70	19.73	20.69	14.54	28.06	9.14
10.27	4.45	13.69	20.04	11.60	1.67	13.12	6.95	6.12	15.90
2.58	.85	6.23	.14	2.98	.29	2.85	.78	.15	4.55
28.03	13.12	40.30	23.89	43.34	15.92	33.16	15.74	23.50	47.08
2.71	.84	4.64	1.01	.59	.68	1.46	3.58	3.94	1.87
126.34	68.45	76.71	119.29	216.20	13.49	114.63	87.88	109.63	87.81
1.96	3.44	.58	.97	.29	2.60	1.75	.78	1.81	2.93
52.30	42.22	80.96	32.17	66.14	18.89	33.20	61.72	50.91	56.00
10,126.74	97.65	24.09	1,318.77	161.62	443.41	741.07	200.26	440.15	157.49

capita, for one year, from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.

Total.....	Home for Female Juvenile Offenders.....	Soldiers' Widows' Home.....	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	Asylum for Feeble Minded.....	Institution for the Blind.....	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	Asylum for Insane Criminals.....
249.35	276.75	166.59	174.52	233.83	378.07	288.03	178.81	255.10	331.96
226.27	66.88	153.54	274.04	295.28	103.65	192.97	249.22	201.83	270.53
16.38	10.80	22.11	12.79	13.04	10.32	24.52	30.60	9.32	17.83
8.06	2.35	9.78	15.13	7.66	1.22	9.61	2.51	2.95	5.62
1.31	1.21	3.60	.67	.60	.12	2.05	1.94	.52	.83
37.90	25.41	20.73	2.80	3.68	46.90	4.18	121.27	151.27	15.55
31.94	3.31	25.37	18.71	26.44	33.64	38.68	111.50	21.50	31.16
12.17	5.95	37.48	2.05	8.30	16.56	19.67	12.15	10.99	7.90
11.89	4.23	17.99	20.27	12.36	2.04	15.29	8.73	4.52	20.20
2.31	.69	3.36	4.10	4.10	.43	2.87	.87	.07	5.41
26.92	15.82	53.71	21.93	40.50	14.18	27.19	21.68	23.91	31.97
1.45	.44	.30	.46	.89	.66	1.45	.95	2.94	.29
128.48	69.92	116.01	209.55	255.30	45.33	109.92	97.44	139.27	144.75
5.03	2.12	.34	1.10	.41	1.71	2.52	.78	1.56	3.42
38.86	39.17	78.79	51.66	62.96	22.40	60.32	81.39	45.36	48.49
10,198.5	127.86	23.29	1,445.74	156.52	449.46	753.14	221.53	425.88	174.33

TABLE XX—Showing the comparative cost of provisions,
from July 1, 1896,

Items.	Northern Hospital..... Insane	Eastern Hospital..... Insane	Central Hospital..... Insane	Southern Hospital..... Insane
Breadstuffs.....	\$5 64	\$5 19	\$6 15	\$5 37
Meats, etc.....	17 25	11 84	16 14	19 16
Vegetables.....	1 69	1 61	1 39	1 90
Cider and vinegar.....	15	13	08	11
Fruits.....	1 49	2 03	2 83	2 76
Tea, coffee, etc.....	1 92	2 57	2 25	3 91
Butter and butterine.....	4 89	2 75	3 85	2 40
Cheese.....	25	39	39	14
Milk.....	11	1 63	1 00	.....
Eggs.....	1 51	2 27	1 21	1 46
Syrup and Molasses.....	27	18	32	1 07
Sugar.....	2 11	3 60	2 17	3 21
All other provisions.....	42	1 26	83	2 21
Freight.....	.....	84	07	41
Total.....	\$37 70	\$36 29	\$38 18	\$43 11
Cost per month.....	3 14	3 02	3 18	3 59
Cost per day.....	010.3	010.	010.5	011.8
Number persons fed.....	1,411.28	2,627.	1,491.56	1,012.39

TABLE XXI—Showing the comparative cost of provisions,
from July 1, 1897,

Items.	Northern Hospital..... Insane	Eastern Hospital..... Insane	Central Hospital..... Insane	Southern Hospital..... Insane
Breadstuffs.....	\$6 88	\$7 12	\$6 52	\$6 27
Meats, etc.....	15 36	14 12	16 63	20 72
Vegetables.....	2 43	2 86	2 53	2 64
Cider and vinegar.....	13	11	09	13
Fruits.....	2 23	2 77	1 65	2 51
Tea, coffee, etc.....	1 45	2 45	2 44	2 66
Butter and butterine.....	4 85	3 63	2 76	1 98
Cheese.....	14	17	50	08
Milk.....	52	2 70	08	.....
Eggs.....	1 98	1 19	44	67
Syrup and molasses.....	2 29	23	41	1 06
Sugar.....	2 23	1 88	1 37	1 53
All other provisions.....	36	22	1 31	2 44
Freight.....	.....	61	29	70
Total.....	\$38 89	\$40 14	\$37 07	\$43 69
Cost per month.....	3 24	3 34	3 09	3 64
Cost per day.....	010.6	011.	010.1	011.9
Number persons fed.....	1,316.	2,570.52	1,437.66	1,096.60

*per capita, in thirteen State institutions, for one year,
to June 30, 1897.*

Total.....	Home for Female Juvenile Offend- ers.....	Soldiers' Widows' Home.....	Soldiers' and Sail- ors' Home.....	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary...	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	Asylum for Feeble- Minded.....	Institution for the Blind.....	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Asylum for Insane Criminals.....
36 04	36 14	36 35	33 64	36 64	35 75	35 82	34 09	35 86	311 82
14 65	25 25	23 23	13 38	26 46	6 69	14 02	15 03	12 34	15 63
2 27	2 19	3 50	2 19	5 50	1 50	1 23	3 08	1 18	2 10
19	16	53	10	50	02	11	30	08	04
2 80	2 03	2 21	2 17	5 71	2 53	2 92	3 45	3 05	3 15
3 75	1 31	6 54	63	5 32	3 61	4 33	2 12	1 05	2 60
24	09	6 68	08	09	3 98	4 28	37	25	5 22
2 18	69	5 66	05	7 08	12 15	1 03	80	89	69
1 14	86	74	90	2 45	14	30	20	34	62
39	2 07	4 15	13	24	40	2 73	2 66	2 46	2 35
2 55	1 83	3 39	1 44	3 33	1 79	2 74	1 24	2 24	4 93
2 12	1 83	3 39	1 03	3 63		72	05		
19			33						
\$41 22	\$23 61	\$57 39	\$36 13	\$66 16	\$36 50	\$40 43	\$37 90	\$32 38	\$50 13
3 43	1 96	4 78	3 01	5 51	3 04	3 37	3 16	2 69	4 18
011.3	06.5	015.7	009.8	018.1	010.	011.2	010.4	08.8	013.7
10, 126.74	97.65	24.09	1,318.77	161.62	443.41	741.07	200.26	440.15	157.49

*per capita, in thirteen State institutions, for one year,
to June 30, 1898.*

Total.....	Home for Female Juvenile Offend- ers.....	Soldiers' Widows' Home.....	Soldiers' and Sail- ors' Home.....	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary...	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	Asylum for Feeble- Minded.....	Institution for the Blind.....	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Asylum for Insane Criminals.....
36 80	37 69	37 07	34 33	36 85	35 60	37 31	35 40	36 80	310 62
14 65	5 95	15 67	16 88	20 97	6 10	13 22	15 18	17 24	17 24
2 95	2 78	4 59	2 29	4 68	1 21	3 15	4 27	1 22	3 78
23	17	56	05	50	01	19	25	06	09
2 70	1 23	2 79	1 18	6 25	2 05	2 96	3 45	3 33	2 79
2 49	82	7 24	2 22	3 37	47	3 26	1 49	2 87	3 65
3 90	2 15	10 19	2 40	5 28	3 06	2 83	3 97	2 72	3 65
13	04	05	05	09	07	15	10	31	02
2 27	69	5 78	88	9 41	11 05	87	87	1 31	1 31
1 10	55	1 08	23	2 67	38	53	22	46	91
43	2 06	4 38	2 47	24	31	3 13	4 27	2 43	2 51
2 55	1 65	5 01	83	3 47	1 12	3 23	96	4 69	4 12
2 23			17	3 26	92	35	33		
19									
\$42 52	\$25 78	\$64 51	\$33 98	\$67 02	\$32 35	\$41 18	\$40 75	\$36 65	\$50 70
3 54	2 14	5 37	2 83	5 59	2 69	3 43	3 39	3 05	4 22
011.6	07.1	017.6	009.3	018.3	008.8	11.3	011.2	010.	013.9
10, 198.53	127.86	23.29	1,445.74	156.52	449.46	753.14	221.53	425.88	174.33

[illegible]

Table XXII.—Continued.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.		Eastern Insane Hospital.		Central Insane Hospital.		Southern Insane Hospital.		Asylum for Insane Criminals.		Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.		Institution for the Blind.	
	Av.No.	Cost.	Av.No.	Cost.	Av.No.	Cost.	Av.No.	Cost.	Av.No.	Cost.	Av.No.	Cost.	Av.No.	Cost.
St. Clair.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94.03	15,062 29	4.43	\$1,008 66	9.31	\$2,329 66	2.21	\$737 74
Stephenson.....	43.80	6,958.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.81	412 07	2.95	737 49	.....	.....
Tazewell.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.31	5,501 27	.....	.....	.54	122 80	2.21	553 12	.....	223 65
Union.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.88	4,786 36	.....	.....	74	184 37	.....	240 35
Vermilion.....	.....	.....	71.96	11,342 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	227 54	1.20	300 89	.....	300 43
Wabash.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.32	1,973 54	.....	.....	1.47	368 74	.....	.....
Warren.....	.....	.....	1	157 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.38	313 57	2.05	511 99	.....	470 68
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.99	3,444 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.21	553 43	.....	.....
Wayne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.79	4,291 49	.....	.....	1.47	368 74	.....	470 68
White.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.50	4,084 84	1	227 54	2.90	701 85	.....	243 68
Whiteside.....	53.86	7,663 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.39	4,067 23	2.36	536 12	3.68	919 81	.....	731 06
Will.....	1	142 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.49	953 80	4.99	1,249 44	.....	971 41
Williamson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.60	2,819 34	.....	.....	1.13	280 33	.....	.....
Winnabago.....	53.86	7,537 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	455 06	5.16	1,280 61	.....	240 35
Woodford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.32	3,484 00	.....	.....	1	227 54	5.16	1,289 92	.....	.....
State at large.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.84	455 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	1,194.45	\$170,328 55	2,183.82	\$344,158 25	1,287.84	\$152,998 54	853.42	\$136,704 75	133.48	a \$30,457 90	377.20	\$94,365 57	144.30	\$48,170 20

a Including \$4,546.20, a loan repaid to Southern Penitentiary.

Table XXII.—Continued.

Counties.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded.		Soldiers' Orphans' Home.		Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.		Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.		Soldiers' Widows' Home.		State Home for Female Juvenile Offenders.		Total.	
	Av.No.	Cost.	Av.No.	Cost.	Av.No.	Cost.	Av.No.	Cost.	Av.No.	Cost.	Av.No.	Cost.	Av.No.	Cost.
Adams.....	5.26	\$715 15	3.94	\$559 14	1.21	\$248 78	1.26	\$14,505 12				\$209 26	238.64	\$29,923 46
Alexander.....	2.	271 92			2.25	462 60	8.	920 96			1.		44.30	7,439 67
Bond.....	2.	271 92			1.17	34 95	8.	920 96					29.33	4,626 37
Boone.....	2.88	334 76	7.89	1,118 28	1.07	219 99	13.	1,496 56					41.51	4,796 88
Bureau.....	2.	271 92	1.97	279 57	1.77	363 91	7.	905 84					41.51	5,402 05
Calhoun.....					.16	32 90	2.	230 24					16.65	10,123 28
Carroll.....	6.	815 76	4.93	698 93	.11	22 62	1.	115 12					33.35	2,498 37
Casas.....	10.	1,359 60	11.84	1,677 42	.27	55 61	9.	1,036 08					37.46	4,958 96
Champaign.....	8.	1,087 68	10.85	1,537 64	1.97	406 03	13.	1,496 56					99.22	6,088 26
Christian.....	6.	815 76	6.90	1,978 50	1.92	406 03	25.	2,579 00					94.13	12,703 21
Clark.....	2.	271 92	5.92	888 71	2.33	479 05	7.	905 84					52.15	8,374 18
Clay.....	3.	407 88			1.10	20 56	3.	345 36					48.12	8,252 47
Coles.....	8.88	1,200 52	.98	139 78	1.88	366 53	8.	920 96					37.46	6,226 76
Cook.....	200.51	27,262 56	57.23	8,107 90	72.59	14,924 50	141.18	19,231 92	8.49	\$3,460 44	2.72	569 19	73.63	12,214 32
Crawford.....	1.	27,135 96	11.84	1,677 43	.90	165 04					55.96	11,630 50	2,462 07	398,669 53
Cumberland.....	5.62	701 28	5.92	1,538 71	1.30	267 28	2.	230 24					39.14	6,054 52
DeKalb.....	3.	407 88			.40	82 24	3.	345 36					56.90	6,259 44
Dewitt.....	2.99	406 52	1.97	279 57	.84	172 70	7.	905 84					44.40	8,895 60
Douglas.....	8.75	1,189 65			1.07	219 99	2.	230 24			.52	108 82	42.64	6,810 40
DuPage.....	1.95	265 12			.37	76 07					1.38	288 78	60.83	6,918 94
Edgar.....	2.	271 92			.18	37 01	2.	230 24					9,126 27	9,126 27
Edward.....	2.	271 92			.04	8 22							41.69	7,030 44
Effingham.....	4.02	543 84	2.95	419 36	.75	154 20	1.	115 12			.03	6 28	13.50	2,111 67
Fayette.....	4.48	546 55	5.92	888 71	1.04	213 82	5.	575 60					37.10	5,914 94
Ford.....	9.02	1,226 35	14.79	2,096 79	.58	119 25	2.	230 24					40.45	6,424 45
Franklin.....	2.	271 92	1.97	279 57	.82	168 59	36.	4,144 32					43.24	6,741 37
Gallatin.....	2.	271 92	1.97	279 57	.59	119 25	1.	115 12			21	43 95	28.85	4,924 76
Greene.....	2.	271 92	2.96	419 36	.99	203 54	16.	1,841 92					15.82	180,905 22
Grundy.....	1.	135 96	1.97	279 57	.78	160 37	3.	345 36	.03	12 23			59.98	2,575 40
Hamilton.....	2.	271 92	2.96	419 36	.30	61 68	3.	345 36					42.77	7,884 58
Hancock.....	6.90	998 12	.98	139 78	.15	30 84	35.	4,029 20	.03	12 23			28.56	4,765 21
Hardin.....	1.	135 96			1.47	302 24	2.	230 24					92.64	11,856 64
Henderson.....	1.	135 96			1.14	234 38	9.	1,036 08			.39	81 61	6.97	1,353 55
Henry.....	1.	135 96			1.14	234 38	9.	1,036 08					67.57	2,738 09
														8,906 13

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TABLE XXIII.—Continued.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.		Eastern Insane Hospital.		Central Insane Hospital.		Southern Insane Hospital.		Asylum for Insane Criminals.		Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.		Institution for the Blind.	
	Av.No.	Cost.	Av.No.	Cost.	Av.No.	Cost.	Av.No.	Cost.	Av.No.	Cost.	Av.No.	Cost.	Av.No.	Cost.
St. Clair							101.27	\$13,297 76	5.73	\$4,161 06	10.21	\$2,745 81	3.64	\$981 97
Stephenson	43.83	\$5,992 89						2.34	473 67	3.69	991 44	.75	192 39	
Tazewell							34.44	4,522 32	1.	202 67	3.68	990 70		
Union					37.98	\$4,832 90				5.7	152 58	.60	137 42	
Vermilion			65.95	\$9,536 65						1.03	277 16	1.96	302 33	
Wabash							12.93	1,697 84	1.47	297 07	2.07	207 13	.19	54 97
Warren			1.	144 60	22.63	2,880 81				7.77	534 54	1.49	412 27	
Washington							29.75	3,906 47		2.15	579 38			
Wayne							24.74	3,548 61	1.	202 67	2.95	733 15	2.25	467 24
White							24.82	3,259 11		3.31	891 19	1.81	522 21	
Whiteside	52.57	7,175 92							2.10	426 44	2.20	592 65	1.48	412 27
Will	1.	136 50							5.47	1,107 75	4.16	1,118 96	1.25	357 30
Williamson			88.22	12,756 71			20.97	2,752 25					.41	109 94
Winnebago	51.60	7,043 52	1.	144 69						405 34	7.36	1,979 93	2.28	659 64
Woodford					32.73	4,146 20				202 67	6.63	1,733 85		
State at large					9.02	1,148 10								
Totals	1,113.67	\$152,018 28	2,110.52	\$305,137 49	1,242.38	\$158,099 67	925.30	\$121,499 79	147.70	\$29,935 50	380.94	\$97,112 41	166.96	\$45,874 26

TABLE XXIII.—Continued.

Counties.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded.		Soldiers' Orphans' Home.		Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.		Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.		Soldiers' Widows' Home.		State Home for Female Juvenile Offenders.		Total.	
	Av.No.	Cost.	Av.No.	Cost.	Av.No.	Cost.	Av.No.	Cost.	Av.No.	Cost.	Av.No.	Cost.	Av.No.	Cost.
Adams.....	5.45	\$905 30	2.	\$291 72	.48	\$107 55	179.96	\$19,855 00					297.50	\$33,843 50
Alexander.....	2.73	453 48			1.99	445 88	3.73	419 00			1.	\$173 38	47.61	7,469 89
Bond.....	1.82	302 32					12.14	1,257 00			.76	131 77	35.10	4,567 05
Boone.....	1.50	149 40					3.74	314 25					32.95	4,388 83
Brown.....	3.	498 33	7.07	1,166 86	.74	53 77	17.23	1,885 50					47.49	6,224 40
Bureau.....	3.	332 22	4.	583 43	2.08	466 04	9.43	942 75					7.974 23	7,974 23
Calhoun.....					.58	129 05	3.73	419 00					19.65	2,918 83
Carroll.....	1.	168 11			10.		3.60	314 25					33.65	4,597 83
Cass.....	5.46	996 96	5.00	729 29		22 41	10.48	1,047 50			.89	154 30	46.52	6,283 52
Champaign.....	10.	1,661 10	6.	875 14	1.99	445 88	6.93	733 25					53.67	12,949 35
Christian.....	8.16	1,345 45	9.95	1,458 58	1.39	311 44	17.95	1,885 50					89.62	12,555 66
Clark.....	6.	996 66	9.99	1,458 58	1.01	226 30	5.74	628 50					54.94	7,920 01
Clay.....	2.	332 22	6.	875 14	.51	114 27							33.44	5,710 44
Clinton.....	3.04	604 64			.18	40 33	7.05	733 25					40.23	5,752 44
Coles.....	9.11	1,513 26			1.90	425 71	5.74	628 50					72.17	11,248 38
Cook.....	165.65	27,518 69	54.02	7,876 30	30.85	9,109 47	20.99	20,950 00	8.16	\$3,464 91	3.27	566 94	6,351 47	\$79,052 00
Crawford.....	1.	166 11	8.99	1,312 72	1.36	304 72							42 27	11,248 38
Cumberland.....	1.	157 14	6.	875 14	2.63	365 22							34.77	5,475 78
DeKalb.....	8.16	1,355 46	2.	291 72	.45	100 83	3.74	419 00					38.60	5,740 47
DeWitt.....	3.64	604 64	1.	145 86	.58	129 95	3.70	733 25			1.14	197 65	45.77	7,208 37
Douglas.....	4.55	755 80	2.	291 72	.41	91 86	6.48	419 00					57.42	8,302 46
DuPage.....	8.	1,325 88			.75	168 05	4.19	419 00					43.01	6,728 05
Edgar.....	3.83	636 20			.03	7 84	4.34	419 00					14.46	1,747 86
Edwards.....							5.01	523 75			1.	173 38	42.76	6,183 26
Effingham.....	5.20	863 77	1.	145 86	1.41	315 92	3.47	314 25			.73	126 56	50.96	7,326 85
Fayette.....	7.	1,162 77	9.99	1,458 58	1.36	304 72							38.74	6,133 09
Ford.....	6.	996 66	3.	437 57	.02	4 48							33.17	5,024 00
Franklin.....	.68	112 95	3.	291 72	.76	170 20	21.41	2,618 75			1.59	275 67	114 35	15,523 77
Fulton.....	9.07	1,506 61	11.99	1,750 29	1.13	253 19	3.73	419 00					16.26	2,332 36
Gallatin.....	.50	149 50	2.	291 72	.08	17 92	23.45	2,618 75					70.21	9,306 56
Greene.....	2.	332 22	3.	437 57	3.12	699 07							36.63	5,696 95
Grundy.....	1.	166 11	2.	291 72	1.11	255 43							31.16	4,795 09
Hamilton.....	3.	437 57					3.73	419 00					71.95	9,975 94
Hancock.....	6.04	1,063 30	1.	145 86	.79	177 01	12	1,257 00	1.	424 63			10.35	1,239 92
Hardin.....					.24	53 77	3.47	314 25					18.35	2,448 18
Henderson.....	1.	166 11			.70	156 84	3.71	419 00					46.13	6,235 25
Henry.....	1.	166 11			.10	22 41	6.74	733 25					62.89	9,056 17
Iroquois.....	4.17	692 68	2.	291 72	.90	201 63	7.48	838 00					66.78	10,106 94
Jackson.....	6.37	1,053 12	11.99	1,750 29	.61	136 63								

TABLE XXIII.—Concluded.

Counties.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded.		Soldiers' Orphan's Home.		Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.		Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.		Soldiers' Widows' Home.		State Home for Female Juvenile Offenders.		Total.	
	Av.No.	Cost.	Av.No.	Cost.	Av.No.	Cost.	Av.No.	Cost.	Av.No.	Cost.	Av.No.	Cost.	Av.No.	Cost.
Tazewell.....	3.85	\$639 52	4.90	\$729 29	1.34	\$300 24	16.69	\$1,780 75	1.	\$424 63	.....	.....	69.50	\$9,696 03
Union.....	2.	332 21	6.99	1,021 00	1.36	304 72	12.22	1,257 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	58.07	7,727 26
Vermilion.....	8.19	1,360 44	6.	875 15	3.08	640 10	9.80	1,047 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	97.61	14,394 29
Wabash.....	1.91	317 27	.....	.....	1.06	237 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.72	2,655 55
Warren.....	.91	151 16	3.99	583 43	.24	53 77	8.48	838 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.39	6,292 40
Washington.....	3.	498 33	2.	291 72	.80	179 25	2.	209 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	39.70	5,664 65
Wayne.....	3.47	576 40	2.99	437 57	.49	109 79	1.	104 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.88	5,940 18
White.....	3.	498 33	2.99	437 57	2.31	517 58	2.	209 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.25	6,335 49
Whiteside.....	4.	664 44	1.	145 86	.23	64 98	6.74	733 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	70.39	10,215 81
Will.....	10.58	1,757 44	3.99	583 43	2.45	548 95	5.52	628 50	.98	416 13	.09	15 60	123.70	19,427 80
Williamson.....	3.95	656 13	.....	.....	2.58	578 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.91	4,096 39
Winnebago.....	7.13	1,184 36	1.	145 86	.62	138 92	4.74	523 75	1.	428 63	.....	.....	78.73	12,950 55
Woodford.....	7.	1,172 77	1.	145 86	.79	177 01	1.28	104 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.44	7,753 11
State at large.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.02	1,148 10
Total.....	635.91	\$105,634 51	403.75	\$58,926 45	128.58	\$28,769 61	1,385.46	\$145,120 95	16.62	\$7,053 02	110.50	\$19,154 93	8,148.32	\$1,274,386 87

BOARDING OUT.

NOTES ON THE CARE OF THE INSANE IN BELGIUM AND SCOTLAND AND
ON THE CARE OF CHILDREN IN SCOTLAND, BY
JULIA C. LATHROP.

No one familiar with the present condition of the insane in Illinois can doubt that some radical modifications must be made before we can lay claim to having complete or satisfactory provision for the increasing number of our insane, and it seems opportune to note two methods of caring for the insane, which we do not use as yet, and to consider whether with modifications they could be advantageously made a part of our system. At present, our insane in Illinois are cared for by State funds in State hospitals, and by county funds in county poorhouses. The number of pay patients cared for in private hospitals is so small as not to affect the problem. In the State hospitals, the superintendent is always a physician, but in the county poorhouses he is never a physician. In the State hospitals the patients are segregated from the sane in institutions containing in no case less than eleven hundred patients.* In the poorhouses the patients either mingle freely with the sane paupers, or if violent or troublesome, are usually kept in seclusion under conditions of much hardship. There is a marked confidence in state care and an evident tendency to make all insane state, rather than county, charges. Many of the best alienists, as well as many lay students of insanity, deprecate the institutional tendency, with its temptation to use brick walls and keys as substitutes for personal attention on the one hand, and as reasons for keeping all insane in institutions on the other hand. As will be seen, the examples of Gheel and Lierneux in Belgium and of Scotland, show an opportunity, now unknown to us, for that considerable fraction of the insane who do not need the restraint of locked wards, and who can be happier mingling with sane people and sharing their life in some degree. Yet in all these instances the patients are protected by adequate medical supervision from neglect and from association with the inmates of poorhouses.

I venture to submit the following notes of some observations made during a vacation trip in the summer of 1898, not because they contain anything of novelty to those engaged in the care of the insane, but rather because since they relate to methods long successfully in operation, they have on that account a practical interest for those who must bear the responsibility of deciding upon the sort of care to be bestowed upon the insane.

Gheel lies twenty-three miles east of Antwerp. It is a commune with about twelve thousand inhabitants, three or four thousand of whom live in the main village of the same name, the rest being scattered in twenty-three small surrounding hamlets, all of them within about a five mile radius of the main village. The history of the beginning of boarding insane in Gheel is merged in the legend of St. Dymphna. It is related that in the seventh or eighth

*This is true of all the completed hospitals, but not of the unfinished Western Hospital.

century there was an Irish king with a wife of extreme beauty. This wife died and the king refused to marry again unless a woman of equal beauty could be found. After a long search no woman could be found, save his own daughter, but the princess had become a convert to christianity and therefore refused the unholy alliance. So great was the king's anger that she fled with her faithful confessor, who brought her safe to Belgium. After a time the king came to Belgium and one day saw a piece of money with his head upon it. He asked where it was obtained and was told that a girl who worked in the fields outside the town had such pieces. Then he knew that the girl must be his daughter, so he sent for her and had her at once beheaded. The devil was the power tempting him to this act, and it was soon found that the tomb of the martyred girl had power to restore the minds of those possessed of devils, or insane. Many people were brought from afar to be restored to reason, and were necessarily boarded with citizens while praying or being prayed for at her shrine. This continued from generation to generation until the custom of boarding the insane in the private families of the commune was firmly established, and the care of physicians gradually displaced prayers at the shrine as a means of cure. At the present time there are about two thousand patients thus living in families, and sharing as nearly as possible the lives of their hosts.

In 1897 there were 1,983, of whom 1,809 were indigent, and 174 pay patients. Of this number, 70 were in the hospital and the others were living in private families. The patients are all in charge of a physician, as superintendent, who lives in the hospital at the end of the main village street. To this hospital all patients come, for a single night at least, when first brought to the village. Here they are carefully examined and observed to make sure that they are suitable cases for family care, and here, if patients in families become violent or dangerous, they are brought at once. The hospital is small, remarkably home-like and pleasing, with pretty gardens in the rear. Many of its beds are vacant. There was a pleasant air of freedom about it. At the time of my visit one woman was restrained—tied to her seat—because she tore clothing off. She and a few other patients had been there for years. There were some acute melancholia cases present. The nursing in the hospital is done by Catholic sisters, and at the time of my visit in May, 1898, there were between seventy and eighty patients in the hospital. Of course there have been many changes, modifications and improvements in the progress of this colony. As now developed, the administration is as follows:

The colony is under state control, but a local board, corresponding to our boards of trustees has charge of its affairs. Under this board there is a physician, (at present Dr. Peters), as superintendent. He has four assistant physicians, a secretary, a cashier and a storekeeper, and also four *gardes*, corresponding nearly to our hospital supervisors, who spend their time in constantly visiting the boarded-out patients. The superintendent is required by regulation to visit every patient twice a year. The four physicians visit at least once a month the incurable patients, and at least once a week those who are considered curable. Every patient must also be visited once a month by a *garde*, and the governing board is obliged to visit every patient once in two years, so that as a matter of fact every case is seen at least once in two weeks by a physician or *garde*, who must report daily to the superintendent. Of course, no family can receive a patient to board without meeting certain requirements as to accommodations to be furnished. Each patient, for instance, must have a room alone, and of not less than 533 cubic feet of air space. Private patients are paid for at rates agreed with hosts. Indigent patients are paid for by a tax levied on the communes from which they are sent, and the rate varies from sixty to ninety centimes, daily, the lowest rate being for a tidy, useful patient, and the maximum for untidy, non-working patients. In addition, twenty-five centimes daily is paid for clothing and supervision. Not more than two patients are allowed in any one family. Dr. Peters says: "This restriction of the number is necessary to prevent the patients being placed on one side, and the family of the guardian on the other." Every effort is thus made to render it easy for the patients to be a part of the family, and not separate dependencies, tolerated for the revenue they bring.

On the afternoon of our visit we had only a short time, but by the courtesy of Dr. Peters and an assistant physician, Dr. Meens, we were able to call at a number of houses where patients were boarded, in an informal manner, and entirely unannounced. In giving the memoranda from my note book, I shall try to reproduce the impression made upon me by this visit. We walked down the main village street, paved with stone to the doorsteps of the houses, and stopped at a house which was as fine in appearance as any in the town. A young woman, well dressed, opened the door, winked cordially and let us into the hall, through which the garden behind the house showed prettily. The hostess appeared and we were all ushered into the parlor. The young woman who opened the door was the patient; she came in and sat down as one of the family. In a moment she consulted the hostess in a whisper, and then ran up stairs for her music, and returned leading a blind old gentleman, the head of the house, who seated himself at the piano and played her accompaniment while she sang in a somewhat irregular fashion, but with great enjoyment and ease. This patient was a Hollander, a lady by birth. She had been here about three years, was unmannerly and very difficult to get along with when first received, but is now constantly improving in behavior, though the case is congenital and is incurable. The sum of twenty-five hundred francs yearly is paid for her care. The next visit was made to a house which we entered through the dry goods shop of the owner. The patient was the son of an English physician, a man of mature years, but of arrested mental and physical development. We were shown his sleeping room on the second floor, which was cheerfully and well furnished and scrupulously clean. The patient had been there eight years; he came into the parlor to see us, and though he said little seemed content and at ease. The next home was entered through a bake shop, adorned by rows of shining brown loaves. The parlor and the shop were plain and simple, but exquisitely clean. Here there were two women boarders. One was old, and had been there for twenty-five years, the other in middle life and had been there ten years. Both were demented and could be of no service in the household, but their appearance was neat and comfortable. They came into the parlor without seeming embarrassment and sat down; and one of them shook hands with us on parting. All the patients thus far seen were private patients, the prices ranging from twenty-five hundred francs to five hundred francs each. In each case it was plain that the usual plan of placing patients in home surroundings, similar to those to which they had been accustomed, had been followed. These houses were all in the village street, and we now took a lane at right angles and stopped at cottages out in the fields. In the first were two men, both epileptic, just returned from work on the farm. The room of one of the men was shown us. It opened off from the "best room" and was clean and comfortable. The men created the impression that they were interested in their work and did not seem to be overworked. In the next house, we entered a room with a fireplace, where a great pot was boiling. On one side this room opened into the cow stable, and on the other into a living room exquisitely clean, the very stove being sanded on top. A little old woman sat in the warm corner with a basin of broth. She was the patient and had been there more than twenty years. She had the best place in the room and arose and joked with the callers in a manner which showed that she was accustomed to the best her surroundings afforded. This old woman and the epileptic men were indigent patients whose board was paid by their respective communes. Although these instances are few, they suggest the freedom from constraint, and the homely comfort of the patients.

For many years the Gheel colony has been known and described in medical and popular journals, but it has been said that it was necessarily unique, and that this care could only be the result of the centuries of experience, fortified by an ancient and semi-religious origin.

This has been now disproved in a most suggestive manner by the colony of Lierneux. For the following description of Lierneux, as well as for much of the foregoing, I am indebted to Dr. John Sibbald, Commissioner in Lunacy for Scotland, who has given the result of repeated and careful observations at both Gheel and Lierneux, in an article re-printed from the *Journal of Mental Science*, July, 1897. In 1883 it was proposed that a colony for insane be opened in southern Belgium, to correspond with the one at Gheel in the north-

ern part. It was said, however, that no persons could undertake the care of the insane in private dwellings without previous training and experience, and many objections were made to the attempt. The burgomaster of Lierneux said: "Nothing is so contagious as insanity, and while I am burgomaster no lunatic shall ever enter Lierneux." The inspector-general of Belgian asylums and the governor of the province persisted in making an attempt, notwithstanding the general belief that the proposal was impracticable. Some method of care was imperatively needed for the southern provinces, and the great success of Gheel in the north made them desire a similar provision in the south. In order to proceed cautiously the experiment at Lierneux was at first administered as an annex of Gheel. In 1884 four patients, two men and two women, were transferred from Gheel to Lierneux, accompanied by a trained attendant, who remained at Lierneux to instruct the families where these patients were placed. Applications for permission to receive patients at board began to come in at once, and were indeed more numerous than it was thought prudent to grant. At the end of a year the colony of Lierneux obtained a royal decree giving it a separate organization. Twelve years later, in 1896, on the occasion of Dr. Sibbald's second visit to Lierneux, there were four hundred and twenty patients there.

The general administration is similar to that of Gheel, and here, as at Gheel, the rules governing the admission and discharge of patients are the same as those governing the ordinary asylum patients in Belgium. The visiting of patients is more frequent than at Gheel, apparently. The chief official is the medical director or superintendent, who visits curable patients at least once a week, and incurable ones once a month; the *gardes de section*, (supervisors), visit under his direction every patient twice a week. There is a small hospital here, as at Gheel. As to the condition of the patients, Dr. Deperon, medical director, says in a report to the Permanent Committee, made in 1894: "It must not be supposed that the same conditions of comfort are to be found in the houses of the guardians as are met with in closed asylums. The general tone at Lierneux is rustic simplicity, but one may enter at will the homes of the guardians; they are freely open to relatives, to friends and to visitors to the colony, both medical and non-medical. There are some of the houses which will bear comparison as to neatness and tidiness with the best kept wards of a hospital. Every patient has the exclusive use of a room, generally the best in the house; it is of variable size, according to the means of the householder, but always clean, airy, carefully floored with tile or wood, the walls usually whitewashed, but sometimes papered and ornamented with chromo lithographs and engravings. Formerly the rooms and the windows left much to be desired, and there are still some which are not above reproach, but year by year defects are disappearing. * * * * * The furniture of a patient's room consists of an iron or wooden bed, a table, a chair and a bedside carpet. The bedding is always clean; the mattress of chaff, frequently renewed, is healthy and comfortable. The sheets are cotton, the blankets are of wool, and are more or less numerous, according to the season. There is almost always a coverlet of bright colors which gives the room quite a gay appearance."

This description does not apply to favored private patients, but to the indigent, or pauper patients, since in 1892 there were only six private patients, while there were three hundred and forty-three indigent patients whose expenses were paid by their respective communes at rates substantially like those at Gheel.

Of course it is understood that this great freedom of life is not possible for all insane, and the classes of patients received at Gheel and Lierneux are selected with reference to their adaptation to this free life. It is possible that there are patients in both colonies who are better suited for asylum or hospital care. This is a problem of detail which the reports show is working itself out with the increase of knowledge and discrimination as to insanity. Indeed it is shown that in 1892 there were twenty-six patients removed from Lierneux "as dangerous to public safety, on account of destructive, suicidal or immoral tendencies, from their disposition to escape, and from insubordination."

The superintendent of Lierneux, Dr. Deperon, has stated in the report from which we have above quoted what classes of patients should and should

not be admitted. Dr. Sibbald says: "I not only concur in his opinions, but would be inclined to make the list, (of exceptions), even larger than he proposes." Dr. Deperon says: "The patients admitted should be persons who can benefit by treatment in a colony (the family system), that is to say, patients in good bodily health, knowing how to use the liberty accorded to them without abusing it, fond of work and of amusement, and who have still a place in their hearts for those feelings which family life awakens. The system of colonies can not be called on to replace absolutely the closed asylums, but it is suitable for cases of a certain class, and it fills an important place among the methods of providing for the insane, both from an economical and a therapeutic point of view."

"It is unsuitable for the following classes: (1) Patients reduced to a mere vegetative condition of life; (2) idiots of the lowest class; (3) patients suffering from organic dementia whose cerebral tissue is undergoing progressive destruction; (4) patients in the last stage of general paralysis; (5) the majority of epileptics; (6) patients in states of physical debility who could not be removed without aggravating their condition; and (7) all patients of dirty habits or likely soon to fall into such habits."

It need not be pointed out that acute cases needing constant medical and nursing care are unfit for colony life. It is plain that this system depends upon finding a community in which, (1) the people wish to add to their incomes; (2) where they live in close enough proximity to make supervision easy and effective and the return of patients to central hospital if necessary, with promptness; (3) where there is enough outdoor life and occupation to permit freedom and employment, and finally, the system depends upon a medical supervision which shall insure the instruction of the guardians of the patients in their duties, and adequate medical care of the individual patients.

At Lierneux the regulations as to the lodging, food and treatment of the patients and their privileges in public places are minute and careful. In both Gheel and Lierneux we find distinctively rustic life, for the most part. The land is in small holdings, the farms ranging in size from five to fifty acres. The colony of Lierneux contains about twenty-four square miles, and has a population of about twenty-six hundred.

Many questions may arise which it is impossible to answer fully. For instance, there are no statistics by which any accurate comparison can be made between the number of recoveries at Gheel or Lierneux and those in the usual asylums. The returns at Gheel for the five years 1889-1893 show twenty-one per cent discharged as cured, based on the number of admissions. This shows that curable cases are received in considerable numbers. It may be inquired what effect this constant presence of the insane has upon the sane part of the community. It can only be answered that no unfavorable effects are noted by the authorities, and that we may believe that the presence of the insane, like the presence of the bodily sick soon loses novelty, so that the patient and the services to be rendered are accepted as a matter of course. The total number of insane in Belgium, as given in 1895, was 11,819, about twenty per cent of whom are in colonies, and the rest in ordinary asylums.

While colonies, which are no longer experiments, must be viewed with interest by those engaged in the care of the insane, there is a still further development in giving the insane more natural surroundings than the asylum affords, which is found in the Scotch boarding out of insane. Here the colony is enlarged to a whole county. It has been recognized in this country for some time that the Scotch care of the insane is, on the whole, the best to be found, not only because its entire system of hospitals, asylums and poor-house wards are under one competent and permanent supervision, the Commission in Lunacy, and because all appointments for this service are non-political and upon a basis of merit, but also because the boarding out of inoffensive patients under the same commission and with the same legal and medical safeguards as the asylums enjoy provides a unique and invaluable means of caring for a large proportion of the insane population outside asylum wards, or even colony limits.

By the very great courtesy of the commissioners I was enabled to see several of the Scotch hospitals, which present many features of the most advanced hospital care, and also the unusual freedom of life for all the patients.

It is, however, the boarding out which shows most that is unlike American methods, and it is this boarding out which offers the suggestion of greatest local value to us. On June 15, 1898, with Dr. Fraser of the Lunacy Commission, and Mr. Spence, its secretary, I spent a day in visiting boarded-out insane in Lanark. We saw thirty-three patients distributed in twelve dwellings, as follows: Four patients each in four dwellings, three patients each in three dwellings, two patients each in three dwellings, and one patient each in two dwellings. Of these patients, five were men and twenty-eight women. In no case was there anything distinctive in their clothing. In most of the houses visited the women patients were with the guardians, sometimes all in the kitchen together preparing the mid-day meal, or later in the day sewing or knitting in another room. The houses varied from rather ambitious dwellings on a main village street to a typical two-room stone cottage on a narrow lane. With the exception of one house, where the patients had been moved to a rear room, which arrangement was at once pronounced unsatisfactory by Dr. Fraser, it was plain that they enjoyed in all the houses their full share of the family comfort, and that the conditions demanded by the visiting book, which is kept for each patient, were honestly met. An interesting and suggestive case was that of Mrs. A, who had been sent out to board as an experiment. Being a rather excited patient in the asylum, it was feared that she might not do well in a family. At first she was "wild" and would lift her stick when displeased. However, she has been for years an orderly member of the household with her own fireside corner, from which, as we stood talking, she rose to light her pipe at the fire with all the comfort of ownership. Her guardian also boards several boys and Mrs. A is interested in them, watching to see if their clothing is wet when they come in from the rain, and showing a motherly quality which she certainly would have no chance to express in an asylum. In another house three men were boarded, the head of the house being a fruit gardener, and one of the patients is a gardener and works faithfully among the fruits. All three were brought in to see the commission. One, John, disappeared after a moment. I was asked to follow and see what he was doing, and was taken into the next cottage, where he was found sitting on the floor and rocking in a low wooden cradle the baby grandchild of his guardian. The care of this baby was his occupation and delight and the young mother said she did not see how she could get her work done without John's help in rocking the cradle.

It is homely incidents like these which suggest more clearly than statistics the advantage of family care for the insane. As a rule, the houses where there are the fewest boarders seemed to afford the most freedom and the best care, and it is to be noted that in the Appendix to the fortieth report of the commissioners the inspector states that "it is only a very limited number of guardians who can give the attention necessary to make such houses (containing three or four patients) a thorough success."

On January 1, 1898, there were 14,906 insane in Scotland, of whom 2,295 were private and 12,555 were indigent patients. Of the indigent patients, 2,654, or 21 per cent of the whole number, were boarded in private dwellings. Of the number so boarded, 1,078 were men and 1,576 were women; 1,009 were with relatives and 1,645 with strangers. The daily cost of asylum care in 1895-96 was 1s 4½d, and of care in private dwellings, 11d; or 76 per cent of the cost of asylum care, and it is stated in Appendix C, report of 1898, that if cost of construction and equipment of asylums were reckoned in the asylum cost, it would be fully double the cost of patients in private dwellings.

All dwellings in which patients are boarded must be sanctioned by the general board of commissioners in lunacy for Scotland. All dwellings in which indigent patients are boarded are regularly inspected and visited as follows: At least once in three months by a medical officer of the parish to which the patient is chargeable, at least twice a year by the inspector of the poor of the parish to which the patient is chargeable, or in which the patient is boarded, and once a year by a deputy of the board of commissioners.

The following regulations and directions are printed in a book, called the visiting book, which must be kept in the dwelling where each patient is

boarded. This book contains blank pages to be filled out at each visit of the medical officer and inspector, and to be examined by the deputy of the commissioners on his annual visits:

II.—REGULATIONS REGARDING THE VISITATION, ETC., BY MEDICAL OFFICERS
AND INSPECTORS OF POOR OF PAUPER LUNATICS
IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

1. Every pauper lunatic, whose residence in any private dwelling has been sanctioned by the general board, must be visited within three weeks after sanction has been granted, and at least once every three months thereafter by a medical man appointed to perform that duty by the parochial board of the parish to which the lunatic is chargeable, unless the general board of lunacy shall, on special application by the inspector of the poor, otherwise regulate such visits; and the medical officer shall at every such visit enter in the visiting book, which shall be kept in the house in which the lunatic resides, a report of the mental and bodily condition in which he found the lunatic, with any suggestions or recommendations for improving the condition of the patient which he may think desirable. Any medical person who shall make any such entry without having visited the patient within seven days previous to such entry, is liable in a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for every such offence.

2. Suggestions or recommendations for improving a patient's condition, recorded by the medical officer, shall be at once reported by him to the inspector of poor of the parish to which the lunatic is chargeable, who shall either see that they receive immediate effect, or shall report to the general board his reasons for not carrying them out.

3. It shall likewise be the duty of the inspector of poor of the parish to which such lunatic is chargeable to visit the patient at least twice a year, and to record the visit on its proper page in the book in which the medical officer's visits are recorded; and in the event of the lunatic residing beyond the parish to which he is chargeable, it shall be the duty of the inspector of poor of the parish of chargeability, if he does not visit the patient himself, to provide for his being visited by the inspector of poor of the parish of residence, in which case it shall be the duty of the inspector of the parish of chargeability to assure himself that these visits are regularly made and recorded.

4. No inspector of poor shall remove any pauper lunatic residing in any private dwelling with the sanction of the board to any other dwelling, or make any alteration in the nature or amount of the parochial allowance, without intimating the same to the general board within fourteen days.

5. When a pauper lunatic in a private dwelling ceases to be chargeable as an out-door patient by removal from the poor-roll, or recovery, or removal to an establishment for lunatics, or death, intimation thereof must be given to the general board within fourteen days on Form I.

6. All serious accidents to patients, all untoward occurrences affecting their well-being, and all cases in which patients have run or wandered away from their guardian's care, shall at once be reported by the inspector of poor to the general board.

DIRECTIONS TO PERSONS RECEIVING PAUPER PATIENTS INTO PRIVATE DWEL-
LINGS WITH THE SANCTION OF THE GENERAL BOARD OF COM-
MISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

BEDDING AND SLEEPING ROOMS.

Guardians shall see that the sleeping room occupied by a patient is free from damp and well ventilated, that the bed is comfortable, and that the bed coverings are suitable and sufficient.

CLOTHING.

They shall take care that every patient is furnished with at least one full change of clothing, and they shall keep all articles of clothing clean and in good repair. A separate box or drawer should be set apart for the clothing of each patient, so that it may be readily inspected by the commissioners in lunacy, local medical officers, and inspector of poor.

CLEANLINESS.

The guardians shall attend strictly to the personal cleanliness of every patient under their care; much importance is attached to this requirement.

FOOD.

They shall take their meals along with the patients and at the same table, and they shall supply them with the same kind of food as they take themselves, unless the medical officer shall decide otherwise. The food must always be sufficient in quantity, of good quality, and carefully cooked.

OCCUPATION AND EXERCISE.

The guardians shall do all they can to get the patients to employ themselves in work suited to their training and ability; but they shall at the same time be careful not to overtask those who are inclined to be industrious. It is desirable that every patient who is fit for it should have out-door exercise every day when the weather is suitable.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

They shall, as much as possible, treat the patients as members of their own families, and shall do all that they can to protect them from harm, and to improve their health and increase their happiness. Patients should be encouraged to attend Divine service.

MEDICAL CARE.

They shall at once call in the medical officer, and carefully follow his instructions, when bodily illness or accident occurs, or when any marked change is apparent in the mental condition of a patient; and in the event of any act or conduct on a patient's part, indicating a possibility of any kind of danger, the medical officer must be immediately and fully informed by the guardian of the facts.

ACCIDENTS, ESCAPES, ETC.

In addition to calling in medical aid, as required by the preceding direction, they shall immediately report to the inspector of poor, with a view to his intimating the facts to the board, all serious accidents to patients, all untoward occurrences affecting their well being, and all cases in which patients have without leave gone away from their guardians' care.

VISITS BY OFFICIALS.

They shall carefully keep in a readily accessible place the book in which the local medical officers and the inspectors of poor record their visits, and they shall take care to bring under the notice of these officials all matters which concern the comfort of a patient, or the fitness of a patient for a private dwelling.

It will be seen that this Scotch family care allows even more freedom to the insane than the colony plan in operation at Gheel and Liernaux. In the Belgium colonies, a limited area, a few miles in extent, is chosen, and a director, like the superintendent of a hospital is placed in charge, with a staff of physicians and supervisors under him and immediately responsible to him.

The visits to the patients are much more frequent than in the Scotch villages, and the colony has its own small hospital to which patients can be taken at first for observation, or to which they can be at once removed later if sudden change in condition makes this desirable.

The Scotch patients are scattered from the outer Hebrides to the southern counties of the mainland, and a constant effort is made to keep down the ratio of boarded-out insane in any community. The report states "Whenever an aggregation has shown signs of becoming so large as to make the lunatics form a prominent element in the population of a locality, we have taken steps to arrest the growth of the aggregation." In Lanark the percentage of insane patients is one-half of one per cent of the population, and the highest ratio in any county, as shown by the report of 1898, is six and six-tenths per cent, and an average in eighteen villages is one and nine-tenths per cent.

It must be said in considering the practicability of boarding out insane patients in this country that an experiment, generally recognized as unsatisfactory, has been made in Massachusetts. The following translation of an extract from an article by Dr. Peters, superintendent of the Gheel colony, is an instructive statement of the Massachusetts case, as it appears to one who has carried the system of family care to its present status in Gheel:

"I described some years ago in the *Bulletin de la Société de Médecine mentale* the experiment made in North America in the State of Massachusetts in employing family care for certain of the insane. On September 30, 1886, thirty patients were cared for in this way, in 1887, seventy-three, in 1888, eighty, in 1889, one hundred and ten, in 1890, one hundred and forty-eight, in 1891, one hundred and fifty-five, in 1892, one hundred and seventy-five, in 1893, one hundred and sixty-four, in 1894, one hundred and fifty-eight, in 1895, one hundred and forty-two, and in 1896, one hundred and twenty-nine. The number of patients placed out from the asylums has thus slowly and progressively risen for the first seven years, and has in the same manner decreased since 1892. It is not, however, that guardians have been lacking. There have always been more applications to receive insane than there have been insane to place out. But a mistake has been made as to the purpose to be attained by family care; difficulties have been created which do not exist, and those which really exist have been exaggerated. The insane entrusted to families in Massachusetts are chronic patients, tidy, well behaved and quiet, requiring only physical care. Thus far there is nothing with which to find fault. But it is held that the family care is especially desirable for insane on the road to recovery, and the characteristics and aims of the system are completely misunderstood. Without doubt, patients whose recovery drags in the closed asylums sometimes re-establish themselves rapidly in more natural surroundings, but family care is primarily desirable for the numerous incurable and inoffensive insane who do not demand the care which can be had only in special institutions. The board of charity and lunacy errs in the choice of patients to be cared for in families; it also errs greatly in the choice of families to whom the insane should be entrusted; it gives the preference to households where there are no little children. On the contrary, in Scotland and in Belgium, the presence of children in the house of the guardian has never been regarded as undesirable. All insane love children, often occupying themselves with them and caring for them. Their presence never has any bad effect upon the childrens' developing intelligence; it is advantageous from the point of view of moral development. Children learn to regard the insane as sick people, upon whom they ought to bestow sympathy and affection. It appears to have been shown in America that women do not like to live with the insane. The result of the actual experience of Scotland and Belgium shows that women care for the patients with intelligence, and above all, with devotion. The charitable side of the role of nurse especially fits a woman. It is claimed that patients should only be entrusted to persons more or less acquainted with hospital training. It would be perfection to have only guardians who had received special training, but one can be a good guardian with simply good sense and a good heart. No one will be surprised to hear it said that the families take the insane for the purpose of making a certain profit. This reproach the

official report of the board of lunacy and charity addresses to them guardedly enough it is true. It is, however, perfectly reasonable that the guardian should be paid for the attention he bestows upon the unhappy beings confided to his care. We can demand that he be charitable and kindly, but he ought to have a sufficient reward. In a well conducted administration one will easily learn to recognize the persons with whom the desire of profit excludes that of charity and kindness. It is possible that sordid guardians impose upon their charges work which is too heavy or too prolonged, but the inspection and supervision can and ought to be so organized as to render abuses impossible. One objection made to family care in Massachusetts is thus formulated: "The patients designated for placing in families are the easiest to care for in closed asylums. They are also often the workers whom the institutions can not afford to spare. This same objection can be made in Belgium to the system in general. It can be refuted thus: It is certain that a great number of the insane are happier outside the asylum. If they are kept in the asylum because they perform useful services, they are kept to make a profit, where they should be sent out in order to ameliorate the conditions of their existence, because such is the only purpose of public care for them. One can add with Sir Arthur Mitchell, that when working patients leave an asylum the superintendent finds other workers among those who have been left to themselves. This has been found true in Scotland, as indicated in my first article.

While it is true that the conditions of life in America seem to render boarding-out, or colonies for insane, more difficult to establish than in other communities, it can not be questioned that the insane manifest in America no more taste for living locked up than elsewhere, and that the conditions of their wise care are precisely the same here as elsewhere, so that if it is successful for the patients themselves in other countries, there is every reason to believe it would add equally to their comfort here.

Much has been accomplished in Germany, France and Russia.*

Our poorhouse care, by its very neglect, has proved that a great degree of freedom is perfectly safe for a large share of the patients returned from the state hospitals. The facts shown in previous reports of this board as to the condition of the insane in poorhouses will bear out this statement. Of course, there is a small proportion of insane in poorhouses who are violent or uncleanly and who should not be in the poorhouse, but in a large institution; of these we are not speaking. We refer to quiet patients who work faithfully, who never run away, and who frequently show great joy in the freedom of a comfortable poorhouse with open doors, for which returned county patients exchange the hospital, with its greater elegance but with its locked wards. There are many hundreds of patients in the Illinois hospitals, who, by all the analogies of Scotland, Belgium, Germany and France, could be safely cared for without locks and the necessary rigidity of institution life. This fact, as regards cases of senile dementia, was set forth with some fulness in the report of this board two years ago. Again, we can not doubt that the ease with which all responsibility and expense can be avoided by relatives and friends and an imposing place of residence in a great state institution obtained, is a continual inducement to place patients in the hospitals. This makes a demand for increased hospitals, which shows little prospect of reaching a limit. If twenty per cent or more of the recognized insane could be cared for here, as in Scotland; in families, it would have the same results here as there, namely, (1) more freedom and comfort for at least one-fifth of the insane; (2) relief of hospitals to this extent; (3) reaction upon hospital treatment, resulting in more freedom of life and more distinctive hospital methods; (4) distribution among hundreds of families of means of increasing income, and (5) reduction of expense to state.

*L'Assistance et le Classement des Aliénés dans d'autres Pays, par le Docteur J. Al. Peeters Médecin—Directeur de la Colonie de Gheel.

Ghent, 1898.

Die Kolonisirung der Geistes Kranke in Verbindung mit dem Offen Thür System, von Dr. Albrencht Paetz.

Berlin, 1893.

The readiness with which people take children to board in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania proves that a large class of responsible people are glad to make the addition to their incomes thus secured. There would undoubtedly be homes enough of proper character available for the insane, were it not for one objection—the popular prejudice that all insane are dangerous. In time this unreasonable prejudice must remove itself, and it is the hope of serving that end in some degree that these notes are written.

In considering boarding-out and colony care from the administrative side, it must be borne in mind constantly that a high quality of personal service is required from physicians and supervisors, as well as from the families to whom the patients are directly intrusted. The work in Scotland is governed by a stringent merit system, from which the changes and inequalities inherent in political appointments are eliminated. It is only honest to say that until our administration is placed upon the same basis, boarding-out, however humane and economical, is not to be considered. Boarding-out would only be practicable under a special board of lunacy commissioners, who should be salaried, and who should devote all their time to the supervision of the insane, wherever kept. The creation of such a board was urged in the Governor's message two years ago. Such a board, established on a non-political basis, would make possible the inauguration of complete and reasonable care of our insane population.

BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN IN SCOTLAND.

The local government board gives the number of children in Scotland, orphans and deserted, chargeable to the rates in 1894-95, as 5,673. Of this number, 4,694 are boarded out; that is, placed in private families at board, by the parish authorities, corresponding to our county supervisors, who pay board and other expenses of maintenance, and supervise the care of the children through their inspectors. The children are supported until they reach the age of fourteen, and longer if sick or incapable, depending upon the judgment of the authorities. At fourteen, girls are put out to service, and boys apprenticed. If, as frequently occurs, the apprentice can only earn his board at first, he is clothed by the parish. For boarding each child, seventy-five cents a week is paid to the "nurses," and the parish furnishes the clothing, medical attention, and all incidental expenses, including charges for school attendance in other parishes.

I am under obligations to the officials of the Edinburgh parochial board for their very courteous and efficient aid in seeing a few of the neglected children of this city in the homes provided for them by the parish authorities.

The children I saw belonged to the Parish of Edinburgh, and were boarded in Newton Parish and the village of Dalkeith. Newton is six miles from Edinburgh, and Dalkeith lies beyond, scattered over miles of country, but centering in a long village street. All the cases were seen in the course of a day's drive. My guide was an inspector, who had spent forty years in boarding out children. No estimate of the value of care bestowed upon these children by the parish can be complete, which does not take into account the character of this inspector, whose single-minded devotion to his work is only possible in a good man chosen for fitness and retained for merit alone. In the first house we visited there were four boys boarded, aged five, six, nine and eleven years. The house had two rooms, with double box beds in each, and a scullery. There was a small garden attached. The boys were all at school, and the nurse showed us the clothing, with the little Sunday suits, no two alike, all neatly kept in various drawers and chests. This woman inherited from her mother, who occupied this same house before her, the occupation of taking children to board, or being "nurse," as it is called. From this house we went across to the village school, where we saw not only the four little boys, but the other boarded-out children of that neighborhood. It was quite impossible to distinguish the boarded out children from any external indications of dress or behavior, and it was plain that they stood on the same footing as the children of the village. In the next house lived a woman and husband. The house consisted of two rooms, a "but and a ben" and there was a big garden with fruit to sell. The husband was a "sinker," working

on coal shafts. The woman boarded two children, a lame girl, sent back from America, a friend's daughter, and a five year old girl, fat and well. The next two cottages were in a row of more ambitious new houses, and had four rooms each. In one, an apprentice boy of seventeen lived. He was learning the confectioner's trade and shared a bed with one of the "nurse's" own boys. In the other, there were four children of the house and three boarded. Sometimes, boarding children with nurses who have children of their own is not favored; in this case there is no chance to see more than the important fact that all must live on terms of equality. The fifth home was again a two-room cottage. The nurse has boarded children for nearly twenty years; her husband works on the railroad. There are two boys boarded here. The elder, a boy of fourteen years, has taken a \$100 scholarship on the strength of which he goes to school daily in Edinburgh, the parish paying his fare. The next visit was in Dalkeith. The home consisted of three good front rooms on the second floor over a shop on the main street. The mistress was held to be an especially good nurse. She had lately been obliged to move in from the country, because the farmer for whom her husband had worked was dead, and the husband was now setting up with a horse and cart in the town to haul material. Four children were boarded here, three girls and a boy, sisters and brother. These children had been neglected, had been in the poorhouse more than a year, and had been in and out of the poorhouse with their parents repeatedly. When the parish committee became satisfied that the parents would not or could not support the children free from pauperizing influence, the children were summarily removed from them and boarded out. The next house consisted of three rooms in the rear, upstairs, tidy and comfortable, with a neat little vegetable garden below. Here there were two little girls, six and eight, and their brother, eleven years old. The father was dead, the mother kept a disreputable house and had been sent to jail for neglect of the children. The next house was a typical two-room cottage, with a tiny front door yard gay with flowers, and a useful garden in the rear. For twenty-five years the fragile looking old mistress of the house had boarded children. Her husband was a carter. She now had four children in charge, a boy of fourteen, two brothers, ten and twelve, and a girl of nine years. One of her earlier boarders had married her grand-daughter. She was a masterful person and told with pride that she would have "none miners" when it came to the boys choosing work, and it was plain that her influence over her charges did not cease when the parish ceased to pay her for their board. We next visited a daughter of this nurse. The home of two rooms was on the rear second floor, very neat, with an equally neat garden below. She had two sons at school, and her charge was a four-year-old boy, fatherless, and deserted by the mother. He was like a fearless, happy child of the house. The next home was a two-room cottage, with a good garden in the rear. Four children, brother and sisters, were boarded here, all of whom were in school. The next house consisted of three rooms, upstairs in rear, very comfortable and with good garden below. Here, five boys board. One is apprenticed to a shoemaker, one to a tailor, and three, aged ten, eight and six years, go to school. A former boarder is now a journeyman in Leith and is doing well. He comes back to see his little brother, who still boards here, spends a Sunday and visits. The nurse is a young woman, childless, and greatly interested in her boarders, all of whom are orphans. One of them had some pets in the garden. "He is great for rabbits and every sort of beauties," she said. The next house was a three-room upper rear tenement, precisely like the preceding one. Five children of one family are boarded here, supported by the parish because the father is sick and helpless, the mother "worthless."

In the twelve homes thus seen there were thirty-eight children living, including three boys over fourteen years of age, who were apprenticed. All of these homes were small, simple and cleanly, and had an air of comfort. No child could be reared in such surroundings without unconsciously learning daily lessons in household thrift and orderly living. The conditions were not artificial, like those of an institution or an asylum, but were what existed naturally in that part of the world. The supervision is all paid, and as the children are boarded-out by parish authorities, the supervision is by parish inspectors. The homes seen were all village homes, and it was stated that

the most desirable homes were considered to be those still farther out, where the children really had farm and country life. The assimilation of these children back into the wholesome life of the community is, of course, the end desired, and such paragraphs as the following from the report of the Edinburgh Parish for 1895, the latest one at hand, indicates that this end is frequently reached.

"The oldest nurse we had died. She used to tell of the large number of children she brought up, and how many of them were married in all parts of the world, and that one of her sons was married to one of our girls she brought up. All the nurses, as usual, discharged their duties to the children in a kind and careful manner. The reports they give of the children formerly boarded with them continue to be very satisfactory. One cripple boy, of whom we had not heard since he left his situation, upwards of twenty years ago, lately turned up in the locality in which he was boarded, with two nice children (a boy and a girl). He is now in business for himself, and doing well in a western town. Last winter one of our girls got married to the tenant of a large farm, and one of our orphan boys, brought up in the same house with her, and who is now in a warehouse in Edinburgh, gave her away in marriage. He hired a machine and drove their old nurse five miles to be present. A boy, with whom we had a good deal of trouble at one time, turned up lately in the locality in which he was brought up, with his wife and three children. He had recently returned from Australia, where he had made some money. We have had very satisfactory reports from the teachers regarding the children and the progress they are making with their education. One writes—"One of your children has made the highest number of attendances possible for the year; another is one of the brightest pupils I have, while the rest have made good progress with their work, and, in spite of touches of influenza here and there, are, to use a local expression, "a" thriving like and hearty." Their behaviour, both in and out of school, has been very gratifying."

There remains in every county, after all the private societies and placing-out associations have done their best, a certain percentage of so-called "unplaceable" children, who frequently remain in the poorhouse or are sent back there. It is these children who, being below the average in power of mind or body, or being handicapped by a bad inheritance, are most susceptible to the evil and degrading influences of the poorhouse. It is undoubtedly true that we can command a large proportion of free homes in this country, but there are children whose board must be paid, if they are to be kept out of the poorhouse and saved from a criminal's life.

For American results in boarding-out children we refer to the reports of the Massachusetts State Board of Charity, in which can be found the statistics of the children boarded-out in that state, paid for by state funds, and supervised by state authorities. The facts as to the Massachusetts boarding-out are so well known and so readily obtainable that it is unnecessary to comment upon them here.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ILLINOIS CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES

AT KANKAKEE,

NOVEMBER 16-17, 1898.

FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The conference was called to order at 3 o'clock p. m., in the library of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane, by Dr. Wm. G. Stearns, superintendent, who, on behalf of the management of the institution, extended greeting and the freedom of the institution to each delegate and guest of the conference. The gavel was then turned over to the president of the conference, Mr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, who spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It becomes my first pleasant task to greet you in the interest of those who need your help, and to welcome you to this platform, the most searching as well as the most inspiring one that can be offered to any man or woman anxious to work. Here we find a platform where all creeds blend, all parties unite, both sexes join hands, and the strength and power of all ages unite. This is the third meeting of this conference, and the encouraging attendance is such as to warrant the confident prophecy that you represent a body of workers that is to become increasingly potent in the State of Illinois. My next privilege is to give credit to whom credit is due. Although it is given me to enter into the honors of this conference by presiding over it, it has been given into other hands to do all the work, and the program that has called you together has been the product of the secretary and her associates. As for myself, I will say that my topic this afternoon has been assigned to me, and while I have ventured to speak upon difficult and perplexing lines, I speak as an amateur to experts, and as one who has ventured his own opinions, knowing full well that those opinions must needs be corrected by experience. I certainly speak from the standpoint of one who is grateful for all that has been achieved. If what I have to say is in any way a criticism upon existing attainments in this direction, it is only in the interest of those better things which must necessarily grow out of that which now is. I will give you what best I can on the topic assigned me, "Who are the children of the State?"

WHO ARE THE CHILDREN OF THE STATE.

By Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones.

"That Last Waif or Social Quarantine," by Horace Fletcher, is one of the latest books bearing upon the problems of vicious and dependent children. Mr. Fletcher is an earnest citizen of Chicago, who gives of his time and

wealth for the betterment of society and the development of the corporate conscience. The book was inspired by and the argument based upon a painful incident which came under his observation late one night in front of the Pullman building on Adams street, Chicago. War had just been declared against Spain, in the interest of the reconcentrados of Cuba. Our author with a friend was out studying the warlike decorations—flags, illuminations and mottoes on every hand. From shop window and upper chamber travelers were invited to “remember the Maine,” and were informed that Cuba must be free. In the midst of these incitations to heroism and appeals for far-off sympathy, our author was startled by the plaintive voice of a child struggling in the toils of a six foot policeman:

“Please, mister,” wailed the child, ‘lemme go. I didn’t swipe none of dem cakes; ’twas me brudder and de udder kids dat swiped ’em; I ain’t done nothin’, and I won’t do nothin’ no more if you’ll only let me slide; I won’t never come out annudder night—honest I won’t—if you’ll let me go. Me brudder an’ de udder kids’ll go home widout me an’ I don’t know de way. Please, mister cop, lemme go; please! please!—”

We are told that the child could not have been more than four years of age, but of course his “vocabulary was full of the slang of the slums,” and the reader is entertained with several pages of the picturesque dialect, which ends with the liberation of the baby criminal with the following closing admonitions:

“If you git into my hands again I’ll cut your ears off close ter yer head, and I’ll sew yer mouth up so’s yer can’t eat no cakes, an’ then I guess yer won’t want ter steal ’em. Now, git! yer little bastard, and ter hell wid you!”

The policeman gave to our author the following account of these child criminals’ relations:

“There’s a gang of about fifty of ’em that works my beat, and durin’ these excitin’ times, when there’s big crowds on the streets and plenty of hayseeds in town, they give a pile of trouble. They hangs around and swipes anything they can get hold of. The little rascals knows that we ain’t got no place to jug ’em ’cept in the regler coolers, and, as there ain’t no more’n enough room in them for the big crooks, we has to let ’em go, and the little cusses knows that as well as we does. They knows a trick or two besides; for instance, they rushes a fruit stand or a bakery in a gang, carryin’ the babies along wid ’em. The big fellers—the biggest of ’em ain’t more’n about ten—is all as spry as cats, and darts in and collars the plunder and then out again into the crowd in a jiffy, leavin’ the babies to be scooped by the shop people and turned over to us. This satisfies the shop people all right, and the real thieves escapes. We take the little cusses in charge an’ have to do something wid ’em, so we takes ’em round a corner, lectures ’em, and lets ’em go. That’s all we can do, an’ as the kid knows it; it’s a part of their game.”

Surely here is a starting point for much thinking and much legislation. I do not wonder that Mr. Horace Fletcher was moved to write a book upon this incident, but it is a source of wonder as of humiliation, that such incidents are so seldom made the subjects of serious discussion by editors, educators, preachers and legislators. As might be expected, the incident stirred the heart of at least one observer with a desire to rescue this particular waif, but he was already hopelessly lost in the crowd. He had vanished out of the brilliant electric light of Michigan avenue into the damp mists and murky stench somewhere beyond the river. Failing this, our author turns to the only possible hope of reaching him, and applies himself to the task of establishing some rescue system, that is to gather all the children of the city into some protecting fold and to put them under such educational influences as to make such crimes impossible by the individual child and to remove the danger from such from the body politic. Of course our author is right, when he argues that, when all the neglected children are rounded up, somewhere in the mass will be this sorry bit of humanity, “that lost waif” of Adams street. This apparently gigantic task does not intimidate our author. He thinks it is possible to establish a cordon of crèches, kindergartens, manual training, parental farm schools, and other character-forming and habit-making schools,

so perfect as to make such scenes as this impossible; in short, to organize a social quarantine that will effectually keep out the insidious germs of vice and degeneracy in our children. Our author assumes that such a cordon would be an effective safeguard from this juvenile vagrancy, the training school of vice, located in the streets of our city, somewhat controlled but never suppressed by our present educational and police systems.

The narrative portion of this work is most interesting, the citations often very suggestive, the spirit most admirable. The sincerity of the author, did it need any outside argument, is proven by the fact that the entire proceeds of the book are dedicated to the cause for which it argues. His plea for kindergartens and associated charities I deem most timely. The argument for their introduction into the public schools is to be criticised only on the ground of the inadequate and imperfect statement. All these must come, and they should come speedily. It is the duty of every citizen to do what he or she can to bring it about. Notwithstanding all this, the book, as it seems to me, is in danger of defeating its own ends by encouraging a too superficial estimate of the disease and by offering a too easy prescription as the remedy.

But I am not here today to review the book, "That Last Waif," but to use it as an introduction to the discussion of the question, "Who are the children of the State?" I have said that this book has too superficial an estimate of the disease. Like so many of the sociological studies of our day, it leaves in the mind of the reader, though unintentionally and generally contrary to the intentions of the writer, a painful sense of class lines which, as a matter of fact, do not exist.

"Line in nature is not found,
Unit and universe are round."

Says Emerson, and this is true in human nature as in nature. Extremes there are, in which the differences are easily detected, but I fail utterly to find the line that will divide the dangerous children from the innocent ones, the children of the state from another class, who, by implication, are able to do without the State. Who are the dependent classes? Can we mark the spot where the vicious elements alone do gather? The policeman in his clumsy way establishes a line. The legislature perforce must assume the existence of a line, but the philosopher, with his more deliberate judgment and his more just instrument, utterly refuses to respect the policeman's boundaries or to justify the legislator's assumptions. The germs of physical disease are, as it is well known, very difficult to locate, and to stay their ravages the most efficient quarantine is always painfully inadequate. How much more subtle are the germs of moral disease! How much more hopeless is the task of setting up any "social quarantine" that will keep out the bad germs or control the evil tendencies! Dire as poverty is, and sad as are the results of hunger and nakedness and filth, a true social philosophy knows that these are not the only, and perhaps not the most fertile, sources of the crimes that most threaten the well being of the individual or the safety of society. He knows that there are symptoms of the disease in its last stages rather than primary causes. He who would efficiently help society or save the State must begin by ignoring the assumption, more or less always prevalent in all our discussions and in all our books, that the spiritual and ethical foes of our country are found in the alleys, or that our so-called criminal classes are recruited chiefly from the constituency that taxes the patience of our city policemen. Probably the very opposite is true; the great rascals and the majority of the high criminals are recruited, not from those who are alley trained, but from those who have had a fair amount of the training that we trust, the training that Mr. Fletcher pleads for, that which we expect to save the state.

The state is nothing more and nothing less than the aggregate of the people that constitute it. The children of the state can mean nothing less than all the children born into the state. They are, to use Mr. Fletcher's phrase, "the helpless guests of the state." The lowest law of self-defense then commits to the state the guardianship of all its children, and it is for it to do for all its children those things that can be most efficiently done by coöperation rather than by individual or home effort. It is for the state to make good those deficiencies in the necessary privileges of the child that can not be or are not otherwise provided for.

We, in this country, assume that the free school system is the right and need of all children. In some cases free tuition seems adequate. The books, clothing and food of the child come from more private sources; but in many places the state has already concluded that better results can be obtained by supplying all its children with free text books. In some places the state is beginning to consider that the logic of the situation will compel it eventually everywhere to recognize that it is its duty to furnish the more needy with suitable clothing as well as books, necessary to the proper use of their school privileges. When the home resources of the child become still more meager, and he is wanting not only in books and clothing, but in food, is it not still the duty of the state to keep these little starvings, so far as possible, in the main line and make the small investment necessary here in order to save the great wastage farther on? Where the resources of the child are still more meager, and he is found without ears, eyes, or adequate powers of locomotion, it is still the duty of the state to do all that it can to ameliorate these greater losses and to keep the little ones in the line. There is no limit in this line of helpfulness, at which the state can stop and say: "Here my responsibility ends; from this on the fate of the child is in his own hands, or the hands of nearer relations; when there are none of these, he is left to the uncertain mercy of the sporadic benevolence of the more tender or generous of the state." All children are children of the state or else none are. The state is but the coordinated parentage of childhood, yielding to the inexorable logic of civilization that will compel copartnership, cooperation, corporate life and conscience. The amount of help which it is the duty of the State to give in any case, we all recognize as a difficult question to settle. It is a question that can be determined only by a sensitive study of the needs of every particular child on the part of trained expert representatives of the state. Such experts will find, indeed they are already finding, that there are many moral waifs riding today in carriages. They discover desperate little hoodlums dressed in velvet and embryonic criminals daintily fed. In the ultimate statistics of crime there are, perhaps, more elements of danger to the state on the avenue than in the alley; for alas! the graveyard renders its prompt and sweeping verdict concerning the waifs that fall into the clutches of the policeman, while the bodies of the other class are carefully nurtured, that in due time they may lend themselves all too efficient tools to lawless exploits, violent tempers, and unregenerate souls.

"If you git into my hands again I'll cut your ears off close ter yer head, and I'll sew yer mouth up so's yer can't eat no cakes, and then I guess yer won't want ter steal 'em. Now git! yer little bastard, and ter hell wid yer."

This parting advice was scarcely necessary. Poor little four-year-old, he was going that way fast enough. It will be but a few years at the longest, and in all probability but a few months, before the ears are deaf enough, and the mouth is successfully closed, and he will be snugly quartered in the potter's field, from which there comes no plaint from cold or hunger, and from which there are no night sallies to bother the policeman on his beat. Let the state round up, if it can, all its fatherless and motherless children, and do with them as it should. Let it give them the succor they need, save every one of them to the state, and still our State may be crumbling from dry rot, and homes and lives be terribly threatened by selfish violence, brutal dissipation, intolerable meanness, and destructive selfishness. In such gatherings as this and the literature related thereto, we hear much of "the children of the slums" and the dangers therefrom. We plan much how to avert the evil that springs from them and alleviate their misery. This is well, but the poor little ones of the slums are simply the vanishing ends of vicious lives, far more pathetic than dangerous. The power of mischief on that line is already largely spent, and their part in the evil of the world is necessarily a brief and imbecile one. There is an unspeakable pathos in their appeal, but it is the plea of the helpless, more than the plea of the dangerous. Jacob Riis tells us that ninety per cent of the children picked up on the streets of New York die in the institutions they are assigned to. Now the most dangerous children, whom it behooves the State to take hold of in self-protection, are of more sturdy and virile stock than these. Not the little starvings that listened to the

policeman's "Ter hell wid you" that night on Adams street, but the more lusty brutality represented by the illuminations on Wabash avenue, that rhymed

"Remember the Maine"

with

"To hell with Spain",

represented perhaps the most dangerous elements in the city of Chicago that night. No effort to save a class can be successful, so long as a class is assumed. Any argument based on a line that does not exist, must necessarily have in it an element of vicious reasoning. Of course a certain amount of misery can be ameliorated, and should be ameliorated, by the patronage of one class by another, but herein lies the bane of much of our so-called sociological agitations. There can be no health for the state, that does not look towards the sanitation of the entire state, that does not aim at making sound the entire body politic. If a quarantine is to be established, the line must be drawn away back of "that last waif", for the germs of the disease with which he was dying were bred away back, before he was born. Pauperism and vagrancy are themselves not causes but symptoms of a disease, whose career is well nigh run, and in pauperism and vagrancy the germs of the disease become self-destructive. The sanitation of the state must rest upon a deeper diagnosis than is based upon such classifications. We must have a more scientific pathology.

I have said that our friend Horace Fletcher offers a superficial prescription. I believe profoundly in crèches, kindergartens, manual training schools, and perhaps I believe in "paternal farm schools." How much I believe in them, only those who are associated with me in my work know. They are all of them necessary links in the development of the individual and the salvation of the state; but, inasmuch as I do not believe in "panaceas" of any kind, I do not believe in the Froebelian panacea. Mr. Fletcher quotes the chief of police of San Francisco as saying, "I have not known of the arrest of a single person who has had the advantage of a kindergarten training, and I believe it is perfect protection against criminal tendency." And in another place he is quoted as saying that "Out of eight thousand children arrested in San Francisco, but one had been trained in the kindergarten." Had the report been made fourteen years earlier, the kindergarten might have been saved the responsibility of that one, because it would have been before Mrs. Cooper had begun her work as the child-guardian angel of California. Now I regard this kind of statements as dangerous to right sociological study and pernicious in its ultimate influence. Such assertions are based on inadequate generalizations, and carry on their face so much unscientific looseness, as to forfeit the confidence and the sympathy of that class of helpers without which we can not get far along in these studies. I refer to the scientific mind, that is careful to verify its statements, and to study the social problem as the student his chemicals in the laboratory, by painful investigation, careful analysis, and cautious synthesis. I am a friend to kindergartens. For over a quarter of a century I have been associated with them in one way or another, and I am sorry to say that I have known many children who, if they did not go wrong, are not always going right, who have had the benefit of good kindergartens; and it is no fault of the kindergarten. They simply have shown the need of something farther back and something farther on than kindergartens. Of a kind with these overstatements or careless statements of the California policeman, are those other overstatements generally ascribed to representatives of the Catholic church, such as: "Give us the child until he is seven years old, and we care not what you do with him; after that he will be a Catholic." Juvenal and a lot of other philosophers are brought in as collateral witnesses, to testify that the destiny of the child is essentially formed in the tender age of the kindergarten. I have had my part in peddling these attractive but, as I believe, altogether deceptive truisms. Would they were all true, but the hard, sorry truth is quite different. The sad fact is, that it is easy to mar the symmetry of a childish structure. The soul, all the way along to its grey hairs, is beset with temptations and dangers, and there is never a time when it is well for him or for the state to say: "He is safe." "It is well with him."

Sacrificing any pretense at completeness or scientific coherency in this direction, groping only for some working hypothesis as to the children of the state and the State's duty thereto, I want to consider with you now two of the most terrible, as it seems to me, of the countless dangers that beset the child of the state.

The first is that of indolence. The depths of degradation await the indolent. The most disordered explosions of pentup passions and unreleased power follow in the wake of enforced idleness. So profound is this danger, that even the Satan that can find "some work for idle hands to do," is a benefactor and a friend; for, the moment he puts his pupils to work, he becomes to them a teacher who will lead them to the light. There is no law of life more fundamental than that of motion. Action in its very nature is sanitary, and labor is the first and last great schoolmaster. Toil of any kind, so it engages the attention, directs the energies, develops the organs, of the child's mind or body, is beneficent; while its counterpart, indolence, is always inevitably malignant, debilitating, and destructive. There can be no development, mental, spiritual, or physical, except by exercise. I do not mean spasmodic, reluctant, intermittent task-doing, but I do mean spontaneous, systematic, continuous exercise. Mr. Rilis, in his "Children of the Poor," tells amusingly of the splendid energy which he once saw displayed by a little fellow in an asylum band in New York City. It took supreme effort on the part of the little lad to blow his horn so that it could be heard, but with ever reddening face he puffed away, until the veins stood out on his temples and the perspiration rolled down his face. When the performance was over, he ventured to compliment the little trumpeter, and asked him why he had been sent to the asylum. The reply was, "'Cause I was lazy and I played hookey." In the same connection Mr. Rilis tells us that nine-tenths of the inmates of that asylum were there through the idleness of the street. This man in New York, Mrs. Florence Kelley in Chicago, and others have given us sickening pictures of child labor. They have told the pathetic story of immature boys and girls compelled to work long hours amidst dangerous machinery, breathing impure air loaded with health-destroying dust and germs. But, sad as this is, it is blessed, compared to the grim alternative, the slow corrupting indolence which seems to be the happier lot of many more favored children who, through the helplessness of the home and the stupidity of the state, are compelled to carry eight hours of the waking day of every day they live in debilitating aimlessness, and for two long months in the summer these hours are stretched, for thousands, into sixteen waking hours of vacuity; the whole cry is for some "amusement" rather than for work. The whole anxiety of the parent seems to be for some fresh diversion, some new indolence, which they call "entertainment," rather than some absorbing activity, some enkindling and o'er-mastering task.

The kindergarten contains the seed of the gospel for children in its terminology, when it seeks to develop the child by its "occupations." Blessed word, "occupation." The new education is bound up in it. The term "gifts" is not so fortunate. The health of the child is contained in occupation, the safety of the saint is represented by it, and the progress of humanity is dependent upon it. But the kindergarten at best engages the child for three hours a day for five days of the week, and then it must relinquish its grasp on the little one, when it is six years old or earlier. The school has its "tasks," but it has no occupations. It has its hypothetical six hours for study, but no industry. The safety of the state lies in the occupation of its children. Occupation is not drudgery. There is an overwork that is killing, but the danger from work—any work, all work—is trifling, compared to the greater dangers of indolence. In the city at least, the state must help plan for the full activity of the child. Not simply the pauper or the malformed, but the well-housed and well-born child in the city must depend largely on the state for that normal activity that will secure its best development; hence the wisdom of the present tendency towards manual training. But we want more than "manual training," as technically understood, more than can be secured in the costly shops or than can be systematized into technical studies. The state must give us ampler playgrounds, more open parks in summer, more closed parks, warmed and heated, in the way of halls devoted to development, in winter. The child calls for an extension of the school year, so that in some

way or another the activities of the city-bound children can be directed for twelve months in the year, by and under the support of the state. We want the typical four-story school house rearranged, so that the basement and upper story will always be devoted to physical activities, manual industries, trade schools, not of one but of many kinds. To such a school house the children not otherwise provided for will be glad to go, not for six but eight, and in the long summer days perhaps twelve, hours a day, for twelve months in the year, with their buoyancy preserved and their joy secured by that happy alternation which it is the business of the wise pedagogy to devise and exact. The child does not grow primarily into happiness, but into usefulness. Given that, happiness will follow as the day follows the night. Long ago, George Eliot said: "Important as it is to wisely direct the industries of men, it is more important to rightly direct the leisure of men." This becomes still more profoundly true in regard to children. When the State steps in to adequately provide for its dependent wards, its first quest must be for normal activity.

The second danger to the state and to the child, that I have in mind, is that of the overweening self-consciousness. It would seem as though the school and the street alike conspire in these days to develop prigs, strutting little upstarts. Our communities are full of poor little boys and girls awakened prematurely out of the blessed sleep of unconsciousness into the feverish life of the egotist, their little hearts torn with social anxieties, the fear of Mrs. Grundy. They are jealous of their place and ambitious for recognition, and, striving to be at the head of the line, they are kept awake with anxiety about their "standing." All the great organs of the body are planted deep below consciousness. The high functions of brain, heart and lungs, and their associate organs are carried on automatically, unconsciously. Alas, for the man who is conscious of a stomach. Still more pity for the man, woman or child who is forever conscious of his soul, or solicitous for his mind, ever studying self before the glass or parading self before hypothetical admirers. Here again the Froebelian dream is wholesome, though the kindergarten practice oftentimes falls painfully short of the ideal, for some of the most painful prigs I find among children are fostered by a too highly accentuated kindergarten. Egotism is as sad in the nursery as it is on the floors of Congress, and in both places it defeats normal action, discounts strength, mars happiness. "Smart" or "Smarty" are the terms the street gamins apply, the one to the other. Pathologically speaking, their pertness is the saddest symptom of their degeneracy, the surest prognosis of an early death. How often is the growing life prematurely destroyed in its incubation! The egg must not be forced in the hatching. The beautiful colors of the petals are elaborated in the dark, and they are marred if not spoiled by any disturbing violence done to the bud. Anything that has a tendency to emphasize the peculiarity or set undue emphasis upon the personality of any child, is cruel to that child.

If these two dangers really exist, we are prepared to discover at least two of the conditions which it becomes the duty of the State to secure for its wards, to provide for its children—and all children belong to the State—namely, a maximum of activity consistent with the necessary reactions of rest and recuperation, and that privacy, that benign neglect, that wise non-attendance, that will give the soul a chance to develop, the mind to find itself by reflection, meditation, in short, give the child a chance to grow, as all growths must come largely through indirection, unconsciousness.

—This lands us at the primal cruelties of the state towards its more dependend wards. Happily the first requirement is now well in the mind of legislator and educator. We are planning for something for the children to do, but we have not yet come to a sensitive consideration of the second danger. The state still ruthlessly herds its most needy children together, sets them apart. There has been a passion to hedge them around with the walls of "institutions," "asylums," "homes," or what nots. The child has a right to his individuality. It is the first duty of the state to protect the individuality of every child to its utmost. I know not which is the more cruel, to leave the unprotected orphan to the buffetings of a preoccupied world, to be thrown up or down like a neglected leaf on the seas of life, but holding hard on to its

personality in life or in death; or to hedge that same child round about with comforts and so-called "necessities," giving him a certain amount of elegance, even ease and luxury, and, if you please, training and discipline of the wisest kind, but giving these at the awful cost of a perpetually advertised orphanage of an obtrusive dependency, fastening upon him a persistent label and the consciousness that he is different from other children. I suspect it is better for the child and more benignant for the state to let the orphan pay the sad price of its orphanage in loneliness and in tears, than to fasten upon the little soul a perpetual consciousness of its misfortune, hanging its poor dead father and mother forever between him and his normal life, his own obscure niche in the world. It is bad enough to be left without father or mother, to be bereft of limb or necessary organs, without making bereavement the occasion of dismembering the child from that vital fabric, that vascular placenta, which we call "society," through which the soul of child draws nourishment by means of which it is to become a man or a woman.

What does all this have to do with those dependent and lost children which an imperfect sociology still leads us to think of as peculiarly the "children of the state?" To my mind it has much. It is only by recognizing these two principles and seeking to apply them in their fullest extent, that the state can discharge its duty to its more dependent wards or protect itself from the insidious diseases that fasten themselves upon these hapless ones and through them upon the body politic. "That last waif" that escaped from the clutches of the Chicago policeman can not be saved by a city kindergarten. He is beyond the reach of a charity crêchê or the high-toned manual training school. If there is salvation for him on this earth, it must come through his being passed back as promptly as possible into that simpler and saner life from which with more or less directness he came. He must be restored by the breezes of the country, that will woo him to normal action and to the hidden life of the spirit, that insures the growth of the child soul. He is smitten with the artificiality of the town. Let him be passed back as quickly as possible to where he will have to settle into the normalities of the country and the simplicities of the farm.

I said awhile ago that "perhaps I believe in the 'parental farm school.'" But why start a doubtful experiment, for the sake of herding a few score of unfortunate children in one group in the hands of perhaps amateur or theoretic farmers, when there is already in this great State of Illinois a well-tilled farm and a well-ordered home, where each one of these unfortunates of normal organization can find shelter at less expense to the State than it is now investing. I would not have them "placed" there by the uncertain but benign hand of private charity, that grows strong or weak with the rise or fall of real estate, but homed there as wards of the State, under the guardianship of the State, and at the expense of the State, until, through the swift workings of that divine law of organization which works unconsciously in the community as in the gastric system of the body, digestion and assimilation and appropriation take place, and the raw material at hand is converted into the living tissue of the community. The child is lost on the upward slide. He is lost in the body politic. He becomes a cell in the vascular tissue of society, a unit in the living wall.

The currents of industrial and commercial life have set in tremendously towards the city. Thither flows with awful precipitancy the best nerve, muscle and brain of the country, and the equilibrium will be permanently destroyed if there can not be a counter current established, whereby the less competent, the unprotected, the helpless and the innocent can be passed back, to be restored and reinvigorated. And the over-accumulations of capital in the congested parts can not be better or more normally invested than in restoring the equilibrium, giving to money as well as to life the circuit that passes from urban to rural centers. Here the more dependent wards of the state will find to a large measure the continuous activities necessary to full development, hinted at but not fully realized in the occupations of the kindergarten, activities that will command, if they do not always delight, the energy throughout the livelong day and the round year, occupations that may bring chapped

hands, cold fingers and bruised heels; the activities that may be accompanied with hard beds and coarse clothing and crude schooling; activities that may leave the child in that blushing modesty that falls short of the etiquette of the town, but through this activity and through the enforced seclusion will the truer education come, and the three "H's" of General Brinkerhoff will replace the three "R's" of the old regime, and the child be saved to the State by the state, not by "reading, riting and rithmetic," but by the development of "head, hand and heart." Let no one dismiss this suggestion as impossible or impracticable. Doctor Bernardo, of London, through his famous home-placing system, has within the last twenty-six years placed nine thousand, five hundred and fifty-six boys and girls in stations located in British colonies, and, after placing them, these children have been supervised and overlooked by experienced men and women. The statistics tabulated by the government of Canada show that only 1.34 per cent of the whole number have proven unsatisfactory. In 1896, the latest figures at my hand, the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, acting under the state law and in coöperation with state officers, had the guardianship of five hundred and ninety-seven children, only four of which were boarded in an institution; one-half of these were boarded in private families at the expense of the city, county or state to which they belonged, at a cost ranging from one dollar and a half to two dollars and a half per week. The other half were either earning wages or living in free homes. In thirty-seven years, the Children's Aid Society of New York found homes for seventy thousand of its children in the west. This has been done in a crude, I dare say oftentimes brutal, manner. Children have sometimes been "placed," as the phrase goes, with less care than a man would place a favorite dog or a blooded horse; but even this has been better than the sad blighting of individuality and expensive isolation of the dependent wards of the State inside of costly institutions, that have been the booty of politicians, the fair prey of the "political healer" and partisan, a bonanza in times when patronage was necessary to grease the wheels of the "party machine."

It is the business of the conference now assembled to grapple with the details of these problems, to recognize the difficulties, and if possible to overcome them. It is not for me to anticipate the debate. I am content simply to assert that the children of the state, favored or otherwise, with or without parents, must be saved by activity, and they must be saved to the unconscious life, that full, happy life, the life of love, the outgoing life, the life that projects itself on lines of usefulness, of unconscious disinterestedness, the life of the individual merged in the life of the whole; self-consciousness swallowed up in the joy of the community, the pride of the city, the strength of the state. Something like this I imagine was the thought of the great apostle, when he plead for that life "hid with Christ in God." When waifs appear, and dependents are found, and the helpless fall by the way, the state must not hold them aloof, but appropriate them. It must feed on them, digest them, assimilate them.

In conclusion, I must state though I can not discuss the further assertion of profound importance, viz., childhood, in the sense I have been discussing it is never a matter of years, but always a matter of helplessness. In varying degrees of applicability these considerations must enter the solution of the problem raised by all the dependents of any character, age or class, they are all children of the state. This is the law of all life, the condition of all helping, whether we are to concern ourselves with grey-haired paralytics, pathetic dependents who have sunk into the second childhood of old age, epileptics in middle life, or the prematurely old "gamin" of the alley. The best the state can do for any of them is to give them back, as far as possible, to simplicity, to seclusion, retirement, and to protect them as far as possible from the vulgar crowd, to shield them from the over emphasis of their own misfortune, to protect their personalities from the blight of their fellow sufferers so far as possible, in short putting them as near as can be where they will count one in society, and not some decimal fraction of an institution, which is an artificial unit in an imperfectly organized state, an institution that finds the greatest obstacle in its own numbers, whose growing statistics

are an arraignment of the management and a reproach to the state. All of these institutions that mass the unfortunate, move in battalions the more dependent, are better than something worse, are necessary until we find out a better way of doing it; but they can not much longer be regarded in any other light than as a confession of weakness, an arraignment of public intelligence, and a reproach to the state. Not to mar the good work done by any or all of these institutions is our business, but to so perfect, ennoble and carry on the work already begun, that in the fullness of time these institutions will become unnecessary, except when the misfortune is so deep as to call for expert treatment aggregations of the unfortunate must find their redistribution and the children of the state receive at the hand of the state that paternal and maternal guidance and development that will enable them to become in turn the living factors of a live state, that will be vascular from the President to "that last waif" that is to us today a challenge and an inspiration. For on our ability to do for him and with him rests the sanctity of property, the safety of life, and the strength of the state.

THE PRESIDENT.—Did I not know that we were to have tonight and all day tomorrow a chance to discuss this subject, I should feel guilty for having appropriated so much of the time myself. But I have had my say, and you will have yours later. Inasmuch as the rest of the afternoon is planned for, I will, unless other suggestions come from the house, give myself the pleasure, and you the pleasure, of introducing just for a few remarks, my predecessor, who was instrumental in organizing this conference and who presided over its deliberations the first year. We want to hear a word from Dr. Reynolds, the health commissioner of Chicago.

DR. ARTHUR REYNOLDS.—Ladies and Gentlemen: I will not attempt to make an address. I stopped off here this morning on my way to Memphis to attend another convention. I stopped because I wanted to meet with you for a few hours and show myself. I want to congratulate you on the gratifying progress of this work since its organization three years ago. I want to congratulate the State Board of Charities and the Governor on being led to the organization of this conference. I am very glad indeed to have the opportunity to pay this small tribute to the Governor and institutions of the State. I hope the study of these questions will go on until the right solution is reached. We may be on different sides of this question, but what we all want is the truth. We may not have it now, but by these meetings we will ultimately arrive at it. I predict for you a successful meeting and thank you for your attention.

THE PRESIDENT.—Dr. Reynolds has alluded to the relation which this body has to the State. The connection is an ideal one, if we on our side and the State on its side, can but wisely hold to it. This conference has all the freedom that is most conducive to high work in a deliberate body. It is, in addition to that, in official touch with the State, which gives us the small amount of money necessary to prosecute our work, and puts us in constant communication with the officers of the State, who have the problems of this conference most in hand. In that way we secure freedom on the one hand and stability and practical efficiency on the other. As a representative of the State and of the Governor of the State, whom a year ago I had the pleasure of presenting to the conference, I will ask Dr. Wines to say a few words.

DR. F. H. WINES.—Mr. president, ladies and gentlemen: I will not take but a moment of your time, since I do not wish to divert your mind from the able and interesting paper just read. I am very sorry to say that Governor Tanner will not be able to show his face at this meeting. He is detained at his office by the presence of a very large and important body now in session in Springfield. I refer to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which he must meet and greet in his official capacity. I asked him to write a letter expressing his sympathy with the conference and its aims, but he replied that he thought it would be better for me to say a word for him. He expressed to me his regret that he could not be here, and his sympathy with the movement which this conference represents. I should like to say to you on behalf of the State of Illinois and its charitable institutions (the hospitality of one of

which you are at present enjoying, and the perfectness of whose organization and work you will have an opportunity to judge), that these institutions are at the present time in a very satisfactory condition. I hold in my hand the quarterly statement which we print every three months, showing the financial management and condition of all the institutions subject to the visitation of the State board. The aggregate result of this sheet is that on the thirtieth of September last they reported a cash balance in the aggregate of \$192,944.31, and the surplus of cash assets over their liabilities was \$192,160.22. There was only one institution in the entire group that did not share in this surplus, and the deficit of that institution is of long standing, but is slowly and surely being reduced. There was also in the treasury of the State, to the credit of the institutions, undrawn appropriations amounting to \$1,440,484.25. The gross per capita cost of running the institutions during three months was \$38.52. After deducting the miscellaneous income from sources other than the State treasury, the net per capita cost was \$34.01. With regard to the relations between the State and the conference, of course the State is more than ready to support the conference as far as it can do so, because it receives from the conference more than it can possibly give to it. It is in meetings like this that public opinion is formed and public sentiment is developed, and the State is, after all, nothing but the organized expression of the public will, so that whatever the public may desire to have done with the children of the State will be done by the State as soon as the public knows what it wants. I am very much in sympathy with pretty much all that our president has said. I know Mr. Fletcher very well indeed. He is a charming man, an optimist, somewhat visionary, not profoundly learned in these specialties, but a man whose heart is in the right place, and whose little book I hope that everybody here will buy and read. He has rendered a service to the cause of child-saving, which no other man living has been able to render, in that he has dealt with the subject in a way calculated to interest the uninformed public. I should like to see his book given as wide a circulation as possible, believing that no book will do more good.

THE PRESIDENT—I am indebted to Dr. Wines for his cordial words with reference to Mr. Fletcher's book. I was fearful that I might have left the impression that it was a book for which I did not have much respect. I had something to do with making arrangements with the publishers, so that all of you who want a copy of it may procure it while in attendance upon this meeting. The entire proceeds from the sale of this book goes into the work which he advocates. It is for sale here. The published report of the proceedings of the conference of last year, held at Jacksonville, through the courtesy of the State board of charities, will be found on a table in the adjoining room. These reports are for free distribution. I am informed that Dr. Stearns has some announcements to make before we adjourn for the afternoon.

DR. STEARNS—With regard to the subject for discussion at this conference—the children of the State—if there be a factor more potent in producing insanity than any other, it is the lack of proper early training. In our institution we have a population of something over 2,000 patients. We are allowed \$140 per patient per year to run it. With a coal bill last year of \$36,000, and a pay-roll now of between \$12,000 and \$15,000 a month, we find that we can not take care of our patients as they ought to be taken care of. The penitentiary at Joliet is provided sufficiently well with funds to pay their guards, from whom they demand only physical force and a knowledge of how to handle a gun, from forty to sixty dollars each per month. We are obliged to pay our nurses, who are placed in far more dangerous positions, and from whom we require the very best of moral character, from fourteen to thirty dollars per month. Give us the proper support, and we will take the bars from every window in our hospital. We are using every possible means to educate and train our nurses. I believe that each one of you has been given a printed outline of our training school for nurses. The aim of the management is, first, the treatment and care of the acute insane; second, of the chronic insane, and third, the scientific study of insanity. A patient who is acutely ill is placed in charge of a female nurse—our most violent men are

placed in charge of female nurses—and, after they have been given a sort of Turkish bath, are placed in bed or on a “jumper” (which is a sort of a rocking couch), and it is an extremely difficult case that we can not get to sleep in a few hours. Patients who have not slept a wink for days are put to sleep in this manner. In the care of the chronic insane we fully appreciate the fact that labor is the most important factor, and we are doing everything possible to bring about a condition by which we can give to every one locked up in our wards the right and the opportunity to work. In the scientific study of insanity we are attempting to do a great deal. We have a well-equipped laboratory and well-equipped clinical rooms. You will be taken through the clinical rooms, in which advanced work in psychology is being pursued, and will be furnished with a copy of the *Psychiater*, a quarterly publication, which will show you the scientific work done by members of our medical staff. I had intended to say a great deal more, but our time is very limited. I have planned a regular détour for you all through the hospital. After having gone through this regular march, you will then assemble at the administration building, where you will find me ready to detail guides, who will show you any particular part of the institution you may desire to see, and explain to you our work here.

THE PRESIDENT:—The conference will now adjourn, to meet in the Arcade Opera House this evening at 8 o'clock.

After adjournment the delegates were shown through the hospital by Dr. Stearns and his medical staff.

EVENING SESSION.

The conference assembled at the Arcade Opera House.

THE PRESIDENT:—It is now eight o'clock, and the conference will come to order. We are assembled tonight in the second session of this, the third meeting of the Illinois Conference of Charities. We are the happy guests of the delightful city of Kankakee. It is fitting that Kankakee should speak the first word at this, the first public session of the conference. Kankakee will now be heard, through one of her honored sons, the Hon. A. L. Granger.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

By A. L. Granger.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, DELEGATES TO THE THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF THE ILLINOIS CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES:—The people of Kankakee feel highly honored in being afforded the pleasure of welcoming you to their city. Your fame has preceded you; the cause which you represent appeals to what is best and noblest in our nature. The endeavor, at the cost of much time and labor and self-sacrifice, to improve the condition of the weak, the helpless, and the defective, is something greater than philanthropy—it is God-like, it is christian charity. We read in history that it was customary among some of the highly civilized nations of the pagan world, where a child at its birth was deformed, to put it to death. Our christian civilization, on the contrary, like a loving mother, moved by its very infirmities, bestows special tenderness upon such a child. Noble men and women make it a life-work to study to improve his condition and to bring him to the fullest possible enjoyment of his faculties. We too often boast of the material progress of our age, and forget one of the brightest gems in the crown of its achievements—its progress in the field of public and private philanthropy. While the material progress of which we boast so much, in the opinion of many who study social conditions, has contributed to some degree to bring about conditions which are responsible for the social problems with which we are wrestling, and which are so difficult that we may have to leave them to coming generations to solve, our progress in the field of charities has been productive of unmixed good to humanity. Under the benign influence of organizations like yours, the madhouse, with all that it suggests of sadness and despair, has been changed into the hospital, where a ray of hope breaks in upon those unfortunate ones who suffer from disease of the mind, where they are surrounded with the comforts of home, and where the best professional skill is bestowed upon them, with a view to bringing about their cure.

✓ We of Kankakee appreciate fully the grandeur of the work you are doing, for it is our good fortune to have here one of Illinois' grandest charitable institutions. You visited it this afternoon, but we can not but regret that you did not come a few months sooner, to see it at its best, surrounded by immense green lawns, dotted here and there with flower-beds and shade trees, and bathed in sunshine and gladness by the songs of birds; surrounded, in a word, with all those gifts of God to man which are so well calculated to bring back a degree of joy to the hearts of the inmates. To you, then, who labor for the improvement of institutions already so admirable, we extend the hand not only of welcome, but of friendship and encouragement, and we hope that your conference will be productive of all the good which we have a right to expect from the grand object of your organization and from the excellent program which we have before us.

THE PRESIDENT:—On behalf of the conference, it is my privilege to return to Kankakee and to her spokesman our appreciation and our thanks for the cordial welcome which did not need to be spoken, but which had been already expressed, and has now been heartily and eloquently spoken. We are here to work. We are here to lay plans for future discussions in which you will be co-workers with us. We are here, the representatives of all parts of this great State, of all parties and all creeds within its borders. Those who have had the making of this program, have wisely concluded to concentrate our attention throughout the entire meeting to the child problem. "The world is saved by the breath of the school children," said the rabbis of old. Believing this, we apply ourselves to the question of the child, in whose hands lie the destiny of the State. We will divide our discussions under three suggestive heads—the feeble-minded child, the dependent child, and the delinquent child. Tonight we are to concern ourselves with the feeble-minded. As Mr. Granger has intimated, what has been the outcome of superstitious fear and cruel neglect, now appeals to the tenderest and the wisest within us. We stand here tonight, if I understand this conference, not alone for charity that springs exclusively out of the heart, but also for justice, which enlists all the activities of the head as well as the heart. I do not ask you to *feel* for these poor dependents. We assume that you have already done that; but I ask you tonight to *think* for the dependents, and bring your science to bear upon them. More knowledge, not more emotion, is the demand of the dependents at your hands and mine. We have a long program and must apply ourselves to it promptly, in order to save you from too much fatigue.

A year ago, we brought a man down from Minnesota to talk to us, and we liked him so well that we have brought him down here to stay. I do not know whether we have any further designs in that direction or not, but we have now brought Dr. Rogers, superintendent of the Minnesota School for Feeble-Minded, down here to tell us what he knows about the feeble-minded child. I take great pleasure in introducing him to you.

THE FEEBLE-MINDED CHILD.

By Dr. A. C. Rogers, Superintendent Minnesota State School for Feeble Minded.

In our ardent regard for the dignity and importance of citizenship, we often overlook the fact that it is the family rather than the citizen that is the unit, the vital nucleus of organized society. It is exceedingly important for the development of the best citizenship and the best personality generally, that the best conditions prevail for securing the integrity, the harmony and the happiness of the family. It is the special province of this conference to deal with the abnormal elements, the disconnected remnants of the family organization, and this evening we are to consider an element which appeals to us on its own behalf, and that of the family as well, the feeble-minded child. As students of social science, we must enter more completely into the *sanctum sanctorum* of the domestic circle than is required for a like study of any other defective or delinquent child. American fathers and mothers do not consider their defective offspring as favored of God, as do parents among some other people of the world today, but rather as the evidence of some violation of nature's laws upon their part, or the part of their immediate ancestors, and hence reflecting unfavorably upon the family. The afflicted child is therefore

shielded from publicity, and only those who have given special attention to the subject beyond personal observation in the ordinary pursuits of life have any adequate conception of the number of mentally deficient children in our land. I doubt if many citizens of this excellent city would attribute to it, from personal observation, more than two or three, and yet I have no doubt twelve or fifteen would more nearly represent the truth. A few years ago it was my lot to observe the meeting of two neighbors, well acquainted, from a city in a western state at an institution for feeble-minded, where each had a feeble-minded child nearly grown, and neither knew of the other's child until this incidental meeting. More recently my attention was directed to the condition of such a child in a wealthy family. Inquiring of the family physician as to some of the case history, the fact was elicited that he did not even know of the existence of the child.

I shall leave out of consideration, however, for the purposes of this sketch, the idiot and the epileptic, considering only the brighter class included under the term "feeble-minded" in its restricted sense, because of the lack of clear ideas in the minds of most people as to their possibilities.

I.

The feeble-minded child. What is he?

One in whom the mental faculties do not develop, under ordinary conditions, to the same degree as those of the normal child; in other words, one in whom there is a defective and partial condition of mental development. The exact line, on one side of which this child is termed normal, and on the other side of which that child is termed feeble-minded, is quite arbitrary. It varies considerably with the point of view of the observer. Profound idiocy would be recognized by every one, but the teacher would quickly detect a mental deficiency, and mark a child below normal, whose parents would be very reluctant to admit it. A simple test that serves well for practical purposes, is inability, from mental infirmity, to obtain an education in the common schools. In the normal child the nervous system is alert to transmit sensations or experiences of sight, hearing, touch, taste, etc., to the mind, which in turn recognizes promptly the conditions producing them, and as promptly directs voluntary movements indicated, or stores up the new mental concepts as increments of knowledge to be drawn upon in the future. In the feeble-minded child the senses are apparently not acute, or sensations are usually but slowly appreciated, their meaning but slowly apprehended, and the impressions made upon the senses are usually so faintly stamped upon the memory that they do not endure, except after frequent repetition, and then the will reproduces them for application to later experiences with uncertain accuracy and consistency. At twenty or thirty years of age the feeble-minded person remains like the infant, the child of two or three, or the youth of twelve, except that he is affected by ordinary environments differently from the normal child. Hence, not only do his mental faculties develop slowly, but they develop inharmoniously, and things seem to conspire, as it were, against his best welfare. In one case, loving parents, in their intense sympathy and affection, are over-indulgent to their afflicted child, and thus unconsciously discourage or prevent such self-helpfulness as might otherwise be possible. In another, parents naturally less sympathetic expect the same from their defective child as from their normal ones, and thus assume an attitude of antagonism, equally fatal to the child's best development. The normal brothers and sisters and other playmates of the defective child present another complication; they often tease, tantalize, frighten and abuse him till he shrinks from contact with others and so loses his only opportunities for improvement, or else he constantly exhibits his worst emotions, becomes destructive to property and dangerous to life, incapable of formulating, even mentally, an intelligent motive, to say nothing of his lack of will power to control his actions. As he grows up he becomes, on the one hand, the object of almost exclusive attention of at least one parent in the effort to shield him from the world and the world from him; or if, on the other hand, this is impossible, he becomes too often the prey of designing companions, and acquires readily and retains persistently habits which tend to depravity, because

they appeal most readily to the animal nature predominant in him. He is thus unconsciously either exacting an undue amount of attention and labor, that seriously disturbs the family's best welfare, or else he is an element of demoralization and even danger in the community. Nor are these generalizations from hypothetical cases. A few brief extracts from the statements of parents will give a glimpse within the veil. These cases illustrate conditions both in lowly life and in educated and refined families:

Case 1. "When she is crossed in any way, she becomes very excitable and is inclined to do bodily harm to those about her unless restrained."

Case 2. "This boy is not now fit to be left alone and is such a care to his widowed mother. * * He is a constant menace to his younger brother."

Case 3. A very sensitive boy of seventeen years. "He has become so bad at times, that he has made all sorts of threats of suicide by trying to choke himself, etc. My mother is terribly worried by his actions and she becomes very nervous."

Case 4. "The mother can not get along with him. He will kill her, if he is not taken away from her."

Case 5. A man takes a feeble-minded boy, who had developed along the scale of descending morals, and finds that he "can not longer keep him in his home, mostly because of his immorality. He smokes, chews, practices vile habits, and cares nothing for reproof. Because of these things and his mannerless life," he can not keep him in his home, for fear that he will spoil his children.

Case 6. "He is really affectionate and usually obedient, except when under the influence of excitement or passion. His chief deficiency consists in believing whatever any foolish or evil-minded person may choose to tell him, wasting his money, clothing, books, etc., foolishly. He is all right with a master, but left to himself he seems to be utterly helpless and defenseless, wandering from place to place like a homeless dog seeking for a master. Many unprincipled people take advantage of his simplicity to impose upon him by hiring him 'cheap' or paying him off in 'cats and dogs.'"

Case 7. From a widow lady who tries to keep boarders for a living: "They come to my place—the boarders—and they are here a few days; they go again, on account of my daughter. They are afraid of her, for she makes such queer motions."

Case 8. "We hoped that we might be able to care for him ourselves, but he is discontented at home and we can not get him any place where he will learn to be self-supporting, as people do not want to be bothered with him. His mother, herself has never been strong. In fact, the tax on her in caring for him has been so great, that several times she has been on the point of breaking down."

Case 9. "In regard to my little son, he is getting beyond our control, and I am afraid he may yet do harm to some one. Saturday afternoon, while he and another little boy were sitting in the back yard, cracking nuts, without any provocation he hit the other little fellow a terrible blow on the forehead with a hammer. We have to watch him very closely, but on this occasion we did not catch him till the act was done. The neighbors are complaining, and my wife is not at all strong and is not capable of taking the proper care of him."

One special phase of misfortune here claims our notice. One girl of nineteen who recently came under my care, is mother of three illegitimate children. Another hid her child in an illy ventilated and lighted room, and successfully kept the knowledge of its existence from the neighbors for four years.

The following is from a bright, well-educated young woman, concerning her sister: "We think that her mind has never been right, but she has been cared for and treated as were the other children. She was sent to school, but never progressed. We managed to keep her at home, when she left school, until last spring. She left home, to work for a lady we knew, but, instead of going to work, she went to Minneapolis and was married to a man whom she had

met next door to our house without our knowledge. After living with her two weeks, he sent her home, and ever since she has been a great trouble to us."

II.

Can such people be improved, and to what degree?

Without considering the mere psychological possibilities of profound idiocy, which are of scientific or sentimental interest only, and in fact ignoring for the time every question of sentiment, the results of educational efforts among the intermediate and higher grades are such as to claim for them universal recognition and support.

Lacking in the spontaneity that characterizes the normal child, weak in will-power and capacity for attention, the feeble-minded child requires at a very early age to be placed under the superior will of an intelligent mother-teacher who will first obtain the confidence of the child, and, as a result, full coöperation of his meagre efforts. From the little that he knows and the little or much that he feels, she must lead him to new mental and motor experiences, create new wants, and thus, little by little, broaden his mental horizon and increase his motor capacity. The tutorage thus established must always continue, at least as guardianship, but instead of the aimless, destructive, demoralizing activities otherwise developed, there are substituted constructive activities and a fairly stable mental and moral equilibrium. The particular character of the training given will vary with the motives involved.

In the Scandinavian countries of Europe, the desire of the people to enable their children to become educated sufficiently to meet the conditions of confirmation in the Lutheran church add a powerful stimulus to educational methods and processes for the defectives. The parent with ample resources, and thus without anxiety for his future support, may be content if his boy appears reasonably well within his limited social circle. In this practical, matter-of-fact country, we look upon the ability to earn legitimately one's support as the first object of all education. That is, it is first in natural sequence, though it may be low in the ethical scale. This conception necessarily gives shape to the methods employed for the feeble-minded. Our schools for this class strive first to determine whether a child taken, say at the age of eight or ten, can in ten years, we will say, under a system of training that is sufficiently simple and inexpensive to be applied generally to this class become capable of earning his own living, under conditions that are of general application, and if not, how nearly can this condition be approached. They then strive to employ the methods that are the most practical, to teach the child the simple things that he must know and do in order to make him most useful in the sphere that must be his. There is nothing mysterious in the methods employed, or miraculous in the results obtained. In principle, they are the same as those of the common school, but certain things in detail are essential: First, the teacher must possess a strong will, an even temperament with patience and faith unbounded, and she must live with the child and be in sympathy with him. Second, tangible, concrete things mostly must be dealt with, and as many of the senses employed as possible. Third, the child must always do. Fourth, repetition must be frequent, but length of effort carefully measured to suit the child. Fifth, everything done should have a practical bearing within the comprehension of the child. Sixth, personal example should be the best, as the imitative faculty is often well developed.

Permit me to give a few illustrative sketches referring to the capabilities of children in the common terms of reading, writing, numbers, etc., where they have been under training in schools that have endeavored to meet these indications:

Case 1. Begins school at twelve—large for his age, coarse, muscular, impulsive, restless, full of animal spirits, but difficult to control, very limited power of attention, never been to school. At nineteen (seven years in school), he reads fairly well in Harper's third reader, reproduces the substance of a lesson, spells correctly all the words involved, does simple examples in addi-

tion, subtraction, multiplication, and short division. In shop makes an excellent brush, does fairly well with scroll saw. Has for several years been a farmer's boy, where in all plain work he makes a full hand and milks his four cows twice a day. Plays alto horn in the band.

Case 2. Placed under special training at twelve. At this time had been in common schools some but his accomplishments consisted of the ability to name colors and count to six or seven, nail together a plain box, and carry water and wood. At twenty (eight years in school), while deficient in articulation and any form of language construction, he could read intelligently and reproduce from memory simple stories, and was quick and accurate in simple arithmetic, including common fractions, could make change readily, and had excellent judgment as to values. In industrial work he could make a good brush, and was careful and accurate in *repousse* work. He developed an ability for handling laundry machinery, and made a capable and efficient person in that capacity for several months, but had to be checked constantly to prevent overwork. I believe that he is at present assisting his father in a city express business, and is earning his living and considerably more.

Case 3. Age eight; never been to school; nervous, irritable, sent to hospital for the insane, because uncontrollable at home. Would fly into a passion at the slightest provocation, and even run and strike his head against the wall. At sixteen (eight years in school), he reads in the third reader and spells all the words involved, writes very nicely, and can compose rapidly and indite correctly a two-page letter. He adds rapidly, and subtracts when each figure of the subtrahend is less than the corresponding figures of the minuend, but has never seemed to understand "borrowing." In shop he does fairly good work in brush-making. On farm makes a full hand and milks his four cows regularly. He plays the second cornet in band.

Case 4. Age fourteen; attended public school for six years; reads in third reader; writes letters, observing punctuation and capitalization; performs simple problems in numbers; has developed some ability in drawing; does brush-work, scroll sawing and *repoussé* accurately and rapidly; plays first cornet in band. Has for some years now been a teamster on farm, making a full and faithful hand. Can easily support himself and earn something more.

Case 5. At eleven years of age failed in public school. Could then repeat the alphabet, count to 29, spell and write the words cat, rat, etc. At eighteen (seven years in school), I note the following standing on school report: Reading 80, spelling 99, arithmetic 98, history 93, geography 77, physiology 95. She cuts and makes dresses rapidly and neatly, weaves torchon lace patterns of complicated designs, and is a good housekeeper. She plays upon the cornet quite creditably.

These cases are given as fairly typical of the average results of training in all well organized schools for this class. They are not even striking cases, and their number could be multiplied almost indefinitely. You will note that, so far as these cases go, they teach that the results shown by the ordinary school-room tests, while quite satisfactory, are not so great as those involving manual training. This is an important fact, which should be universally recognized. Again, in specifying a few definite things that a child can do, we tell only a little of the story. From the standpoint of self-support, the fact that a boy can sew a brush-back and square a board to a joint, or that a girl can pare a potato or make a button-hole, is of little value, without considering the element of time and the ability to successively repeat the accomplishment. It is the general discipline which comes from these specialized environments, and that has only been implied in the above statements, that is of greatest importance. While each child may have something he can do better than anything else, as in the case of a normal child, it is a matter of fact that, if he does one thing well, he can do something else at least fairly well, or can with comparative ease learn to do so and repeat the process indefinitely. Taking all these things into consideration, and then contrasting them with the conditions which would have existed, with all certainty, had not the new environments been established, the comparison may be safely left to work its own inferences and conclusions in your minds.

I wish to emphasize, however, one thing which may not have been inferred, What is said of the requirements of the teacher for a feeble-minded child, who, in her few hours of personal daily contact with it, represents the standard of influence to be exerted, should be required just so far as possible of every person with whom the child comes in contact. The engineer, the painter, the laundress, the cook, and above all the attendant, who, for the time, assumes the relation of mother-nurse, must be in full sympathy with the primary objects of the school, and all of these, in every relation with the pupils, should be patient teachers in training and uplifting them. No person with any less worthy motive deserves a place upon the staff.

I have indicated very briefly the nature of a class of feeble-minded children as they actually exist in the home, the incompatibility of their existence there with the best interests of the home itself, the impossibility of their receiving the best care and training while in the home, the thoroughly practical average results from training by well equipped schools for this purpose as applied to the better class, and I have intimated that guardianship should be lifelong.

It is very evident that no general or comprehensive scheme can be maintained, that does not have back of it the resources and support of the state government; and no scheme is comprehensive enough, that does not provide for the care of all classes of feeble-minded, idiotic, and epileptic children. At the per capita cost at which this care and training is being well done today, it is economy on the part of the State to provide it.

THE PRESIDENT.—Minnesota had better look out, or else we will have another one of her men down here. We have all been intensely stirred by this simple array of facts, reached not by emotion alone, but by thought and study as well. Some years ago, in Chicago, we gave the necessary discipline to one to become a competent helper over in Indiana. I doubt if he realized how much we were doing for him then, because we ministered to him through what Emerson has called the "angels with ugly faces." Chicago did what it could for him, and tonight I am glad to welcome back into Illinois my old friend, everybody's friend and brother, particularly of those who so much need a friend, the feeble-minded, Mr. Alexander Johnson, superintendent of the Indiana State School for Feeble-Minded, who will carry this subject still further and tell us of the feeble-minded child as a state charge.

THE FEEBLE-MINDED AS A STATE CHARGE.

By Alexander Johnson, Superintendent Indiana School for Feeble-Minded.

For many years past the phrase feeble-minded has been employed as a useful generic term. It includes people of all grades of mental defectiveness, except the insane. We constantly try to find euphemisms for misery and distress, which shall at least appear to soften the harsh facts of existence; and the term feeble-minded, being a milder one than idiot or imbecile, is less distressing to the friends of the afflicted ones.

The feeble minded differ among themselves as much or more than the strong-minded. The term is a relative one, and there are many border-line cases, which it is hard to class with certainty. I suppose that none of us are as strong in intellect as we would like to be. There is no hard and fast line which divides the imbecile from the ordinary citizen.

Many idiots and imbeciles are as feeble in body as in mind. Very few, perhaps none, are perfectly sound physically. Most of them, however, have fair bodily health, and some are very strong and robust. All but a very few can be taught something, and some can learn to do much useful work. Like other people, they learn best when they begin young.

Among the children classed as feeble-minded and properly sent to schools like the one Dr. Rogers has told about in such an interesting manner, are some of those known to every school teacher as the "dullards." They learn little or nothing in the common school, they pass from grade to grade, if at all, because the teachers and principals are tired of seeing them in one grade so long. Usually they leave school rather more stupid and inert than they entered it.

Under the elaborate training of the modern schools for the feeble-minded, which attempt the systematic development of the physical, intellectual and emotional natures, many of these dullards respond to the stimulus given them, and their stunted minds become strengthened, as well as their feeble bodies, until they reach a standard very near if not quite up to that of the normal youth. When these have passed through our schools, they are the graduates whom we can hope to discharge to the outer world as capable of taking up the duties and responsibilities of ordinary life. Those instances given by Dr. Rogers, I think, must belong to this grade rather than to the really imbecile. They form the small exception to the general class of our inmates, perhaps at most 5 per cent of the total number.

For the other 95 per cent such a discharge is not to be hoped. They may learn to read, write or cipher. Many who can not do this yet learn to do much useful labor. Many of them—perhaps some day one-third of the whole number or even more—may be so trained that they can earn their own living, under kind and firm control and wise direction. But with all our teaching we fail to impart to the really feeble-minded that mother wit, that saving common sense, which the self-directing citizen must exercise. Develop them as we may in body and heart, they are still children in mind, and must always be cared for.

Now those with whom our training is successful, and who have the right control and direction, although they can never be discharged as self-directing, may cease to be a burden on society. They may be self-supporting, although not self-directing citizens. But with very few exceptions all the feeble-minded who lack such control and training, are and will be a burden on the community. With our good will or without it, the workers who earn and pay the taxes must work for the feeble-minded who have not been taught to work for themselves, or who are not under proper control.

So the question of support is settled. The public, either by the State or municipality, or by private charity, or by self-sacrifice of friends, must, and does and will, support all the feeble-minded, except the very few who labor outside, and the trained, developed workers in the State institution.

Now please bear in mind these propositions, and then remember some other facts. However defective the imbeciles may be in mind and body, yet there are very few of them who, if neglected, will not become the fathers and mothers of a new generation like themselves. The brighter of those who are out in the world often marry. Usually and naturally they take a partner to match. Most of the well known idiotic families whom we find in the county asylums come from such unions. They are usually prolific, and their children, although not quite all idiotic or imbecile, are never normal. Some defect of body or mind or soul will be theirs. They will be idiots, epileptics, insane, tramps, paupers, prostitutes or criminals. I do not think that the men of the lower grades so frequently bequeath their infirmities to posterity, although we occasionally are horrified by some dreadful story of outrage perpetrated by an idiotic man. But the imbecile females of every grade are exposed to the lust of wicked men as no other females are exposed. Ignorant of wrong—as irresponsible as the lower animals—they obey the instincts of their animal nature. The consequences that follow are well known to every one of this audience. I need not dwell on the sorrowful, shameful story. Enough that, because we neglect them, because we give them just enough food and shelter to keep them alive, and deny to them the good motherly care which they need so sorely, as sorely as they need food and shelter—these poor, unhappy mortals are keeping up the supply, not only of the feeble-minded, but of many other undesirable and hurtful classes.

These facts are so well known, that I do not need to prove them. I doubt whether any one will deny them. They are the commonplace of sociologists. When they speak of the dreadful increase of the degenerate classes, they usually mention the idiots and the imbeciles first.

No other trait in the parent, either physical or mental, is so certain to be reproduced in the child as is this trait which we call feeble-mindedness. Of the feeble-minded children whose history is known and recorded, the number whose defects are caused by accident, either before or after birth, by disease,

or by some inscrutable cause which as yet science can not explain—is about thirty per cent of the whole. The other seventy per cent are as they are, because their parents had the same or some other physical or mental defect.

Because of this inheritance the number of the idiotic and imbecile, epileptic, insane, and many other related classes, steadily grows in our country. In spite of the great advance in medical and sanitary science, of the uplift of the general condition of all our people, the increase of defectives keeps pace with the increase of population. It is known that the dreadful rate of increase apparently shown by the census takers in the generation from 1850 to 1880, of 500 per cent of idiotic, and 600 per cent of insane, is not true. The earlier figures were inaccurate. But we have had nearly accurate figures taken twice—in 1880 and 1890—and in these best ten years of the nation's life the increase has been equal to that of the general population. Is it not time that we insist that the state take some action to stop this increase?

The census of 1890 showed something over five thousand idiots and imbeciles in Illinois. There are hundreds of them in the county poor asylums, over six hundred in the school at Lincoln, and, I am told, some fifteen hundred more for whose admission application has been made, but who have been refused for lack of accommodation. It is safe to estimate that there are twenty-five hundred to three thousand feeble-minded persons in the State of Illinois who have not, and who can not have, adequate and proper care, until the State takes them into her good motherly arms and keeps them there.

It is worth while to contrast the dealings of the government with the insane and its dealings with the idiot. There are in the nation about the same number of insane and of idiots. The danger of reproductive increase is many times greater for the idiots than for the insane. The probability of their proper care outside the state institutions is no better. Yet the various states of our union have provided for over seventy-five per cent of the insane, and only ten per cent of the idiots. One reason for this is that, while most people are afraid of the insane, they despise the idiot. A few of the insane, really a very few, are extremely dangerous, but we fear the whole class. If we knew that a hundred men had escaped from the State hospital for insane, and were at large on the streets tonight, we would all leave this building in fear of violence. The dangers from the idiot are chiefly economic dangers. True, there are some fire bugs, rapists and murderers among them. But these are so few that we disregard them. The moral conscience of the state is not awake to their condition. The dreadful drain that their increase makes to the taxpayer is not appreciated. If it were, the legislature of every state would refuse to adjourn until some provision looking to the effective and permanent control of all this class were made.

We may use the word state in two senses. We may use it to mean society at large, including the county, city and township officers, and the charitable and other associations; or we may mean the state proper, in its more restricted sense, excluding municipal authorities and other agencies of a public character. It is in this latter sense that we are to think of the state purposes of our present discussion.

Now it is a fact to be regretted, and yet one to which we must not close our eyes, that for many of the defectives whom we are considering, it seems as though only state control by means of a state institution is sufficient. In the ordinary county poor asylum there is not, and in most of them there can not be, the restraint and control that some of the idiotic and imbeciles need—still less the training they require. There are many of them in the poor asylums of every state. I have no doubt that a thousand or more could be found in the poor asylums of Illinois. Many of them, especially the older and milder cases, are fairly well cared for and kept under due control, although few of them are as usefully employed as they should be, and none of them can have the training that is the pre-requisite of self-support. But among them are hundreds of women of child-bearing age.

Most of these women have borne illegitimate children. Few of them, under present conditions, will escape repeated motherhood until past the reproductive age. Their children are what you expect they will be from the facts I have given you. Not all feeble-minded, for most of the fathers are not

feeble-minded—but all will belong to the dismal down-cast host because of whose existence this conference is called together.

I think you all agree with me that it would be well for the State to care for, train and control most, if not all, of the feeble-minded. The great difficulty that stands in the way of doing it is the bug-bear that stands in the way so much that we would all like to do. It costs so much. Now, a great wealthy State like Illinois certainly does not need to be impeded in her public work by any ordinary cost, so long as the results of the expenditure will be to promote economy in the future. It would certainly be cheaper in the long run to care for than to neglect the feeble-minded, at any rate all those who, if neglected, will be the source of an increase of their kind, even if it cost as much for each of them as it costs to care for the insane, or to teach the deaf and blind.

But as a matter of fact so large a per capita cost is not necessary. It is true that in times past the institutions for the feeble-minded in this and other states have shown a high per capita cost. It is also true that the school department will always cost a good deal of money, if it is conducted so as to be of any value. But as we are learning better and better how to do our work, as the proportion of trained inmates capable of useful labor increases, as we are given better conveniences and opportunities in land, buildings, and other things, the cost decreases very rapidly.

Yearly we gain a little in power and self-support and useful industry. Yearly we learn better how to work and how to play. As soon as one event of joy is over, we are planning for and expecting the next. So the years slip by, and the child-men and child-women hardly notice the flight of time. Only a very few restless souls wish to leave so desirable and a pleasant home, and when they do leave us they usually soon beg to return.

I have spoken to some of our children (no matter how old they grow, to us they are always children) as being self-supporting. As we escort visitors around, who are told that such a boy or girl is self supporting, the question often comes, "But that boy can not surely do a man's work." To which the answer is, "Certainly not; if he did he would be much more than self-supporting." An able-bodied laborer with steady work can surely earn a plain living for three adults. If a feeble-minded laborer does one-third of a full man's work, or just as much more as will make up for the extra supervision required because he is feeble-minded, then he earns his own living.

The conditions under which the work can be done at its best for efficiency and economy, include some which so far are not assured in every state. It is a work that requires native ability, special education and experience. Those who would be successful in it must give it their entire devotion, must make it the business of their lives. Now for this, there must be certainty of tenure of office. You in Illinois must so change your laws and your practices that faithfulness and success in public work of charity or correction shall insure permanence. You must learn to reward your good workers by allowing them to keep on working.

With right conditions assured, and full and proper provision made for the work of caring for the feeble-minded, it should and I believe it will, go on until every imbecile man and woman and child in the State shall be gathered into a safe home, and the dreadful increase of vice and pauperism and crime of which these poor people, the innocents, as the kindly Scotch folk call them, are the unconscious cause, shall stop. Then at last a genuine and strong effort shall be made to diminish the burden of the taxpayer by the State wisely exercising her maternal function of caring for her helpless children. Until then the increase will continue, and the burden we hand down to our children will be greater and heavier than that which our fathers handed down to us.

THE PRESIDENT.—I think you will agree with me that the last speaker has spoken with a large degree of sense, and in a manner free from dogmatism, notwithstanding his Scotch antecedents. (Laughter.) I think you will agree with me, too, that it is very gratifying to listen to this kind of a plea for paternalism in government. I wish that we would change the adjective and

talk less about paternalism and more about maternalism, or, still better, parentalism. The next speaker comes to us from that training school of virtue, Chicago. He comes with a long title attached to his name, "The Chicago Neurological Society." I have asked some of my friends about this society, and they tell me that it is a society of men who have a right to speak as specialists upon the delicate and difficult topics connected with mental and nervous diseases. So Dr. Hugh Patrick knows something, and has a right to tell us about that other pathetic class, the epileptic child as viewed from a medical standpoint. We will now listen to Dr. Patrick, of Chicago.

THE EPILEPTIC CHILD AND HIS FUTURE FROM A MEDICAL STANDPOINT.

By Hugh T. Patrick, M. D., Consulting Neurologist to the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane.

From an institutional standpoint the epileptic child is a problem, from the medical standpoint he is despair. Not one in twenty of these patients is permanently cured, and most of them, in spite of the best the physician can do, go gradually on from bad to worse, until total disability, imbecility, or idiocy prepares the way for death. It is an honest confession, to say that the results of medical treatment are generally so imperfect and unsatisfactory, that every time an epileptic child is brought to me, I secretly wish, for my peace of mind, that some other physician might have the case.

That the "colony" treatment of epileptics is the best treatment, in fact the only one deserving the name, has become so palpably apparent to those interested in the welfare of these unfortunates, that to advocate the colony plan seems almost as superfluous as seriously asserting to an intelligent audience the rotundity of the earth: it places the speaker in the awkward position of pleading a truism. Recall for a moment the general and necessary status of epileptics. In the nature of things they are debarred from the privileges of education. The comforts of the church are hardly for them, because they rarely venture there, shops, offices and stores turn them out, and no general hospital will receive them. Few persons seek the society of an epileptic, and the poor victim himself, not oblivious, like the happy insane, but realizing to the full his sad condition, shrinks within himself and suffers in solitude. No penal institution in the land inflicts upon its criminal inmates a tithe of the suffering endured by the innocent possessors of this "sacred disease." In contrast to this, what has a colony to offer? It combines all the advantages of hospital care, home environment, social intercourse, industrial training, intellectual development, and moral control, with what is most important to the practical statesman, the best economic advantages; for after the plant is founded, a colony need not be expensive. Indeed it may be very largely self-supporting.

It may be said, by those not conversant with the subject, that this is mere assertion and I may be asked how we are to know that a colony can do all this, and whether provision for the state's epileptic is, after all, a crying need. The first doubt is quieted with superlative ease. By far the largest, and next to the oldest, colony in existence has been a monumental success for many years. The most skeptical could not visit the wonderful settlement at Bielefeld (Germany) without becoming an enthusiastic convert. Here is a busy, happy village life. There are schools for the different grades of intelligence, and industrial instruction for all. The boys are shoemakers, carpenters, machinists, designers, potters, draughtsmen, blacksmiths, printers, bookbinders, gardeners, farmers. The girls are tailors, seamstresses, cooks, and house-keepers. Each is an integral part and an active factor in this social community. Instruction is given, and duties are assigned, in accordance with the talents and capacity of the child, and the benefits of association, occupation, ambition, and emulation are denied to none. The matter of diet, exercise, mental hygiene and medicinal treatment is easy to manage.

The colony at La Force, France, which is the oldest of all, the Craig colony in New York, the Ohio institution, and several others are making splendid records; and, if there has been a failure anywhere, I have not heard of it. In short, the plan is a demonstrated success, and it is only a question of time when every state in the union will have its own settlement. To show the

urgent need of these institutions is as easy for the statistician as for the humanitarian, and their desirability is as patent to the statesman as to the sociologist.

On this point I wish to speak purely as a practicing physician, and it occurred to me that briefly to mention some personal cases, taken from my records of the last year or two, might be to place you near the physicians' view-point and to allow you to see at once why we as a unit are in favor of state care of epileptic and why we favor the colony plan.

A young man, a lithographer's apprentice, was sent to me by his employer. He had had his first epileptic fit about a year before. As a workman he was industrious, faithful, and competent, but the attacks were becoming so frequent as to interfere with his work, and something had to be done. Under treatment he improved, but not for long; he began again to have epileptic fits at his work, at home, and on the street. He lost his situation, and was unable to procure another; he felt his mental grasp slipping, and the future promised nothing. Customary recreation and pleasures were taken from him. A member of the ——— regiment and a crack shot, his marksmanship failed because of trembling hands, he had seizures in the armory, fell in a parade, and was forced to resign. It was dangerous for him to go about alone, and yet he shrank from thrusting himself upon his friends. Add to this, that his mother was dead, the home one of poverty, the father a drinker, of irascible and violent temper; and remember too that the boy was honest, ambitious, sensitive to the destitution and the turbulent scenes at home, and as keenly alive to his condition as you or I could be. Is it not apparent that every existing influence combined to make worse his incurable disease? Without occupation, without recreation, cut off from associates, the saddest occupant of a most unhappy home, is it any wonder that an indescribable gloom settled upon this young soul? He gradually grew worse and died, after a series of attacks, some twenty-two months from the time when I first saw him. His is but one case among hundreds in this State. A colony would have given him occupation, friends and associates, a harmonious home, a perfect hygiene, a true usefulness, and the peace of mind that goes with all of these, not to mention the better chance of a prolonged life.

An intelligent clergyman brought to me his son, a lad of seventeen years. At thirteen the boy had had his first fit, and they had continued, although he was constantly under the best medical care. As the attacks occurred only at night, they did not directly interfere with any occupation, but their effect upon the boy's mind was such, that he had been unable to keep any of the several places procured for him. As a physician, I could give the distressed father no consolation and but little advice. Steady work and systematic control being practically out of the question, the prospects were that, even with good home influences, the boy would go on to vagabondage or worse.

A girl of fourteen, from a distant town, had begun to have epileptic seizures at five. When she was nine years old, treatment caused their cessation for a year, but they had begun again and increased in frequency, until she had as many as twelve or fourteen in each twenty-four hours. In consequence, she had become a dull and cheerless imbecile, and could not attend school nor be trusted alone to do work about the house. On account of the disease, she wet the bed every night and her clothes by day. On rather heroic treatment (that of Fiechsig) she improved remarkably. The seizures stopped, she became bright and cleanly, and with great delight she started to school. But this pleasure was short-lived. The malady returned, and as I could only advise repetition of the former treatment, she passed from my observation. To read the series of letters I received from the father of this child is to follow a touching tale. First, the desperate hope of a last resort and the tender appeal that I do something for his poor daughter; then, the simple joy and heartfelt gratitude, the burden lifted, and visions of a happy future for the child; finally, the old despair, the hellish present, and the future that showed only gloom—these told the story that is older than Hypocrites.

Another girl of fourteen years, long an epileptic, brought all the way from California in the hope of finding relief, had about three seizures a week. On a slender chance of improvement, a serious operation was performed without avail. Indeed, these stricken people and their friends gladly embrace the

most heroic, hazardous and absurd remedies, if there be even the semblance of a ray of hope. Owing principally to this pressure from the patient, thousands of useless operations have been performed, and doubtless thousands more will yet be done. In the present instance, the little patient was sent back to her home no better than when she came. What was her outlook? She could not be educated, for she could not be sent to school. Not one of the useful trades or professions open to other girls was open to her. The sweet dream of marriage, of motherhood, and of home was not for her. To be an outcast, an innocent pariah of society; that was to be her fate.

The following twenty cases may be grouped as having been seen only a few times and as having quickly passed from observation, probably to consult other physicians, as they had generally left other physicians to come to me. This unceasing migration of the epileptic is an eloquent comment on the reigning futility of medical and surgical treatment.

At about the same time I saw two girls, aged respectively sixteen and eighteen years. The first had had petit mal (slight fits) from the age of three months until she was twelve or fourteen years old, when general convulsions appeared and had since continued. The second had had fits since her third year.

A little tot of four had had attacks, from once in six weeks to many in one day, ever since she was eighteen months old.

Another bright little girl of six had been the subject of petit mal for three years. What might not a proper institution do for such a child, and what, in the name of probability, is her future at home?

A boy of fourteen, not free from epilepsy since his second year, was unclean and mentally slow; and a girl of nine had as many as ten seizures in a night, besides some during the day. The mother of the latter child was compelled to support herself and family by daily labor, away from home. Under such circumstances what could a doctor or any one else do for the little daughter?

A pleasing girl, fifteen years old, had her first attack at three years, the second nine months later, the third a year after the second; then they came two or three in a year, then six, then once a month, and so on, until, when seen, she was having them at intervals varying from a few hours to four days; this increase, remember, taking place in defiance of treatment by different physicians. Examination of the blood showed a high degree of anæmia, for which she should have had the best hygienic surroundings, plenty of outdoor exercise, and an abundance of proper food, all of which were practically unattainable at her home.

A girl of nine and a boy of five had both had attacks almost since birth, and will probably have them until death.

A lad of thirteen had convulsions as an infant, and epilepsy began in the form of petit mal at the age of seven. The attacks rather rapidly increased in frequency and severity, although modified at times by treatment. The boy developed normally and learned well at school until the last few years, when the baleful influence of the disease made itself felt, and he degenerated in every way. When brought to me, he was having about three fits a day, was willful, quarrelsome, disobedient, rapidly becoming vicious, of poor memory and worse morals, and absolutely uncontrollable by his parents. As I assured the mother that I could not cure her son, a trial, quite naturally, was not accorded me; but I happen to know that treatment for five months by a deservedly prominent neurologist was fruitless.

A young man of twenty-four years, an only son and a watchmaker by trade, had an occasional fit as a child, and at twenty-one began to have very slight attacks, which gradually increased in severity and frequency, until, when he consulted me, he was having a bad convulsion every two weeks, and numerous slight attacks in the intervals. In consequence, he was compelled to stop work. His own distress and the concern of the parents who were partly dependent on his wages, were harassing in the extreme. The results of treatment were only partially gratifying, and I soon lost sight of him. How well he would fit into the economy of a colony. He could still be busy at his trade, and the labor would be lucrative. How easy, too, for him to have a

class of younger boys, to whom his useful trade could be imparted. Who better fitted to patiently and tenderly teach the young afflicted, than he who bears himself the stigma of the same disease? Truly, none better than the epileptic knows that "a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."

A lad of seventeen was seen but twice. Although his attacks were not very frequent, they recurred sufficiently often—once in one to three weeks—to seriously interfere with regular occupation. Largely as a result of this enforced idleness, the boy was already becoming depraved and often drank as many as fifteen or twenty glasses of beer in a day. It requires but little medical imagination and no very large knowledge of social tendencies, to picture the future of this citizen, ruined by the combination of incurable disease and state neglect. In the healthy moral atmosphere of a properly managed colony and aided by the perfect medical supervision that belongs to such an organization, what might not his future be? Can fertile philanthropy discover a more fruitful field than this?

To mention a girl of thirteen, a charming child but gradually succumbing to the malign influence of repeated fits, to which she had been subject for nearly two years, is only to reiterate repetition. In every state are hundreds such as she.

From a town in Michigan a fond father brought a bright and attractive boy of twelve, whose seizures dated from an attack of convulsions when he was only eleven months old. His mentality seemed absolutely normal and his disposition perfect, but the character of the seizures showed that they were caused by an irreparable injury to the right side of the brain. Under these circumstances I could honestly give no hope of recovery, nor could I indicate a single trade, business, or profession to which the boy could be trained. Imagine yourself a father in such a strait.

In a case like the following, even the layman can see how impotent a physician must feel. A mother, who was subject to fainting fits and had also attacks that were probably hysterical, brought to one of my clinics a two-year-old babe. The father was a drinker, a brother of the father had died of epilepsy, and his sister was an imbecile, an epileptic and partially paralyzed. The two children immediately preceding this baby had died of convulsions; the first two children still lived, but one of these had also had convulsions. The babe in question, for the last eighteen months, that is, for three-fourths of its brief life, had had attacks which were not typically epileptic, but promised to become such, if the infant survived sufficiently long. A squalid home and wretched care made it likely that death would early close the scene. For such an organism, perfect rearing is the only salvation, and in any event such a spore of the submerged strata should be the well guarded ward of a wise commonwealth.

A boy of fifteen, afflicted for four years; a young lady of twenty, with fits for the last seven years; a young man of nineteen, whose attacks began at fourteen, and who improved under treatment, but not sufficiently to keep him in attendance; and a nice girl of seventeen, whose attacks were reduced only one-half or two-thirds by the medicine she received, are simply further examples of the doctor's despair and the state's odium.

From one of the poorer neighborhoods a mother brought a bright little chap of five, who was subject to typical epileptic attacks. In these attacks the child lost consciousness to a large extent, but was not disabled, and always walked or ran from the place where he happened to be. Having no just appreciation of his surroundings, he was in great danger of falling down stairs, running in front of a car, and the like. Seeing but slight change for the better after two or three weeks of treatment, the mother was no doubt discouraged, and I saw the patient no more.

It is not to be supposed that results of treatment are uniformly so discouraging as is indicated by the foregoing cases. Most physicians of experience can point to a few patients who have been practically or absolutely cured, but even these gratifying results may be adduced as arguments in favor of a properly organized institution, for such results are attained by the addition

of good physical, mental and moral hygiene to the medicinal treatment. Obviously, such important adjuvants can be obtained, in the vast majority of cases, only in a broadly founded and liberally managed home for epileptics.

To relate a case like the following is surely to plead for a colony. The patient is a young woman of twenty-three years, who began to have the lesser attacks at nine, and severe attacks at thirteen years of age. After this she had for a long time a general convulsion almost daily, sometimes several in a day. Her home surroundings being far from ideal, friends secured her admission into a home for epileptics. The establishment was anything but a model of its kind, and yet at this place, without any medicinal treatment whatever, she was free from attacks for a year. However, they returned, and about the same time she was forced to leave the home. When brought to me, a year ago, she was having several seizures a day, had grown thin and weak, her memory was gone, and indeed to call her an imbecile was to state the case mildly. Under constant treatment her condition has greatly improved, but she is not cured and never will be. In this case there are several points worthy of mention, which will serve to illuminate to some extent the subject under discussion. After some of her attacks, and while in a semi-conscious or automatic state, the girl is irritable and quarrelsome. Aside from the danger of doing herself or others a serious injury at this time, a danger that is real, this ugliness of temper makes her very trying to those who do not understand or who are unwilling to make allowance for her malady. In consequence, her only home, with a married sister, became intensely unpleasant for all concerned, and she is now forced to live with others. This worries and depresses her, and such a frame of mind has a bad influence upon her disease. Even the kindest of friends are not fond of an inmate of the home who may at any moment fall in convulsions, and who does the most outlandish and senseless things in the semi-conscious state that succeeds an attack. Altogether, she is intolerable in the home where she naturally belongs, she is insupportable as a servant or companion, she is a danger to herself and a menace to her friends. What shall be done with her? Medicine can not cure her, and no door is open to her. And yet, when well enough, she is industrious, cheerful, efficient, and of a sweet disposition.

With malice prepense have I attempted to adduce cases *ad nauseam*, for if I have done this, then truly have I succeeded in placing my hearers alongside the physician, so that they may see with his eyes. If you will kindly bear with me while I relate one more example, I shall have finished.

A lad of eleven years had come into the world burdened with an overpowering family incubus. His mother, his mother's mother, and his mother's two brothers were all epileptics. His father had migraine, which is a cousin germane to epilepsy. The paternal grandfather was an epileptic, one sister of the father had epilepsy and another had migraine. The paternal grandparents were cousins and a paternal uncle and aunt were tuberculous. What could a child do with such an heredity? He was a sickly baby, and began to have fits at six or eight months of age. After six months or a year, they stopped for a time. The boy did not talk until he was three years old, he wet the bed until he was nine, he was cross-eyed, and the left eye was nearly blind. The convulsions returned when he was about eight, and since then he has had two to four a day, except when under active treatment, when he once went as long as a month without an attack. Mentally, he is slow and poor of comprehension. What hope can a physician hold out to such a subject, and what niche in the social economy can such a beloaded creature expect to fill? If it is ever the duty of the strong to care for the stricken, there is a very flower for charity to pluck, and if ever it is the duty of the state to protect itself from degeneracy, there is a seed to be rendered innocuous by isolation. The unknowing victim of ancestors and progenitors, sinned against in his birth by the state that allows such matter to propagate its kind, this child belongs by right to the commonwealth, and has every claim upon it; the claim of retribution, the claim of pity, the claim to be protected from himself. Just as valid is the claim of the people for freedom from physical and moral pollution, and above all is that higher claim, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Are such as these alone to be neglected among the countless homes, schools and churches of a

happy people? Is their welfare alone to remain forever outside the legislative halls and courts of a just people, and are they to stand forsaken, over against the commodious refuges for the insane, and the comfortable, busy prisons for the criminal, that belong to a merciful people? In the name of good statesmanship, of humanity, of mercy, of progress, and the higher evolution, let this happy and just and merciful people answer.

THE PRESIDENT:—We are not here simply to listen to these papers. We are not here only to give these people an opportunity to express themselves. We ought to be here to organize ourselves into a body for legislation. In speaking for myself, I feel how idle an honor it is to sit here. Our high and noble ambition should be to shape forces that will bring the legislation that the logic of these speakers calls for. I believe in the future of this conference, but not unless it applies itself directly to this work of influencing legislation. We ought to organize ourselves into a non-partisan lobby, in the interest of those who can not plead for themselves. We are now to hear from one of whose generosity and courtesy we have already partaken. Dr. Krohn, the psychologist of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane, and editor of the "Child Study Monthly," will tell us about the feeble minded child in our public schools.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN IN THE SCHOOLS.

By Dr. W. O. Krohn, Psychologist Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane.

From observations upon the care and treatment of defective children, and from the discussion here tonight, we are led to believe that the most potent remedial agencies for the feeble-minded lie within the domain of education; rather than therapeutics. Into the discussion of every educational problem enter at least three factors: The object or aim of instruction, the best methods to be employed, and the nature of the raw material with which we have to deal. What is the child, upon whom these methods must be brought to bear in order to attain the end sought in the educative process? It is to the underestimated value of the third of these factors that I desire to attract your attention. What would be thought of a manufacturer, who should know perfectly the nature of the product of his great mill, and know also every pulley, valve and piece of shafting of the intricate machinery, but know nothing whatever of the raw material that entered into the manufactured product?

What is the child—physically, mentally, morally—as he knocks at our schoolroom door at six years of age? What changes take place in him at eight years of age, at ten, at fourteen? What mental changes attend the changes in bodily functions? What moral evolution follows in the wake of these marked physical changes and mental disturbances?

Modern child study seeks to answer these and many other questions. It is an application of modern physiological psychology, through which the child's mind is made an open page in order that all concerned in this growth and development may read and thoroughly know his nature, and, knowing this, may work most intelligently in the utilization of educational facts and forces. The child study movement, of which we hear so much in these latter days, has taken a decidedly practical turn. One of the best results has been the change in the teacher's attitude of mind, in that he has become more interested in the individual, particular child than in the grades made as a result of the periodical grind, known as the "term examination." We have decided in many of our schools no longer to measure children by uniform standards, which are so cast iron as to result in the repression of the more capable child and the discouragement of those least efficient. We are trying to make the school environment of such character, in each particular case, that each child may be allowed to develop according to his innate and inherent capacity. As a result of this, instead of yearly or semi-annual promotions, we promote each particular child to a higher class in the school as soon as he has demonstrated his fitness for such promotion.

We have, however, failed to provide special classes in our public schools for those that are defective and exceeding slow of growth. This is directly contrary to our spirit, in that we make liberal propositions in the way of public institutions for certain classes of defective children, the blind and the deaf and dumb. We also have eighteen public institutions, in which about 7,200 feeble-minded children are provided for, at an annual expense to the State of more than a million dollars; but why have we not done something towards sifting these cases of defective children out of the mass of public school pupils, and educating them in special classes, or in special day schools? England is far in advance in this particular regard, though until recently her public school system has been the most mechanical and the most unprogressive of any of the larger countries. In 1895 the London school board succeeded in convincing the imperial educational department of the necessity of providing for feeble-minded children in special classes in the public schools. This work has extended to other cities with the following results:

"Five of the principal cities now report separate schools for this class of defective children, with 1,320 pupils enrolled and 65 teachers employed. Several other cities have arranged for particular attention to the needs of such children, without favoring the policy of separating them from normal children. This is, indeed, the chief question to be decided; with all due regard to the feelings of parents and the stimulating influence of bright companions, one can not read even the nature of the infirmities or the results accomplished by separate and special training without feeling that his policy more than compensates for any strain or loss involved."

What are some of the facts thus achieved as the result of recent investigations, that should guide us in the education of the child? These results will apply as well to backward, mentally deficient, or defective children as to the normal child, for, in either case, to be successful we must know the child, the processes of growth, the periods of development, and the most potent influences that stimulate the unfolding of his latent powers.

In the first place, with reference to the physical growth of the child, growth focuses for a time upon one set of organs or functions, then upon another, until the whole body is developed; but all parts of the body do not grow at one and the same time. The body grows first in length, and then in girth, in breadth and depth of chest, in breadth and height of forehead, in breadth and length of face. Furthermore, all children unfold their physical powers in exactly the same order, the difference between children of any age consisting in the fact that they do not grow at the same rate.

To make a special application of this well known fact of periodicity in physical growth, let us observe the development of the muscles of the arm. The muscles of the upper arm—those concerned in the functioning of the shoulder joint—are ripe and ready for training at least a year and one-half before the muscles of the fingers. The muscles of the shoulder mature for training six months before the muscles of the elbows, and these in turn five to eight months before the muscles of the wrist, which are ripe and ready for training from three to six months before the muscles of the fingers. When we insist that a child should begin to write by means of the finger muscles only, with a small pencil, in narrow spaces on ruled paper or a slate, we run directly counter to the principles of growth and development that nature has so plainly written in his constitution. Must not education, to be education at all, be in accord with these principles, rather than in opposition to them? The child of six years, during the first days of his school life, chooses to make large, whole-arm movements, rather than little minute movements of the finger muscles. At first, he requires almost an acre of blackboard space in which to write a few sentences. We must first train the large shoulder muscles, before attempting to burden the tender, undeveloped finger muscles, which are really injured by such too early strain and involved activity.

Just as the body unfolds by stages, the mind also develops in the selfsame way. The first of these periods is known as the period of the growth of the power of the sense. At birth, only two senses are operative—the sense of touch and the sense of temperature. Shortly after birth, the senses of vision,

hearing, taste, smell, rotation, joints and tendons, and the rest of the fourteen or fifteen senses with which we are all endowed, are added. During the first months and years of child-life, the senses must be permitted to act freely, in order that later mental development may be full and complete. This is what we mean by "cultivation of the observing powers." All of the raw material of thought, of memory, imagination, judgment, reasoning, is supplied by the sense experiences. We do not have to teach the bird how to fly; we simply let it fly. Neither do we have to teach the child how to observe; we simply let it observe. But we must so environ him with natural objects, that he will have ample opportunity for the exercise of his powers of observation. So, and so only, will the proper basis be laid for later mental development. The games and elementary science work in most kindergartens and in our best primary schools are in line with this natural law of growth.

The second epoch in the mind's process of unfolding is the memory stage. This is the period when the child is characterized by a prodigious power of remembering detail. A single hearing of rhyme or rule, of song or catchy phrase, is sufficient to insure its correct reproduction. We are all aware how much more difficult it is for us now to commit rhymes or rules, than it was during our second or third year of school life.

The third epoch is the growth of the imagination. Children love to live in a world of make-believe; they love to play circus, school or church.

The fourth period is characterized by the peculiar activity of the powers of judgment and comparison.

This in turn is followed by the period of curiosity. Curiosity must be properly developed. No child whose curiosity is throttled and starved, will ever become a good reasoner. He must first ask questions and reasons of others, in order to be able to ask questions and reasons of himself.

I have thus outlined the periods of mental development, for the purpose of showing that a well organized course of study must be in harmony with these processes of development, in order to be successful. More depends upon the order of studies assigned, than upon the contents of the studies themselves.

Teachers should have constant regard to the great principles of mental waste and mental economy. The course of study should fit the child; the child should not be jammed into an arbitrary curriculum, sustaining no relation to the natural order in which his powers of mind and body unfold.

The vision of 200,000 school children has been tested. Tests recently made, under my personal supervision, upon 38,000 school children in Illinois, revealed the fact that defects in vision increase, from grade to grade, with the increase of school work. The teacher may be unable to tell what is the matter with a particular child's eyes, but it is possible for him to ascertain the existence of defect. Eleven per cent of the children in our public schools have defective vision. This of itself would not be so serious, were it not that defective vision will eventually cause nervous disorders in any child.

Mental stupidity in children is always associated with defective hearing. "Dull" children suffer from defective hearing in ninety-nine out of one hundred cases. The dull pupil has an open mouth and a long-drawn-down face. The voice of the stupid pupil has a dull, thick nasal sound, such as we all have when the nasal air passages are clogged by a cold. This elongated stupid face of the dull pupil is due to adenoid growths in the vault of the pharynx. They should be removed by the surgeon. This can be done with great facility. Multitudes of children can thus be saved from intense, acute, chronic suffering, as well as from the cloud of "black-damp" stupidity. We owe it to all children to examine their hearing as well as their vision. Nineteen per cent of the pupils in our public schools have defective hearing, in one or both ears. It does not seem to be a well-known fact that impaired hearing is so frequent. Children thus affected have been accused of being lazy, listless, inattentive and stupid, when in fact, it was their ears alone which were at fault.

Teachers and guardians of the young should know that the nervous system of the child differs very materially from the nervous system of the adult. They must be told that the child, especially his nervous organization, is not

"a little man," his nervous system is structurally and functionally immature; it is excitable, unstable, and under feeble inhibitory control; the sources of reflex irritation in a child are many, and the nerve centers discharge their force more fitfully and readily than in the adult. The period corresponding with the onset and establishment of the reproductive function in girls is a time when they are especially predisposed to nervous disease. These and other physiological peculiarities of the nervous system of childhood are much more potent for evil, when associated with the various "blood conditions" casually related to the nervous childhood.

With children of good physical constitution, working within the limitations of their proper grades, there is almost no danger that a moderate amount of school work will in any way assist the development of neurotic disease, provided always that the hygienic conditions of the school, especially the light and ventilation, are good. But the strain of ordinary school work affects children of poor physical development (many of whom are, unfortunately, precocious) very differently. A large number of these children, by reason of bad heredity, are neurotic, poorly nourished and anæmic, and many of them have tuberculous, rheumatic or syphilitic inheritance; while others, from accidental causes, such as bad hygiene, improper food, etc., are below the normal in physical development. The nervous systems of such children are in a condition of malnutrition, and are, therefore, not capable of doing the ordinary work of their grades in the public schools; and, if they are permitted to do this work, or if, as is often the case, they are encouraged to push forward into higher grades than the one to which their years and strength should assign them, disastrous consequences will surely follow, and their nervous systems may be injured beyond repair.

Such children, under the actual strain of school work, may develop chorea, hysteria, and other neuroses. An important duty, therefore, of every physician is to advise against much school work in children of feeble physical development, and to explain to parents and teachers why they should first have their physical defects looked after, and then be placed in a grade lower than that to which their age and intelligence should assign them. Under conditions of over-pressure and nervous strain, every grain of knowledge is gained at the expense of health.

When we speak of school work as the cause of disease, we mean not only brain work, but also the mental excitement that attends examinations and is a direct consequent of the reward-of-merit system still in vogue in some of our schools, producing such symptoms as the grinding of the teeth and jaws in sleep. It must be made to include and comprehend all that is comprehended in the term "school environment," comprising lighting, heating, ventilation, seating, rest periods, programme of work, and the like.

Again, fathers and mothers, beware of the danger of parading your children before the public in early childhood. How sad to see the little child, unduly excited, robbed of sleep, worried with anxiety, attempt to sing a song or "speak a piece!" When will parents learn that precocity is an abnormal condition in the human infant? This mental cramming is generally begun at home, with the probable result of mental impairment. Mothers, look to the physical, and retard, if need be, the intellectual, development of your child. Vegetation and not intellect is the ideal life of early childhood.

We can therefore prevent and remove much of what is called feeble-mindedness in children and in public schools, which is far better than seeking to cure after the mental enfeeblement has become deepseated. But where these defective children are found in our schools, they should be placed in special classes and instruction be given only according to their individual capacities and needs.

THE PRESIDENT—We do not want to go home, until we have a chance to see and to hear just a word from our own Dr. Athon, of the Feeble-Minded School at Lincoln, who, instead of having to be stirred as we are by this annual appeal, has to listen all the year round to the pathetic appeals of the friends of the dependent ones.

DR. ATHON.—MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—Instead of entering upon a discussion of the very able addresses of the gentlemen who have preceded me, I shall speak of the condition, needs, care and remedies which I consider necessary for the State of Illinois to adopt, in its treatment of the feeble-minded. The federal census of 1890 shows that there were, at that date, 5,249 feeble-minded children in the State of Illinois, 2,952 males and 2,297 females. The census for the same year shows the number of insane as being 6,572. In my opinion, the number of feeble-minded was even greater than the number of insane; as there will be quite a number among the children who are not old enough to show the defect, and my experience with the parents of this class of children is that they have a delicacy about admitting their weak mental condition, which is quite natural.

Since the asylum for feeble-minded children of this State was opened, applications have been received for the admission of 3,524 children, 1,772 of which have been admitted, or a little more than fifty per cent. There are at present 785 inmates in the asylum at Lincoln, 390 males and 335 females. Of this number, 130 are epileptics, 336 are custodial cases, 24 work on the farm, 30 do work in the garden and outside work around the buildings, 30 girls in the laundry, 13 in the sewing-rooms, 48 boys in the shops (shoe-shop and brush-shop), and 388 in the school proper. The aggregate of the number given is greater than the total number of inmates. This is due to the fact that a great many of those who work in the shops and sewing-rooms go to the school proper half of each day, and the epileptics are scattered through all of the various departments.

I have gone through the file of applications and find that there are 963 applications of boys who have not been admitted, and 789 girls. Of this number 542 are epileptic. To give you an idea how rapidly the applications are accumulating, during the time I have been in charge of the institution, which is about twenty months, 333 applications have been received. We have discharged or dropped from the roll 21, and 20 have died, making a total of 41, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been the total number that could have been admitted during that period.

In speaking of the feeble-minded, so far as this discussion is concerned, I would divide them into two classes, the congenital and the acquired. By this latter class I mean those whose mental defects are due to injuries and the results of disease, such as scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc. I can suggest no way of reducing the number of this class of cases. But of the first class, or so-called congenital, I believe the number can be greatly reduced, since a very large per cent of these cases are children of parents who are feeble-minded to a greater or less extent, and who should never have been permitted to marry. This evil could be remedied.

(1) By preventing the marriage of feeble-minded or epileptic persons. These marriages could be lessened by amending the marriage laws so as to require every officer who issues a marriage license to ascertain before he issues such license, that neither of the parties to it is feeble-minded, insane, idiotic, or epileptic, and any officer who should issue a license to any such parties should be liable to a heavy fine.

(2) By requiring every officer or minister authorized to perform the marriage ceremony, to investigate the mental condition of the persons, before marrying them, and in case he should unite any couple, either of whom are feeble-minded or epileptic, he should be liable to the same penalties as the officer issuing the license.

(3) By committing imbeciles to the care of asylums as the insane are committed, any citizen should be permitted to enter complaint to the proper authorities and have an imbecile child tried, where its parents allow him or her to run at large. I would not make the commitment obligatory where parents can and will take care of their own children.

In this State a parent or guardian can remove a child whenever he so desires. There is in the institution at Lincoln a girl, who is one of a family of five illegitimate children. I have seen the mother and two more of the children, all of whom are weak-minded, and a sister is now the mother of an illegitimate child. This mother is now making an effort to secure the dis-

charge of her daughter, but knowing the temptation she would be thrown into, and her mental incapacity to resist it, I have refused to give her up. And, while I may have exceeded my authority, I feel that under the circumstances I am justified. There are almost a dozen cases, where the circumstances are somewhat similar to this with which we are having to deal.

In my opinion the serious results of allowing the weak-minded to marry and become parents of a family of children are not generally appreciated. Of 44,033 feeble-minded persons concerning whom the fact in the last census whether they had insane or feeble-minded relatives, 24,844, or 56.4 per cent has such relatives. If only the more pronounced cases of marriages of this class of defectives were prevented, and they were under proper state care, the number of inmates of our jails, penitentiaries, reform schools, and insane asylums would be materially reduced.

While in the general practice of my profession for fifteen years, I participated in the commitment of quite a large number of persons to the insane asylums. In quite a large per cent of these cases, where I knew the parents, one or both were very weak mentally.

At Lincoln we need additional buildings for the proper care of these people. At present we have about 550 inmates in the main building, which was originally designated to care for from 350 to 400 children. This number is made up of school children, custodial cases, and epileptics. If we had several additional smaller buildings it would enable us to make a much better classification. Our most pressing need is for additional custodial buildings. We have at present one custodial building, which accommodates 140 inmates. The history of all institutions of this character is that, discriminate as much as you will in favor of admitting the school children, you rapidly accumulate a large per cent of custodial cases, since a certain per cent degenerate, and, if you admit a custodial case, it is rarely that the parents remove it. Another reason for urgency in admitting this class of cases is that it frequently happens that a child of this class will pauperize a whole family, when if they can be relieved of its care, they will become self-supporting citizens.

At the meeting of this conference in Jacksonville a year ago a resolution was passed calling upon the Legislature to make provision for the care of at least a portion of these unfortunates, and I hope that before this meeting closes that this conference will again call the attention of the law-making power to their needs.

THE PRESIDENT.—Before we adjourn for tonight I want to say that we are going to have a good program tomorrow and we want all of you to be present and hear the papers and discussions. This conference will now adjourn to meet in this opera house tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER, 17.

9 O'CLOCK A. M.—MORNING SESSION.

THE PRESIDENT.—This conference will come to order. We have a great deal before us for the day, and must apply ourselves to it promptly in order to conclude our program and transact the business that will come before us. The first thing on the program this morning is the Legal Status of the Dependent Child, by Hon. B. M. Chipperfield, president of the Illinois States' Attorneys' Association, Fulton county. I take pleasure in introducing to you Mr. Chipperfield.

THE LEGAL STATUS OF THE DEPENDENT CHILD.

By Hon. B. M. Chipperfield, President Illinois States' Attorneys' Association.

The highest and most sacred duty imposed upon the State, is the development of its citizens to be useful, law-abiding men and women. In theory, it is the duty of the commonwealth to surround its inhabitants with such conditions as will enable every honest man and woman, who are physically able to obtain employment at such remunerative compensation and wage as to

enable them to live in a manner befitting free American citizens, and to rear their children in such a manner as will best fit them for the more important duties of citizenship.

When such conditions do not prevail, something is radically wrong in our economy. Where they do prevail, it is Utopia, and doubtless will not be found upon this earth.

As long ago as the time of Christ, he said: "The poor ye have always with you." In the classification of the poor, they are often divided into the deserving and the undeserving. This analysis may be safely applied to the adult pauper population, but may not to dependent children. It is a theme that will touch the heart of adamant, and at the same time present the gravest and most preplexing problems, when we attempt to supply a safe and conservative provision for the dependent child.

In doing so, it has struck me quite forcibly that we must totally exclude sectarian care, except in certain cases arising from the nature of their own charitable work, most carefully scrutinize all private institutions and ultimately be compelled to exclusively resort to the fostering and protecting care of the State.

Recognizing this, our Supreme Court has said, in the case of the County of McLean vs. Humphries, 104 Ill., 382. Fortunate, speaking of the provision to be made for dependent children: "It would be difficult to conceive of a class of persons that more imperatively demands the interposition of the State in their behalf than those we have just enumerated and for whose benefit the act under consideration has been adopted; and it would be a sad commentary upon our State government, if it is true, as is contended, that there is not constitutional power in the legislature to provide, by suitable legislation for their education, control and protection. It is the unquestioned right and imperative duty of every enlightened government, in its character as *parens patriæ*, to protect and provide for the comfort and well-being of such of its citizens, as by reason of infancy, defective understanding, or other misfortune or infirmity, are unable to take care of themselves. The performance of this duty is justly regarded as one of the most important of governmental functions, and all constitutional limitations must be so understood and construed as not to interfere with its proper and legitimate exercises."

But, as my subject is the legal status of the dependent child, I shall endeavor to present that side of the question with as little speculation as possible. By way of introduction, let me say that the dependent child must be cared for, educated and supported, without reference to the manner in which its dependency originated. It will not do to pass resolutions regretting the fact that its father is a drunkard, its mother dissolute, or both parents idle and vicious. The child must be cared for and saved, the hungry must be fed, the naked clothed and distress relieved, and any charity that comes short of this is a "sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal," a travesty, a farce, and a disgrace.

First, under the system of township and county aid of paupers, the supervisor of a township in the State of Illinois performs the function of St. Peter at the portals of the poorhouse, and can cause the doors to swing inward for any dependent child unfortunate enough to be consigned thereto. From my observation of the poorhouses of Illinois, God pity the little one whose unhappy fate may place it there. I may have been unfortunate in my observations, but the greater portions of those I have seen are a shame and a disgrace to our civilization and a blot upon the fair fame of Illinois. In many of these places where human beings are herded together like dogs in a kennel (except that in some instances less care is bestowed upon them, sane and insane, male and female, old and young) the intelligent, though unfortunate man or woman with a fool, imbecile and idiot, the virtuous and pure with the low, degraded and vicious, in unsanitary and unhealthy buildings, under oftentimes reckless and incompetent supervision, is displayed a picture that a Victor Hugo could paint with searing words, to the horror of the good Christians of the State of Illinois, who nightly pray for their less fortunate neighbors. Happily there are striking exceptions to this picture, and in this State can be found institutions of this class which are models of their kind;

but I have been impressed most vigorously with the belief that it would be an act of kindness to the average dependent child to end its existence, rather than to consign it to this modern inferno, where entering as a rule, it not only leaves "all hope behind" but is soon to abandon innocence and virtue, and to have rudely painted upon its mind scenes that eternity can not efface, to be brutalized and developed into the habitual pauper or criminal, while we stand idly by as passive accessories to this revolting social crime.

The force of these observations becomes the more apparent when we glean from the last report of the state board of charities the fact that in our poor-houses, in 1896, were found 2,288 insane men and women, 157 idiots and 241 epileptics. In addition to this, we learn that to these inmates were born many illegitimate children, whose fathers and mothers likewise were inmates of these institutions. Am I stating it too strongly when I say that it should be made a grave misdemeanor to admit any child to one of these almshouses. Truly it would fare as well trusting to the indiscriminate, though often generous, mercy of a so-called unfeeling world.

As a happy contrast to these gloomy and repulsive scenes, are the industrial homes for boys and girls maintained under state visitation. These have proved veritable heavens of refuge to hundreds of dependent and erring children. They are open at all times, to the extent of their capacity, for children who may be committed thereto by the county courts of the respective counties wherein they may be resident, who, by the verdict of a jury in such court, are found to be children in the habit of begging or seeking alms, having no permanent place of abode, no proper parental care or guardianship, no proper means of subsistence, or who may be wanderers in public places, or associating or consorting with thieves or other vicious persons. Upon the filing of a petition in the proper court, setting forth one or more of the statutory causes above mentioned, a jury is called in and sworn to try such issue, and if it is found that the child comes within either of these descriptions, it may be committed to one of the schools, there to remain until discharged by the committing court, by the Governor of the State, or by the officers and managers of such school, either for the good of the inmate or of the institution or until suitably placed in a proper home. The fees for conveying the child and for its maintenance to the extent of ten dollars per month are paid by the county from which the child is committed.

In the case of a female child, as additional grounds for admission to one of these homes, are the facts that the girl may be found in a house of ill-fame, a prison, or a poorhouse. In either case, after commitment the child is to be taught a useful trade or occupation and to be fitted for the subsequent duties of life. It is to be developed physically by careful treatment, nutritious food, correct habits of life, cheerful and comfortable environments, and such care and attention as would be given in a careful, well-regulated home. In fact all that is lacking is the love and affection which a parent might give. The child is developed mentally by an education in the common branches of an English course, and is fitted for the sterner duties of life by the acquirement of a useful trade, for which purpose he may be apprenticed for a term of years, pursuant to law, to reputable persons selected by the management of the school. In a similar way, the child may be placed during its minority in the home of a proper family, where it may receive greater care and attention than is possible under the management of the institution. At all times the child is subject to the supervision of the managers of these homes, and may be replaced in the schools, if its interests are apt to be prejudiced in any way. In the case of the dependent child of a honorably discharged soldier or sailor of the United States, it may find refuge in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home upon application, so far as the capacity of the home will permit, where similar care and attention is given it as above set forth.

The very great advantages that these homes present to the State of Illinois as places where its dependent children may be received, are obvious. To the noble men and women who, in the kindness of their hearts, have assisted in their establishment, too much praise can not be given. It is no part of my purpose to deprive them of any part of the credit to which they are entitled; but these institutions have their limitations, which seriously embarrass their

work, and they fall far short of the fulfillment of a perfect plan for the relief of the dependent children of Illinois. In the first place their capacity is extremely limited, and of necessity many who could otherwise here find havens of refuge must be denied admission. In the second place, since these are private enterprises, the capital invested in them is necessarily limited. If I am asked what scheme I would suggest to obviate these objections, I would submit the following: The duty of supporting dependent children should devolve directly upon the State, and the expense attending such support should be met by the counties, in whole or in part, in proportion to the number of inmates from each of them. In the case of Cook, and some of the other larger and wealthier counties, suitable homes might be erected therein, in accordance with proper plans and the modern ideas of the world relative to this subject. In the latter case the management should be non-political, and the managers appointed by some power which would have at heart the good of the institution, rather than the reward of a political henchman or ward-heeler. State institutions could be erected and conducted on plans and in a manner entirely impossible to private means. Modern and sanitary buildings could be erected and all of the advantages derived from unlimited means and a concentration of energies could be thus realized. The child could be surrounded with happy, home-like scenes, and his education and training, manual, mental and physical, could be accomplished in the most approved and stable manner, for the resources of this great commonwealth would be a guarantee of its proper and continuous existence. It occurs to me that there are two indispensable features that should be most pronounced in these institutions.

(1) They should be regarded as merely a temporary stopping place for the child, where it will be cared for until it can be brought under the home influence of a good, respectable family, or else become self-sustaining at honest employment.

(2) The child, while in these homes, should be made to feel that to some extent it is self-supporting, and, if in only a limited way that it is contributing to its support by the sweat of its brow, when of a proper age to do so. I care not if it costs the State twice as much as it earns; the State will still be the gainer, if it does not, in its parental care, inculcate the thought that an institution of this sort puts a premium upon pauperism. If no more than a dime a week, let the child be made to feel the pleasure of earning honest money by honest toil.

In the establishment and conduct of such a home, or homes, the State would be taking a long step towards achieving a most desirable result. The child would not only be protected, but prepared for a noble and worthy life. If by this means a single brand is saved from the burning, if a single life is led to higher and better purposes, can it be said that the cost is too great? When we reflect that, with proper care and treatment, it will be rather the rule than the exception, that these children so aided and assisted will prove good men and women, this thought should be an inspiration to further effort in their behalf. A child brought into the world and so situated that of itself it can not surmount the surrounding of squalor, vice, poverty and crime about it, should have as its right the helping hand of the State to aid it in its efforts. Nay, it is the duty of the State to see that it has the chance to face the world on even terms with more favored children, and to secure at least an even start in the race of life. No child emanating from the foul odors of the poorhouse can do this; and what can be a greater exercise of power in any State, no matter how great its domain or empire, than to give its dependent and poor children a chance to rise to the proud eminence of free American citizenship and worthily and intelligently to perform its privileges and discharge its duties. This done, much will have been accomplished to depopulate our prisons and penitentiaries and to prevent the frightful fruitage of the gallows-tree.

To further every attempt made to improve the legal status of the dependent child, will not alone result in the consciousness of duty well performed as a citizen and an American freeman, but to that will be added the reward promised to every one who shall give a cup of water to the least of these little ones in His name.

THE PRESIDENT.—Our secretary has just remarked to me that she is proud of Central Illinois, but I rule that remark out of order. We recognize no section. The broad domain of Illinois is none too broad for us to be proud of. I said something yesterday about the importance of expert testimony. The problems at hand are solved only by much light and help from the representatives of the State who are the guardians of its wards. Lawyers are not the foes, but the friends of the unfortunates and the poor. I hope that we may know more about this Illinois States' Attorneys' Association. We want to get acquainted with them. We would like to see how they do it at their meetings. We may have some favors to ask at their hands, and we want to get in close touch with them. It is now my pleasure to introduce the next speaker, who, from the standpoint of one who is trying to do something for our boys, and who has had a large experience in this line, will tell us about the "Placing Out" of dependent children. We will now listen to Hon. William R. Page, president of the Glenwood Industrial School, and trustee of the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

"PLACING OUT."

By Hon. William R. Page.

Permit me at the outset to make a correction of the announcement on the program that I am the president of the Glenwood Industrial School. I should feel greatly honored were that title conferred upon me. I am only a director, but have, so far as my time would allow, cooperated in the business management of the school. The president is Mr. Edward B. Butler, a prominent and very busy merchant of Chicago, who, for several years, has devoted a good portion of his valuable time to the interests of the school and to the problem of the care of the dependents and homeless children of our State. To his efforts are due, in a large measure, the degree of success which the institution has attained.

As to the work of caring for the homeless and dependent children, I can only speak from the standpoint of a layman. I have not had time to study the innermost questions pertaining to these social problems, which must be based upon carefully compiled statistics, extending over a period of many years. These sociological, psychological and analytical questions I must leave to experts, like Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Major McClaughry, Prof. Smith, Dr. Andrews and others, who are attending this conference and who have presented or will present their views, which are entitled to more weight than any I can present.

With this preliminary statement, I proceed to the consideration of the topic assigned to me, "Placing Out." Whatever I may say will be a plea for the care of these children. I think a better form of announcement would be, "Finding Homes for the Homeless and Dependent Children of the State."

The craving for home life and home association is as universal as the desire of the human race to know who created "Creation;" whether an intelligent Supreme Being or an automatic self-propelling law of Darwinian progression from protoplasm to present perfection.

Home love is universal. Home with father, mother, sister and brother, the cat and old faithful dog, all gathered about the cheerful, crackling log fire, with storm raging without, is a picture which has been presented to you in all its variations, both in poetry and prose. With such we have little to do. Home, surrounded by poverty. How can I describe it? The honest but unfortunate workingman, struggling and battling for life, struggling and battling for food to ward off the pangs of hunger, struggling and seeking for fuel to ward off death by freezing. The home of the drunkard; swollen eyes of the weeping mother; terrified children, seeking concealment from the cruelty that awaits them on the return of the besotted and brutal father. The home of the humble laborer, who has just been stricken down or killed by accident, followed by appalling results of penury and want. Such is the cry of despair and hope which reaches every day the ears of those who have assumed the responsibility of caring for these helpless dependents. Whether surrounded by prosperity or rags, the craving for a happy home is universal.

Recently, I boarded a transport in New York harbor, bringing back the wounded and sick from Santiago. Oh, how helpless, weak and discouraged they were! As I reached the deck, and the soldiers recognized me, and knew at once that I had come to their aid, all thought of their hardships and suffering and weakness seemed to vanish. "How is my dear little wife?" from one. "How are Tommy and Ethel?" from another, and from a third, "How are mother and grandmother, God bless them?" As these poor feeble soldiers waited for my reply, their anxious looks were so distressing and pathetic, that my power of speech was for a moment taken away, but when I was able to answer each question, that all were well at home and were anxiously waiting news from them, their tired eyes became luminous, and then closed while silent tears quietly fell over their haggard cheeks and the vision of home was seen. Go to the battlefields of El Caney and San Juan, and witness the slaughter and suffering under a tropical and blistering heat. There you would have seen the wounded and dying soldier, lying in bush and plain, panting for water, and when met by a comrade, himself wounded, told him: "I am dying, comrade, save yourself. If you can hold out long enough to reach headquarters or a hospital, and you then live, give this picture back to my wife and tell her I have carried it until death in memory of home." When the transports brought home the wounded and sick, and they came into New York harbor, anxious friends, who had gone out to meet them, as the great steamer approached, requested the band to strike up the thrilling strains of the "Star Spangled Banner." Oh, how those poor boys were stirred with inspiration, and arose in their feebleness, and with patriotic but faint voices, gave the best cheer they could for their country and their flag. But when the strains of that dear old song were heard, "Home Again," "Home, Sweet Home," silence reigned and the comforting melody found its refrain—how? I can not tell you. It was the thought of home.

My observation at the Glenwood School and at the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home is, that this home instinct is there more acutely developed than in other channels of social life. The children, though well cared for and receiving all the comforts and attention which can be furnished or supplied under the conditions presented, feel a loneliness, though surrounded by a multitude of companions. They yearn for individual attention and love, which can not be supplied in institutional life but can be supplied in the home. Even those poor suffering waifs and dependents who for years have endured the tortures of hunger or brutality, plead, not to go back to the home from which they were rescued, but to some other home, "somewhere."

Home, therefore, is the hope and aspiration of a majority of the human race, and this boon should be given to all who have been by deprived misfortune of its blessings and comforts. It is the only relief to the weary and lonely soul, whether surrounded by the splendor of wealth or the rags of poverty. Every effort should be put forth to supply home life to those who have been deprived of it. To that end should those engaged in institutional labor among children devote their careful study and practical work to place each child committed to their care within the sphere of home influences. Institutions organized to care for the homeless and dependent should in my opinion be only the temporary half way places where the children may be gathered and cared for, and where they can recuperate from the sufferings they may have endured; they should be to the child what the life saving station is to the shipwrecked sailor; and just so soon as the children shall have reached a proper state of preparation, they should if possible be removed to good homes.

These institutions are a necessity to every community, but since all those seeking refuge within their precincts can not be provided with homes, such institutions should be made as nearly like home as possible. Such in my opinion is the Glenwood School. This being the only institution with which I have had experience, it may not be inappropriate to give a brief sketch of its organization and methods.

This school was organized nearly twelve years ago because there was no place in the State where a dependent or homeless boy could be sent, until he had committed a crime that would justify his indictment by the grand jury, and a trial in the criminal court and conviction as a criminal, to get him into the State reform school at Pontiac. The boys of Glenwood are received

through the county court as dependents. A petition must be filed setting forth the facts of the case, and, after a hearing, if the boys are adjudged dependent, the boy is committed to the school, and one of the officers appointed his guardian, thus giving the school league control over him. The institution is organized on the cottage or family plan, with thirty boys in a family, with a competent matron who must possess peculiar qualifications for the position. She must be a good housekeeper, a good disciplinarian, and have a kind, motherly disposition. The boys are taught to regard these cottages as their homes and are encouraged to help make them as pleasant as possible. They are under military discipline, but there is nothing about the place resembling a prison. We maintain a graded school equal to our public schools, and have shops where boys are taught various trades, each boy working a half day attending school the other half day. While under our charge, the boys are encouraged to fit themselves for, and to look forward to, the time when they can go to private homes and become in a measure self-supporting. We send an agent out to visit our boys as often as practicable, and also to find homes for others. Persons taking boys must come well recommended and be willing to pay the expense of sending the boy to his new home. We then select the boy and send him out on three months trial. If at the end of that time the persons taking the boy are satisfied, and the boy himself wishes to remain, and we believe it to be a proper home for the boy, he is indentured or adopted. If at the end of three months all is not satisfactory, the boy must be returned to us, or our agent is sent out to change him to another home.

Of the 2,000 boys sent out from our school, fully ninety-nine per cent of those placed in country homes (about 1,200) have turned out well.

The following are a few specimen cases of those who have gone out from the school, and now after the lapse of ten years since our boys commenced to go out to homes, it is almost of daily occurrence to have some of them visit us at our city office or at the school.

F. B., committed to Glenwood in December, 1887, aged twelve years. Parents separated—no home. Placed in a home in Minnesota in March, 1889, where he remained and did well until the spring of 1895. He then returned to Chicago and took up the profession of dentistry, putting himself through college by his own exertions, and was graduated from the Northwestern University Dental School in the class of 1898.

E. E., committed in January, 1888, aged thirteen years, together with his four brothers ranging from six to eleven years. Mother dead—father insane at the time and died in the asylum shortly after. All brothers placed in homes in the same neighborhood in Iowa, where they still remain, with the exception of Edward, who remained in his adopted home until attaining his majority, and learned the cabinet-maker's trade. He then returned to Chicago, and for the past two years has had charge of the carpenter shop at the boys' school at Glenwood, and is doing good work.

A. C., committed in July, 1887, aged twelve years. Father dead—mother disreputable. Placed in a home in Iowa in June 1888, where he remained six years, and finally married the daughter of a neighboring farmer, at which time his adopted father gave him a farm, and then sent to the school for another boy, who is also doing well with his foster parents.

C. D., committed in November, 1889, aged twelve years. Father deserted him, and mother dead. Remained under the charge of the Glenwood School until January, 1895, part of which time he spent in a home in Minnesota, when he thought he could take care of himself. On call for naval volunteers he joined the navy, going to Cuba, and at the close of the war returned to Chicago as one of the heroes of Santiago.

W. C., committed in January, 1887, aged eleven years. Father dead—mother sickly and unable to support him. Placed in a home in Iowa, where he remained until November, 1893, when he returned to Chicago to help support his widowed mother. He soon obtained work at the C. & A. freight house, where he was employed until the war commenced, when he joined a cavalry company and during the war was stationed at Chickamagua. While home, on a month's furlough, he called at our city office and reported that he

was going back to his old place at the freight-house as soon as he should receive his discharge from the army. He is still taking care of his mother.

L. G., committed in August, 1887, aged ten years. Parents supposed to be dead—no home. Placed in a home in Nebraska with a dentist's family. Graduated from high school in class of 1897, taking a prominent part in the commencement exercises. Is studying dentistry with his foster father, and doing well.

B. T., committed in May, 1889, aged ten years. Father insane—mother in poor health and unable to support him. Remained at the school until August, 1892, when he was placed on the man-of-war, "Michigan," where he has made an honorable record. During the late war he was with Captain Evans on battleship "Iowa," and a short time ago, while home on a furlough, paid us a visit.

V. R., committed in May, 1890. Mother dead, father sick and not able to support him. He is now employed on the farm at Glenwood, having been on the pay-roll of the school since July, 1897, and is one of the most faithful and trustworthy employes at the Home.

G. H., committed in February, 1890. Mother dead, father unable to care for him. Boy placed in a home in Dakota, and is now working his own land in that state.

M. H., was sent to Glenwood by some members of a church in Oak Park as a homeless orphan boy, remaining at the school until September, 1892. On leaving Glenwood he entered Beloit College, working his way through that institution, and is now a fine young man, well educated and able to take his place in any society.

The most of the boys received by us would, had it not been for our institution, have drifted into the county jail and eventually have become criminals; in fact many of those received or turned over to us, are from the county jail or police stations.

These are concrete examples of the influence of home upon the boys committed to our care and round off, and render complete the agreement in favor of finding homes for these dependent children. I therefore ask you, kind friends, to organize yourselves into a great branch of the Red Cross, not to gather upon the battlefield the wounded and the dying, but to gather the homeless and dependent children, and with tender care convey them to hospitable homes.

MISS JULIA C. LATHROP, OF ROCKFORD.—I move that the president appoint a business committee of three, to which shall be referred the time and place of next meeting, and such other business as may come before the conference.

The motion was carried and the president appointed on such committee Miss Lathrop, Mr. William R. Page and Dr. W. H. C. Smith.

THE PRESIDENT.—All motions presented to the conference will, under the ruling of the chair, be referred to the business committee, so present your business early.

Before we proceed further a suggestion has come to the chair which I hardly know how to present, but I dare not refuse to offer the wise suggestion. We are here to consider, in a hasty session, problems of charity connected with children, while those to whose care (next to the parents) the child is given in continuous trust are at work in the interest of the child in the various school rooms in Kankakee. It would seem (would it not?) that, for the good of the children of Kankakee as well as for the good of the cause at large, it would be well for these permanent workers to sit down with us, during one session at least, and consider these problems together. Far be it from us to interfere with local administration or to throw any suggestions in the way of directors or superintendents. But do not we wish that the school teachers could be with us this afternoon? I am not going to ask it, but if a motion comes up from the house, particularly from a resident of Kankakee, asking the superintendent to permit the school teachers of Kankakee to meet with us this afternoon, I will take great pleasure in putting the motion.

MRS. CLARENCE J. MCCONNELL, OF DECATUR.—As a former resident of Kankakee, I move that the superintendent of schools be asked to urge the school teachers of Kankakee and the board of education to attend our meeting this afternoon.

The motion was carried.

THE PRESIDENT.—Will you appoint a committee to convey this information forthwith to the superintendent of schools?

MR. GEORGE W. WHYTE, OF DANVILLE.—I move that Mrs. McConnell be made chairman of this committee, she to name her associates.

THE PRESIDENT.—And it is so ordered.

We were favored with the prospect of listening this morning to an address by Dr. Andrews, superintendent of the Chicago schools, but a telegram just received from him says: "Unexpected business keeps me here, much to my regret." What is our loss is doubtless Chicago's gain. I was very much afraid that we were not going to have an opportunity to discuss the papers we have heard, but I feel greatly relieved. We will now have a chance to have a good time in discussing these questions. From whom shall we hear first?

MR. H. H. HART, OF CHICAGO.—As general secretary of the National Conference of Charities, I desire, in accordance with our annual custom, to call your attention to the next meeting of the conference at Cincinnati, Ohio, in May, 1899. This promises to be one of the strongest meetings of the conference. We had a great meeting in New York last May, but the indications are that the Cincinnati meeting will be no less valuable, and it is very desirable that we should have a large attendance from the State of Illinois. I wish to suggest that this conference appoint its officers as delegates to that meeting. The State of Illinois has the honor of having the president of the National Conference, Rev. Dr. Henderson, of Chicago, and I think it is due him that he should receive strong support from his own State. Last year President Stewart was sustained by the whole State of New York.

There is to be held in Chicago on the 29th of this month, a child-saving conference, called by the Bureau of Associated Charities. To this conference all organizations interested in this work are invited to send delegates; the kindergarten associations are requested to send delegates, and all citizens interested in the subject are invited to be present. At this meeting general reports will be heard.

We have, at the present time, four state conferences of charities in session—Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, and the new Canadian Conference is holding its first meeting in London. I think it would be well for this conference to send greetings to the other conferences.

THE PRESIDENT.—The chairman of the business committee will please take note of Mr. Hart's suggestion as to sending greetings to the other conferences.

Discussions sometimes turn out to be long papers followed by longer speeches. That is not the kind of discussion we want this morning. We want these short papers followed by shorter speeches.

MR. HART—I move that all speeches be limited to five minutes unless otherwise ordered by the house.

The motion was carried.

DR. WINES—I can not say in five minutes what I desire to say.

Mr. Hart moved that Dr. Wines be given fifteen minutes, and it was so ordered.

DR. WINES—I am not going to discuss the whole question. I shall only say to this audience a few words with reference to its legislative aspects. I am not a doctrinaire on any subject, and certainly not on the subject of child-saving. I do not care how they are saved, so they are saved. I hope that the method of child-saving will not be given undue prominence in this discussion. I am very far from undervaluing the great work which has been accomplished by the great child-saving institutions throughout the world. I do

not mean to attack the State industrial schools of Illinois. They have not done all in the direction of placing out that some enthusiasts think they ought to accomplish. The school at Glenwood has placed out something like 1,200. Let us recognize that fact and give that school credit for honesty in its purposes in this direction. At the same time I know the inherent limitations of institutions. I have not studied them for thirty years without learning the evils incident to all institution life, and the superintendents know these evils. We need not get into a tangle over this question. Yet the placing-out of children is not a complete or final solution of the problem. Some children can not be placed out, until after they have received certain preliminary training. Let us ignore the controversy between institutions and private houses and come to the main question, which is, what is the duty of the State under existing conditions. The present industrial school system does not meet the demand in Illinois. Ignore the question whether it is right or wrong; it does not accomplish the end we have in view. Not long ago, a boy was brought before the county judge of Sangamon county, to be committed to Glenwood. I am informed that the judge declined to commit that child. He said, "The county of Sangamon will have to pay \$10 a month, or \$120 a year, for its support, and there are at least one hundred boys in the county who have an equal claim to be sent there. That would cost the county \$12,000 a year." Now something needs to be done. I do not think that any question of greater importance can come before the Legislature at the present time. Dependent, neglected children are filling up our almshouses, penitentiaries and jails, and breeding a perennial fresh supply of paupers and criminals. We should cut off the stream at its fountain head. It is both good political economy and good morals to do this.

The State Commissioners of Public Charities have given this subject a great deal of attention, and, without violating any confidence, I may say to you they will make certain recommendations to the next Legislature. They will recommend the enlargement of the institution at Lincoln. They will recommend the establishment of an epileptic colony. They will recommend the creation of some agency for the purpose of caring for these dependent children. For this purpose they will probably recommend the creation of a board of children's guardians, which shall have power to appoint officers and agents to find homes for dependent children, and to visit and, from time to time, inspect the homes and children. It probably will be desirable to divide the expense between the State and the counties, in order to prevent the improper unloading of poor children upon the State. Let the industrial schools continue, under existing statutes, but let us enlarge the work. What we want is the support of the people of the State in the creation of a powerful public sentiment which will result in action. The Legislature usually does what it thinks the people want. When it knows that the people want a thing done, it generally does it. That is politics, and good politics.

Now, in order that I may touch your emotions, I will ask your permission to read a page or two from Mr. Fletcher's "Last Waif," the book mentioned yesterday by our honored president:

"There is a Chinese belief that stagnant water carries the bodies of what ever may be drowned in it in continual suspense, never floating them upon the surface, neither allowing them to sink to the bottom. These putrid pools are never drained and the water is never disturbed, simply through fear of the ghastly consequences. It is believed also that the enveloping putridity prevents natural decomposition, and for a human being to be drawn to this death by any means is evidence of some horrible secret sin.

"Citizens of Chicago are too familiar with the Chicago River, which separates its several sections, not to realize that the ooze which crawls back and forth in its channel under the bridges and over the tunnels is an abomination of filth and putridity.

"According to the Chinese legend, the bodies of cats and dogs, and even children that are engulfed by this ooze are never recovered. They can not float on the surface and can not sink to the bottom; neither do they disappear by the ordinary processes of decay. In a bloated, water-logged condition they are destined to remain a part of the ooze forever, or until the waters of

Lake Michigan, coursing through the new drainage canal toward the Gulf of Mexico, shall deliver them to the natural elements of pure water and pure air, in which to dissolve back to original particles and gases.

"There are stagnant pools in the centers of Chinese cities that have attained sufficiently fetid conditions to warrant legends such as the foregoing. These abominations of far-off Cathay are noisome indeed, but we, who have seen and otherwise sensed both the Chinese putrid pools and the Chicago River, assert that the latter is the worst of all.

"During the World's Columbian Exposition there convened in Chicago a congress of humanitarians under the name of The World's Parliament of Religions. By its membership and its accomplishments it earned the unqualified respect of the civilized world, and the eminent teacher and scholar, Professor Doctor Max Muller, proclaimed it the most important event in civilization of the nineteenth century.

"Suppose, for illustration, that the members of this humanitarian congress were to be gathered upon one of the bridges that span the Chicago river, and were to witness, standing upon the deck of an excursion steamer, a group of well dressed women and well fed men engaged in watching the frantic efforts of a multitude of children of all ages who had been cast into the ooze of the river, and were either settling deeper and deeper into the slime, or vainly trying to climb upon the slippery piles to the wharves. Suppose that also there should be seen along the banks of the river a number of policemen whose only duty seemed to be not to allow the innocents to escape, or, if escaping, to prevent their rubbing against people in the streets for fear of soiling immaculate toilets with the filth in which they had been wallowing. Suppose that no one hastened to the assistance of the little ones or offered them ropes or ladders of escape, but, on the contrary, some should occasionally push one who had almost reached the brink back into the stench as children sometimes thoughtlessly torment rats that are trying to escape drowning.

"Suppose again that the scene of our illustration were advanced five years from the time of the Columbian celebration to the time following the Dewey, Hobson and Santiago incidents of the war for the liberation of suffering Cuba, when patriotic sympathy for Spain's abused colonists, as described in a former chapter, was at the zenith of its flight. Would it not call for a cry of protest from the humanitarians? Would it not touch a chord of pity that would create a wave of compassion, covering the civilized world, for the hopelessly condemned innocents of Chicago, and, by its horror, compel the formation of an army of relief recruited from every civilized land? Would not this contrast put to shame the American goddess of charity for her far away search for a mission while countenancing such hideous cruelty and neglect at home? Would not the hearts of men hang heavy with the responsibility of neglect, until no more wards of society should be condemned by the chance of birth to be littered and kenneled in conditions of degraded animalism teeming with filth, sensuality and crime?"

THE PRESIDENT—We had hoped to hear this morning Judge Carter of Chicago, who has so much to do with these unfortunate children of the State, and Mr. T. D. Hurley, one of the charity workers of Chicago, but they do not seem to be present.

I am now going to call upon Mr. Hart, of Chicago, whom you all know.

A motion that Mr. Hart be allowed fifteen minutes was carried.

MR. HART—It seems to me that this is an momentous occasion. There never was a time when the people were so interested in the questions we have before us. Attention is being given to it by the State Board of Charities, the State Federation of Woman's Clubs, the Chicago Bar Association, the Board of Education, and the citizens of Chicago; and we have, here, the state conference of charities devoting its entire time to the discussion of this one question. This interest is brought about largely because of the imperfections of the present system. This is one of the most important States in the Union, and yet it has no law on its statute-books forbidding the keeping of children in poorhouses. The conditions at the present time are favorable to

a change of policy. The conviction is growing in the public mind that the true method of dealing with homeless and dependent children is to establish them in suitable family homes as soon as they can be prepared for such homes. I have recently visited a number of child-saving institutions in Chicago—industrial schools, orphan asylums, etc.,—and you have listened today to the testimony of a member of the board of trustees of the Glenwood Industrial School emphasizing the importance of placing children in homes. This institution keeps children only about one year. The Chicago Orphan Asylum sends out its children at the age of twelve, instead of sixteen, the old plan. The prejudice against placing the children out in homes is being overcome. The sentiment in this regard is becoming more and more favorable. I received a visit a few days ago from the manager of a New Orleans institution, one of the best children's homes in the country. I told him what we were doing, and he said: "You are working along the right lines; if I could have my way, I would place all of our children in family homes." If you have watched the trend of things in other States, you must know that they have largely stopped the building of orphan asylums. I do not think it necessary to build large institutions like those in New York. The Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, which I represent, maintains two small homes, one at Chicago and the other near DuQuoin, for the express purpose of keeping children temporarily. The average time during which they remain in them is less than two months.

The State Board of Public Charities intends to recommend certain legislation. The State Federation of Women's Clubs has appointed a committee, and one has also been appointed by the Chicago School Board. The local woman's clubs are taking hold of this matter also. Now, if we can all get together and agree upon what shall be the future policy of the State, we shall accomplish something. If there is no understanding as to what is required, the Legislature will become confused, and we shall not get anything. We need to see to it that what we do is done in the right direction. In the first place we want a law that shall forbid the keeping of any child of sound body and mind in a poorhouse. We want a system that shall provide custodial care for every feeble-minded girl, during the child-bearing age. If it is simply a matter of economics, we can afford to take care of every one of them and get back ten dollars for every dollar we spend. It is also exceedingly desirable that provision be made for epileptics. I have seen some very painful cases of epileptics. I believe that if we agree and present a solid front to the Legislature we will be successful in redeeming Illinois from the low position which she now occupies and in putting her on a level with such states as Michigan, Minnesota, and Ohio.

THE PRESIDENT:—I feel very grateful to Mr. Hart. His last word is, Can we not all get together, and bring some power to bear upon the legislative body of this State? We must come together, and whenever we have a consensus of opinion to present to the Legislature, it will give us what we ask for. This conference is neither Republican nor Democratic; neither Protestant nor Catholic; neither rural nor urban. It is not foreign nor native, and must never be. May it cease before it becomes the tool of any one of these factions, which may be justified sometimes and in some places, but never upon this platform. By acting harmoniously and bringing all together, this conference may become the instrument by which a consensus of opinion will be reached.

MR. GEO. K. HOOVER, of Chicago:—In order that the largest possible influence may be brought to bear on the coming Legislature, I move that a general committee be raised, and suggest the appointment of a representative from each association, institution and society represented here, who may suggest, during this session, or at a future meeting, if not by the entire committee, then by a sub-committee, which may act in harmony with the State Board of Charities, some feasible legislation.

THE PRESIDENT:—The motion will be referred to the business committee.

MR. HOOVER:—We are now considering the care of dependent children. It is ten years since leaving the regular pastorate, I engaged in child-saving work. For nine years I was connected with the Children's Home Society.

During these years experience taught me that we could greatly enlarge the scope of child-saving work by taking children of all ages, from infancy to youth, which includes boys and girls from twelve to even sixteen years of age. These homeless youths are many, and they must be quickly saved, or else they are quickly lost.

The American Home-Finding Association, of which I am now superintendent, has placed during the last year a large number of these youths in families with very gratifying results. We cooperate with various institutions and thus become mutually helpful in caring for these unfortunates. I have at all times recognized the need of these different institutions. There are none too many. They have more than they can do. When I first entered upon child-saving work, the society was caring for the larger and more promising homeless girls by finding for them homes in which their culture and education would be looked after. I know of a number who are now school teachers. These older boys and girls, unless they are moral perverts, can be placed in carefully approved family homes; and, while there is so much to commend in institutions, and while they are so greatly needed, yet no institution is so well adapted to develop the better elements of human character as is God's institution, namely, the family home, where there is a mother to love and a father to guide and control. Then there are dependent children with their mothers, many of whom can be placed with their mothers in family life, without separation. By this home-finding agency homes can be found for graduates of reform schools. This department of the American Home-Finding Association has only a beginning, but we have found home life for several of these, and thus far the experiment has been very satisfactory. We believe that to place homeless children in well approved family homes is the cheapest and surest way to secure their welfare.

MR. GEO. W. HOBSON, of Hope:—I think the resolution offered by the gentleman from Chicago very good, but not sufficiently broad, since the Legislature is made up of men from all parts of the State and from all walks of life. I think that the point in view might be more effectively reached by recommending that all kinds of meetings pass resolutions and take action on this matter. I am a member of the board of supervisors of Vermilion county, and know that the supervisors are there in close relation with the dependent children. I think great good would result to the conference by recommending that all boards of supervisors in the State pass resolutions and take action in the matter. There are many ways of creating public sentiment along these lines.

THE PRESIDENT:—I am very glad we have a supervisor with us. We must remember that this is a big problem to solve, and if we could get the supervisors right it would be a long stride in the direction of its solution.

MRS. E. O. WELLS, of Oak Park:—I would like to inquire on what basis delegates are sent to this convention. I knew nothing about this gathering until a friend informed me.

THE PRESIDENT:—I think our Secretary or Miss Lathrop can inform you as to that better than can the chair.

MISS LATHROP:—On page 2 of the circular and program which was sent out you will find the basis on which delegates are sent to this conference, and I will ask the president to read it for the information of all.

THE PRESIDENT:—The paragraph referred to by Miss Lathrop is as follows: "All public and private charitable institutions, and all charitable boards and societies are cordially invited to send delegates. Sheriffs, county judges, State's attorneys and county visitors for the State Board of Charities are invited. Every person interested in charitable or correctional work, in any of its various phases, will be welcome to the conference and privileged to participate in its discussions. All those in attendance who enroll their names are members of the conference and entitled to copies of the proceedings when printed."

MISS LATHROP:—I think that an excellent statement and good English. (Laughter). We were very indefinite, because we wanted to be very exact. We wanted to include precisely and fully every one who has interest enough in the children of the State to desire to attend this conference.

While I am on my feet, may I say that the assumption that the interests of the city and country are different—an assumption which has been repeatedly indicated in the course of these discussions—is to my notion a mischievous fallacy? As I live both in the city and outside it, I know how easy it is for people in the country to think these are city problems, and how easy it is for city people to become absorbed in city conditions without knowing anything about the remote counties of the State, and to think that laws are needed for Cook county alone? The truth is, that there are pauperism and neglect of children and truancy and youthful criminality in the most beautiful and distant rural counties. Sometimes I think that the country and city are more alike than either cares to believe. Of one thing there can be no doubt, that the unknown or ignored viciousness of the country makes a steady contribution to the spectacular badness of the city. The other day I was in one of the most prosperous and typical rural counties. The sheriff, who had been deputy and marshal and truant officer for thirty years, seemed to know every boy in the county—certainly every bad boy. He spoke of a ‘gang’ of five boys whom he had taken to Pontiac, and said that a year before they were taken to Pontiac he had had them all in jail for truancy; but the trouble was that arresting boys for truancy does not make them go to school. On the contrary, it leaves them a little more disposed to idleness than before and kills in their young minds the horror of disgrace by arrest. The sheriff went on to say that what we need is a separate school of a character to interest such boys, and which they could be compelled to attend. He had independently evolved the idea of the truant school, because he felt the need of it. Now the truant or parental school is the last word on this subject in all great cities. Isn’t it encouraging that, when we think, we think alike? If we could only act together during one session of the Legislature, we could much improve the legislation of Illinois on this subject.

MRS. S. M. TUDOR, of Bushnell:—I want to confirm all that Miss Lathrop has said. I am peculiarly situated just now, having been invited some two months ago to write a paper in relation to the needs of the poor children, and I can now go back home and tell my people what I have heard. I wish to assure you city people that the country people are with you heartily.

MRS. ANNA LINTON SAWYER, of Hillsboro:—I want to say a word for the epileptics. I hope their case will be laid before the Legislature at its coming session, and that some adequate provision will be made for them.

DR. A. L. CONVERSE, of Springfield:—While listening to the valuable information which has come to us through the medium of these papers and discussions, I have been wondering if, after all, this information will be sufficiently disseminated so as to catch the ears and the eyes of the citizens of the great State of Illinois. I look upon this conference as a great educational school, in which individuals like myself are being educated. Many of us have received impressions here that will certainly awaken much within us which has hitherto lain dormant. I would that every man and woman whose heart is in sympathy with the unfortunate of our State could sit in this presence and hear the suggestions that have been presented for the amelioration of suffering humanity. If these lessons are to be impressed only upon those of us here gathered, it seems to me that this conference will come far short of fulfilling the mission for which it was inaugurated. While listening to the remarks of the gentleman from Vermilion county (who is a member of the board of supervisors of that county), I was led to the thought that, if the members of the boards of supervisors throughout the State could be reached, and these wholesome truths presented to them in such a way as to give them an opportunity to take root, we could reasonably look for substantial fruit from that source. I know of no individual who gets so near to the people, and who has such positive and direct relations to all of the classes which have been under discussion in this conference, as a county supervisor. I know from experience that every official is anxious to do that which will result in the greatest good; and the thing which seems to be most lacking in the accomplishment of that good, is a proper knowledge of what ought to be done, and the proper qualifications for doing it. If every supervisor in our State could be impressed with the importance of the work under consideration, and thoroughly informed as to the ways and means suggested by this conference, it seems to me that there would be such a concert of action by the various

county boards, that their influence would be impressed upon the Legislature with such force, that desirable results would surely follow. I know of no way by which the members of these boards can be so thoroughly and effectively reached, and so positively impressed with the importance of these subjects, both from a humanitarian and a financial standpoint, as by the proper distribution of the reports of the proceedings of this conference. It occurs to me that there is no way by which these reports can be so effectively distributed as through the medium of the State Board of Charities. I therefore trust that some action will be taken in the direction of this most desirable end.

DR. WINES:—We shall try to get the report of this conference out immediately. The publication of the report of the last conference was unavoidably delayed. We will undertake to put these reports in the hands of all the county clerks in the State, for distribution among the members of the boards of supervisors. I would suggest Mr. Chairman, that an excellent way to get this matter before the county boards would be to appoint our friend, Miss Lathrop, a delegate to go down to Belleville and present the matter to them at their annual meeting next January. I move that this be done, and ask that my motion be referred to the business committee.

THE PRESIDENT:—The business committee will please take note of this motion by Dr. Wines.

DR. O. L. DUDLEY, Superintendent of the Glenwood Industrial School:—I shall not detain you but a moment. I think we are all agreed that the home is the proper place for a child. Having been in the work for twenty-five years, I have always felt the necessity of a home for the child. The object of the Glenwood Industrial School has always been, as soon as a child is fit for a home, to place him there. There is a work for the industrial schools that they must do. There is a class of children who can not be placed in homes until they are trained and fitted for them. Of the two thousand that have been taken to Glenwood ninety per cent were children who would not have been received in any private home. To place them in any one of the majority of private families that would take them for \$2 a week, would be ten times worse than leaving them on the streets. You would have the police force busy looking after the cruelties that would be perpetrated upon these children. The industrial schools have never claimed that they are doing all that needs to be done. The Glenwood school was started ten years ago without a dollar and it has received and cared for two thousand children, who were on the very threshold of crime, and it has certainly done a great work. The statement in our president's address yesterday that he wished to abolish all of the institutions is a mistake, in my opinion. It is a very frequent occurrence for me to receive a letter from President Jones asking me to take some poor waif that nobody else will have.

THE PRESIDENT:—Yes, and as long as there is no other place to send them, I shall continue to do so.

MRS. ANNIE M. WILCOX, Division Superintendent of the Children's Home and Aid Society:—I certainly feel like thanking somebody for the information which I have received this morning. All that I have to do now is to go back to my district and stir up our supervisors. For four years I have been district superintendent of the Children's Home and Aid Society, having twenty-eight counties in Southern Illinois in my district, and we are accomplishing a great deal of good. I am hoping the greatest amount of good from the placing in the possession of our supervisors the information which has been given me today.

I am impressed with the fact that as yet nobody has touched upon one most vital point in the rescue of children, and I would like to ask this honorable body what we are to do with boys and girls who are being trained by vicious parents to steal and to beg, and by incompetent parents to be of no use to society at large. I find these cases almost everywhere I go. Once, after having visited at the request of the citizens of Carmi, a woman living in a room twelve feet square in a boat-house on the river bank, and being ordered out, because I tried with motherly kindness to persuade her to give her children to our society, I went to the judge and asked him if there was no law to compel her to give us her five girls in order that we might take them from

that abode of squalor and degradation. He answered, "None." Then I asked, "Why is there none? Why can not there be such a law?" His reply was, "Because it would strike at the foundation of the whole social structure. We now have in our jail several boys, sons of respectable church-going parents. We could not include such in a law that would reach this other case, and yet these children are just as bad." Now, if such neglect is so general and the results so terrible, I think it is time the whole social structure should be struck by a law to meet the case, and the quicker and sharper, the better. If there are grades in incompetency and neglect, superinducing, even in "good families," idleness and crime, the great State of Illinois has a right to protect her more prudent citizens, who are trying to bring up their children to be pure, industrious and honorable. We need a law that shall remove the susceptible little ones from the baneful influence and neglect of vicious and incompetent parents.

MISS LETITIA HICKS, Superintendent of Deaconess Boys' Home, of Harvey:—There are a great many children, especially boys, who for some reason are left to the care of one parent. These parents do not want their boys to go astray, but, while they are out at work their boys are in the school of the streets. Their parents are unwilling to give them up for adoption, but are willing to pay all they can towards their support. In many cases, especially if it is a mother or father who earns but small wages and who has to support a number of children, this amount is from twenty-five cents to a dollar per week for each child. It seems to me that there should be places where such boys can be properly cared for, given the advantages of the common school, and taught to work, the parents paying what they can until such time as the family could be reunited. With this object in view, there has been one such place started under the deaconesses' organization, namely, the Deaconess Boys' Home at Harvey, Illinois. The plan is to take the boys from this home to a farm, where they will be taught farming and such other industries as can be arranged for on a farm, and to organize this work on a family plan, having twelve or fifteen boys in a family, thus avoiding the institutional effect on them.

MR. GEORGE W. WHYTE, of Danville:—I am chairman of the committee on poor farm in our county. I want to say to this conference that there are no boys in the poorhouse in Vermilion county. I am simply a novice in this work, and would not have been here today had it not been for the alertness of my friend, Mr. Hobson. I wish to make a suggestion as to how to reach the people, namely: Have your secretary send notices to the supervisors in August of each year, in order that they may select one or more delegates to this conference at the annual meeting of the county boards in September, which is fixed by statute. All that I have heard here today is new to me, and I know that this conference will result in great good.

THE PRESIDENT:—Mr. Whyte's suggestion will doubtless be carried out so far as possible.

MR. ERNEST BICKNELL, Superintendent of the Bureau of Associated Charities, of Chicago:—I want to add a few words to what has already been probably better said, and that is that there is a drift of sentiment sweeping over this country in the direction of improving the condition of the children of the State. It is felt all over the country, and to me it seems to promise wonderful things. But there comes with it a great responsibility and the danger that we may do the wrong thing and set this movement back. That leads me to express the desire that, when Illinois takes steps in this direction, it will adopt plans and methods which it will never have cause to regret. I have visited scores of county poor asylums, and I can say that of all the poor, miserable creatures that I have ever seen, the most pitiable is a deformed child in a county poorhouse, the little crippled fellow that nobody is willing to take into his home. Suppose we haven't a place for all the feeble-minded; shall we leave them in the poorhouse because we have not room for them at Lincoln, or shall we round our work out and say that no child shall stay in a poorhouse? Let us take them all out. We can put them somewhere. As to the kind of children that will be taken into family homes, I believe that children are often taken into homes where you would not think it possible. Let

us put ourselves on record as opposed to leaving children of any kind in county poorhouses; then they will be forced out, and homes will be found for them. You have probably heard of the carload of children who were rescued from the slums of Boston some years ago and sent to Indiana. The community was stirred up, and everybody who wanted a child was asked to be on hand. One man telegraphed on to the person in charge of the car to save him the toughest, ugliest and meanest boy in the lot. When the boys arrived, and the man was shown the one that had been reserved for him, he was somewhat disappointed, and said that he didn't think that there could possibly be such a looking customer. However, he said he would stand by his offer. That boy today is the governor of Alaska.

MISS MARY M. BARTELME, of Chicago:—I am often appointed guardian of the estates of children, in which case I take care of them. I have been greatly assisted by institutions, but an individual home is the most satisfactory place. I firmly believe that in this great State of Illinois we can find a private home for every dependent child within its borders. I believe in institutions, but the home is the better place. There is something in an institution that is so different from home life. Any mother or father here can realize how his own child would feel if placed among children whom he or she had never seen before. All that can possibly be done in the way of finding homes for children, under the supervision of the State, should be done. I have found it possible to place a few children in homes; but the children who come to me have some estate, and in many good families the people are willing to take a child because it does not mean the outlay of any money. It seems to me that the best thing that can be done for the children is to find homes for them. It is necessary at times to place them in institutions.

MRS. MARGARET SANDES, of the Industrial School for Girls:—Our board of trustees want to be placed on record as not only willing but anxious to coöperate in any movement that will tend to the better care of our dependent children. We fully realize that our present institutions are inadequate. The home is the best place for a child. It is sometimes necessary that these children should be placed in institutions for a time, but I do not favor their retention there any longer than is required in order to find homes in which to place them.

THE PRESIDENT:—We are in alliance and sympathy with all efforts of every kind looking to the advancement of this work. Now I have a feeling that what is everybody's business is nobody's business. My experience is that there is no bond of union as good as a little money bond. There are two hundred churches in this State, each of which would be glad to be enrolled as a member of this conference, on a basis of five dollars a year. There are more than that many woman's clubs. Many of the county boards would be glad to be members of this body. I believe we would gain in efficiency if we had a little money bond, so that all these societies would elect delegates for this specific purpose. I hope that after awhile we shall have courage enough to reach out in this direction. We could get an annual membership fee and a delegate membership fee from a great many organizations that would be willing to send a money pledge of good faith, and a man and woman back of it. That is the kind of a constituency I would like to see in the future. With such funds as would be gathered in this way, we would have money with which we could reach out with our work. I wish to reiterate what I said a year ago, and that is that neighborhood meetings should be held throughout the year for the discussion of these problems. Meetings should be held in the county-seats and in congressional districts. It is in the line of such propaganda that I spoke the word that may have seemed ungracious. I believe there are five thousand men and women in this State who would like to unite with this organization.

MRS. CORINNE BROWN, of Chicago:—I move that we ask the business-committee to consider the propositions just outlined by our president, and that they report this afternoon on the matter.

The motion was carried.

THE PRESIDENT:—The conference will now take a recess until 1:30 o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE PRESIDENT:—It is now half-past one o'clock, and the conference will come to order. I understand the business committee is not yet ready to report, and we will put in the time for a few minutes with a few short talks. The time is yours, and we would like to hear from anybody who has a word to say.

MRS. J. M. FLOWER, of Chicago:—I was not present at the closing discussion this morning, and do not know what was said, but would be very glad to answer any questions. I would like to make one statement. Dr. Wines this morning spoke of the "state" industrial schools. We have no State industrial schools. There are four industrial schools in Cook county, two Protestant and two Catholic. They are supported by private subscriptions, and by money paid by the county, under a State law. Two of these schools are at Feehanville, one at Evanston, and one at Glenwood.

A VOICE:—How about Geneva?

MRS. FLOWER:—That is a State reformatory school, but there are industrial features connected with it. The girls sent to Geneva must be committed by the courts. We are struggling very hard to get a juvenile reformatory in Chicago. At the present time we have no such school. The difficulty with the industrial schools is that they do not cover the ground. They are all full and have not the necessary accommodations. What helps Chicago helps the State at large. We feel that our great need is a parental school, and we also recognize the fact that prevention is of more value than reformation. Conditions in the large cities are far different from conditions in the country. In the cities children run the streets, and the first thing you know they are arrested and committed to some institution, when trouble begins. We want to establish in Chicago, under the board of education, a truant school which will accommodate the children who are running the streets and take charge of them. You will in this way reduce the number of juvenile delinquents.

THE PRESIDENT:—The business committee is now ready to make a partial report.

MISS LATHROP, Chairman of the Business Committee:—The business committee respectfully submits the following nominations for officers for the ensuing year:

President, William A. Talcott, Rockford.

First vice-president, Judge O. N. Carter, Chicago.

Second vice-president, Mrs. H. H. Candee, Cairo.

Secretary, Mrs. H. F. Rainey, Carrollton.

The committee is preparing resolutions, which we will present later.

The recommendation of the committee as to officers was unanimously concurred in by the conference, and the persons whose names were read were declared to have been elected officers for the ensuing year.

MRS. BROWN:—I want to repeat what our president said yesterday as to who are the children of the State. He said, "Not only the criminal children, if there be such; not only the feeble-minded children, not only the wage-earning children, but all children are children of the State, should they ever need its assistance, and are entitled to its protection." I want to impress this on your memory, so you may never forget it.

MRS. OPHELIA AMIGH, of Geneva:—I am superintendent of the Illinois State Home for Juvenile Female Offenders. People get the idea that because we have such a high-sounding name it is not an industrial school; but it is, nevertheless. Girls are sent to our institution for reformation, and are certainly being trained to be self-supporting. As soon as they are so trained we procure homes for them. Some of our girls have been placed out by societies, but they have not remained long in the homes. Children should be well trained before they are placed out. Where parents are proven to be entirely vicious and incompetent, there should be some law by which their children can be taken from them. We have a good many girls with us whose parents want them for no other reason than because they want them to earn

some money for them, and they are not particular in what way it is earned. They want the support of these girls. I hope the people who make the laws will bear in mind that while it seems hard to take children away from their parents, yet at times it would be the greatest kindness.

MR. CHIPPERFIELD:—Does your institution place in homes inmates who have been sentenced there, before they are discharged?

MRS. AMIGH:—They are not discharged until they are of age. We place no girls out until they have been trained one year. We have an agent, a lady, who does nothing else but visit homes and inspect them, previous to placing girls in them. The average age of our girls is about fourteen years. We receive none younger than ten and none over the age of sixteen.

MISS LATHROP:—The business committee desires to offer the following resolution:

“WHEREAS, It has been reported to this conference that committees of various organizations in the State have been and are engaged in the consideration of legislation for delinquent and dependent children, and

“WHEREAS, It is most fitting that all friends of such proposed legislation work harmoniously;

“Therefore, in order to bring about coöperation, be it

“Resolved, That the committee on legislation this day to be appointed take steps to bring about an early meeting of the other committees of the State dealing with the subject, and endeavor to agree upon the scope and form of the bills proposed to be submitted to the Legislature.”

The resolution was adopted.

MISS LATHROP:—The business committee desires to suggest as members of the legislative committee, Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Dr. F. H. Wines, Mr. B. M. Chipperfield, and Mr. Geo. W. Hobson.

The recommendation of the business committee was concurred in.

MISS LATHROP:—With reference to the motion looking to a more complete organization of this conference, the business committee desires to recommend that the chair appoint a committee of four, who shall inquire into the methods in other states, and bring some information before this conference at its next annual meeting.

THE PRESIDENT:—The chair will name for this purpose the legislative committee just announced.

MISS LATHROP:—As to the place of holding our next meeting, there have been some very cordial invitations received from various towns in the State, and the business committee begs to recommend that the selection of the place be left to the officers today elected. We also suggest that those who have made recommendations as to places send formal invitations to the new president of the conference, and then the new officers can act upon this matter and also upon the time of our next meeting.

The above recommendations of the committee were concurred in.

THE PRESIDENT:—Through the courtesy of Superintendent of Schools Tracy, whom we petitioned this morning, I understand that the teachers of the public schools of Kankakee have been excused for the afternoon. I was asked to postpone the address of Major McClaughry until 2 o'clock. That hour has now arrived, and assuming that you are here, I welcome you, the school teachers of Kankakee. We leave with you the interesting problems which we have brought to you. It now gives me great pleasure to present to you Major McClaughry, warden of the State penitentiary at Joliet, who will tell us “How the Child becomes a Criminal.”

ADDRESS

By Major R. W. McClaughry, Warden State Penitentiary, Joliet.

I hope nobody in this conference expected a paper from me. Illness and great pressure of work have made it impossible to prepare one, even if I were qualified to do so. I came here to talk with you rather than to talk to you.

Who can satisfactorily or properly answer the question, What makes a dependent child a criminal? What is a dependent child? I take it that by this definition you mean a child without parental care or guardianship. Why is this question asked concerning dependent children alone? Do statistics show that the vast majority of criminals come from among children who have been deprived of their parents in their early years? Do not the same things that tend to make a dependent child a criminal tend also to make other children criminals?

One reason why children go wrong, and sometimes become criminals, is that their parents neglect them in early childhood. Take a home for instance in one of our great cities where a child is regarded by his father as a plaything. The father comes home from his work and expects the child to furnish him amusement until he goes to sleep. He is considered the smartest child that was ever born, and is "shown off" before everybody. He soon becomes the absolute monarch of the household. If the mother has tried to control him during the day while the father was absent, her authority is utterly set at naught during the evening. The child is petted and spoiled, sometimes against the mother's protest, frequently with the mother's coöperation. Things run along in this way, with the little one growing more and more defiant of parental authority, until at last the father and mother hail the coming of the school age, expecting that the public school, which he enters at six years of age, will reform him in this respect: but he enters the school to become as defiant of school authority and of law and order as he has been of home government. Trouble commences—the parents can not support the authority of the teacher, because they have lost all authority of their own. The school authorities become tired of the unusual conflict, and the boy is turned out to finish his education on the street, to become a loafer and a tramp; and if he does not become a criminal it is because an over-ruling Providence directs his life into other lines than those which lead to criminality, but he never becomes a fully-rounded, well-balanced citizen, because he has never learned respect for authority in his childhood, and there are prisoners in our penal institutions today whose downfall may be fairly dated from the home.

Take another case. The father comes home, tired with his worry upon the board of trade, or in the bank, or the railroad office, where he has wrestled all day long with questions and people that irritate and vex him. He does not want to be bothered with the noise of a healthy boy. He must have the evening for rest. The mother is burdened with obligations to this institution that we call society, and can not spare time to be annoyed with the child's questions, which he is pouring out without limit. So the parents agree to turn the child over to the care of "tutors and governors," and he grows up in an atmosphere different from their own. Tutors and governors may do their best and discharge their duties most conscientiously, still there is no such acquaintance and friendship and sympathy built up between the parents and the child as is necessary to shape his future safety. He may go through school successfully, and may win the approval of his parents at examination and commencement, but he is lost to them and they to him, so far as the establishment of that sympathy between them, which should direct his course during his boyish and youthful years. Everyone of us who has raised children can see where he has come short of properly influencing his boy. Scarcely one of us who does not tremble, in view of the account that we may be called upon to render for our neglect hereafter.

Take the child of poor parents in a large city. The father and mother are both frequently compelled to labor throughout the entire day, away from home, to earn the necessary food and clothing for their children. They are unable to employ a person to take care of the children during their absence. The task is frequently, if not generally, assigned to the oldest child. The other children soon resent this exercise of authority over them, and they run the streets, gathering their education from the sidewalks and the gutters, and after awhile they are large enough to be noticed by the policeman of that locality. He soon comes to be considered as their foe. They listen to the tales concerning him that the leaders of the street mobs have to tell, and are either bullied or coaxed into joining the crusade against him. After awhile he has to deal with these boys, and he is restricted to but one course. He must arrest

and detain an unruly boy. What can he do with him after arresting him? The policeman may be ever so kind-hearted, as most of them are, and he may let the boy off with one reprimand after another, as most of them do, but the time will come when he is compelled to take that boy to the station. When he reaches the station there is but one place to put him, and that is in a cell. Now the moment you lock that boy behind grated doors, you have gone a long way toward making a criminal of him. He has received a shock from which he will probably never recover, no matter what his future life may be. Here is just where, in the name of justice, we ruin hundreds of boys. When first locked up it should never be behind grated doors. If he is kept over night in a cell and brought up for trial the next day, he comes before the police court. He looks around him and sees an audience composed of the toughest characters in the community. The very atmosphere of the court and its surroundings are such as to impress him with the fact that he has been in some way identified with the class that frequent these places—the criminal class. No matter whether his sentence is suspended or not, he feels that he has been branded. A sense of resentment is aroused in him, and he resolves that he will make the community feel, sooner or later, the weight of this resentment. This feeling is deepened if the justice decides that he is guilty and sends him to the Bridewell.

If there is a school of crime in our country it is the Bridewell. The whole system is wrong. The fault is not in the institution, but in the system, including the police station, the justice courts and the Bridewell. You can not take a boy of tender years and lock him up with thieves, drunkards and half-crazy men of all classes and nationalities without teaching him lessons in crime. If his parents are poor and can not afford to pay the boy's fine, or have no "pull" with the alderman so as to secure the mayor's pardon, he must remain until he has served out the number of days' fine that it takes to pay his indebtedness to the city. In the meantime he has seen perhaps a dozen or twenty offenders who were sent at the same time with himself, and whose offenses he knows are far more flagrant than his own, released by pardon or through payment of fine. This thing can not happen without deepening in his heart the sense of the injustice to which he has been subjected, nor without intensifying his purpose to get even with somebody when he is once free again. Our system of fines and municipal pardons is a potent influence in the manufacture of criminals.

When the boy goes out at the end of from ten to thirty days, with all this sense of wrong rankling in his heart, he is ready to listen to any one who can put him in the way of getting even with society. If you will study the history of our hold-ups, you will find that they were nearly all committed by young men or boys, and that very many of these boys received their start in crime in the way that I have indicated. We will never get rid of the criminal class in our large cities until we reform thoroughly our police courts and bridewell system so far at least as concerns children.

We are apt to blame our police, but we should remember that they are just what we make them. So long as we change our municipal authorities every year or two, and every policeman understands that he is likely to lose his job unless he can get the proper kind of a pull with the new administration, we must expect them to neglect their legitimate duties in obedience to the natural instinct of self-preservation. The majority of them are good men and would render excellent service, especially in the prevention of crime among the boys, if they had a chance to do so.

Truancy is a source of crime. I have found that a large amount of criminality was commenced at school. The boy who plays truant invariably tells a lie, and whenever you teach a boy to become a liar you have started him down. I will not say that all liars are thieves, but I will say that all thieves are liars. Under our statutes truancy is not a crime or misdemeanor, but something ought to be done toward curing this evil because it leads rapidly into crime. Another great evil is the crowding of fifty or sixty boys in one school-room, where one teacher can not study them as they ought to be studied.

Boys are first sent to the reformatory and you expect the officers to reform them. You send down to Pontiac 1,400 boys "under" the age of 21 (but in

consequence of getting friends on juries a great many over 21 years of age are sent there), and among them are a great many criminals. You put 1,400 boys under one man. What an absurdity! No man, I do not care how able he may be, can take care of more than 600 to 800 boys and deal with them with anything like success. More than 500 ought not to be permitted to be under one man. In that way we make our prisons schools of crime. At Joliet we now have 1,900 prisoners with only 900 cells. We give them none of the facilities for reformation, and we are compelled to parole boys that ought not to be paroled. As Governor Altgeld once said, our people are in danger of becoming "institutionalized." I know a man who had three boys sent to Pontiac simply in order to have them boarded at the expense of the State during the winter. Let us have courts in Chicago whence these wrongdoers will be taken, not to prisons, but to some place without barred doors, such as they have in France. The French system is far in advance of ours. When a young man is arrested in that country he is taken in charge by a policeman without uniform and the young man's nature does not receive such a shock. Where can we send them in Chicago? An annex for this purpose ought to be attached to every station-house and the justices' courts should be abolished. I do not blame the justices, but the system. Let there be established a system of probation.

The cause of criminals is found first in the family and then in our social organization. We ought to get rid of this everlasting party politics. I am not a mugwump. I believe in parties. I believe that the government of the country is best secured by party organization; but, when we come to municipal organization, politics is as much out of place there as it is in the church.

THE PRESIDENT:—I hope that these words, which have been impressive from the first sentence to the last, will not lose their perspective, so that the first word, so impressive, will be crowded out by the last word, still more impressive. Let us remember that Major McClaughry began with a serious word about the home. There are today thousands of favored boys and girls out in search of a father and mother. They have those who will gladly pay their clothing, food and school bills. They have those who will take a pride in their personnel, but they have not that divine strong hand of guidance which God in his providence has ordained that father and mother should give to their children. In these days of "new fathers" and "new mothers" we are orphaning our children in our own homes, and permitting them to grow up without that most blessed consolation of childhood and old age, the father and mother, whose will is law, whose word is authority, and whose smile of approval is heaven. The Major has alluded to our Chicago problem, and has spoken words of seriousness about our Bridewell. Thanks to the persistency of men like Major McClaughry, a little gleam of sunshine has reached our Chicago Bridewell in the shape of the John Worthy School. Mr. Robert M. Smith, superintendent of that school, will now tell us all about it. I take pleasure in introducing to you Mr. Smith.

BOYS IN CITY PRISON.

By Robert M. Smith, Superintendent John Worthy School.

The John Worthy manual training school, in connection with the house of correction, was opened about twenty months since for the purpose of rescuing and reforming the mischievous and incorrigible boys who will not go to school when they ought, and whose behavior is so bad when there that the teachers are only too glad to be rid of their presence in the class-room and wish they had stayed away. In order that you may the better understand the present conditions I shall, with your permission, give a brief history of the school.

The Board of Education of the city of Chicago, about five years ago, took hold of the academic education of the boys under seventeen years of age who were committed to the house of correction, and classes were conducted in the chapel of the institution. Shortly after this the common council of the city, in response to an urgent appeal for funds to construct, equip and operate a manual training school for these boys, authorized the board of education to borrow the necessary means from the school fund. While the board of edu-

cation has shown every disposition to meet the exigencies of the conditions which surround these boys, the law does not permit them to provide for their proper and humane housing, and consequently they are at present kept in the same cell-house with mature criminals, and they are more apt than not to issue from the house of correction more proficient in crime than when they entered it. The herding together of all classes, without the distinction of age or the character of the offense, makes the house of correction seem a school of vice, rather than a means of reformation. What can be more certain than that the State or city, in so treating these unfortunate boys, not only fails in the duty it owes to itself and to them, but does its share toward forcing them upon the downward path of degradation? For the lack of proper sleeping quarters, where they could be properly confined and isolated from the old and hardened criminals, these boys pass their time harming themselves and injuring the community by careers of vice, diversified by occasional short terms in the county jail or house of correction.

Merely taking these boys and putting them in school and workshop during the day, and then marching them back to their old associations, does not coincide with the views of all right thinking people; is not satisfactory to public sentiment, nor in keeping with humanity and intelligence. These boys must be entirely removed from the evil influences that have always surrounded them, or we fail to do our duty. Steps should be taken at once to influence the city council and secure a sufficient appropriation to carry out the object for which the institution was founded. When this has been secured from the city council, special legislation will be necessary in order to secure a different method of commitment. Boys whom it becomes necessary to send to this department of the house of correction should be tried before a juvenile court, presided over by a careful and most painstaking judge, empowered to commit them for longer terms than the present law permits to police court magistrates. The fine system should be abolished and direct sentences imposed. The fine system has not one redeeming feature. It is demoralizing to the individual by reason of the fact that when a judgment is rendered it does not necessarily follow that it means imprisonment; and if finally such disposition follows, it is only for a day or two, until friends can raise the amount necessary to purchase their release. Hence the vicious have little to fear of such proceedings. The fine system stimulates crime by urging associates in crime on the outside to greater efforts at lawlessness in order to secure the money necessary to pay the fine. The fine system is also destructive of discipline, for the reason that the prisoner knows that he will only have to stay a short time, and, therefore, he gives no thought to the rules of the institution and will even cause insubordination in others. Under present conditions I do not wish to shoulder the responsibility of giving out to the citizens of Chicago that we have a place where mischievous and incorrigible boys are controlled and educated on the line of useful citizenship, when it is false.

Unless boys are committed to the John Worthy School on an indeterminate sentence, it will do more harm than good. Some police magistrates send us boys on as small a fine as \$1 and costs, an unpardonable act, when we consider the nature of some of the offenses.

There is no uniformity in the fines imposed. The same crime may be punished by a fine of \$1 or \$100, according to the justice before whom the case is tried.

The boys of the John Worthy School include thieves, pickpockets, truants, vagrants, and frequently restless country boys who have run away from home and been arrested soon after their arrival in the city. I invariably write to the parents of the latter class, inform them that the boy is in the John Worthy School, and tell them that, if they desire his release, it will be necessary for them to pay his fine. All of these boys are subject to imprisonment for short terms, varying from five days to six months. These short sentences, and the manner in which they are carried out, are demoralizing and tend further to degrade those who suffer them, rather than either to properly punish them or lead them to better lives.

Of late there has been a very great and significant increase in the number of child criminals brought to our police courts. There are more of them, and

they are very much younger and "tougher" than they used to be. They show plainly that the street has been their teacher.

We should use every means in our power to remove the causes of crime, especially by protecting the young from temptation. Public schools are a great aid; but compulsory education, if rigidly enforced, would make them still more useful than they now are.

It is the home life of the wayward boy that needs more critical attention than is usually given to it. When a lad has been arrested for a delinquency or crime, the justice before whom he is taken should send an officer for his parents, if he has parents, and should inquire into their ways of caring for, educating, and controlling him, that he may not acquire truant or criminal habits. If the fault lies in the home life, the parent, not the child, should be held accountable for the delinquency. It is harsh, cruel, and inhuman to send a mere lad to prison for offenses against law when those offenses are the result of the gross negligence, or otherwise, of those who are alone responsible for his existence. If a lad must be sent to prison or to a reformatory for correction, the expense resulting should be paid by the parents, if he has parents living, and not by the public. Three or five dollars a week out of their purse would be an excellent tonic, and it would materially assist in solving two questions—juvenile delinquency and the interest of the public in reformatories.

The pupils of the John Worthy School are not boys who have drifted there because they are all specially bad; but, because of evil associations, neglected training, inefficient teaching in the public schools, or the exuberance of youthful spirits, they have been led into the commission of crime, resulting in their arrest and imprisonment. Many of these boys, very likely, are not guilty of the crime of which they are accused, but, like poor dog Tray, they have been found in bad company and have been arrested with their guilty associates. It matters not whether they are guilty or not guilty of the crimes of which they are accused, the fact remains that they are pupils of a criminal institution.

The John Worthy School in its present condition is nothing more nor less than a school for crime, and until the city council of Chicago takes steps to isolate the boys from adult criminals the evil will not be remedied.

One thousand nine hundred and eighty-three boys (not considering repeaters, or those who have been returned to the school for from one to a dozen times) have received the benefit of instruction in the John Worthy School since its opening, March 1, 1897. The crimes for which these boys were committed were many and various. Of 100 boys taken consecutively from my private register I find:

Boys	Crime.	Boys	Crime.
17	Committed for theft	6	Committed for stealing rides on rail-
8	" " for disorderly conduct.....	road	
11	" " for burglary	11	" " for picking pockets
1	" " for killing birds	5	" " for cutting lead pipes from
5	" " for fighting	buildings	
25	" " for truancy	2	" " for carrying glass cutters..
8	" " for larceny	1	" " for rape

I would call your particular attention to the fact that 25 per cent of these boys were committed to a criminal institution for truancy. Now truancy is not a crime, and I consider it a most injurious mistake to treat these boys as if they were criminals; and, in addition, their companionship with criminals destroys the best chance there is of saving them from crime. Every inmate of a criminal institution knows what a stigma attaches to him after it becomes known that he has served a sentence in a criminal institution.

If we desire to save the truant from a criminal career, we must not send him to the jail or the reformatory, but to some institution managed by the educational and not by the criminal authorities.

If the city of Chicago earnestly desires to save these boys, the educational authorities must build truant schools, and rigidly enforce the present compulsory education law. Truancy in boys is the first step towards crime. When truant schools have been provided it will then be an easy matter to enforce the law, as we will then know that the boy idler in the streets is there in defiance of the law, whether the fault is his own or not, and he knows it. He is in the attitude of opposition, the normal attitude of the street. Technically speaking the truant officer should be able to diminish truancy in the schools; but, under the existing condition of things, he thinks there is no use bothering about it. We must have a law whereby we can reach the parents, and then a parent who wilfully keeps a child away from school can be fined a small amount for the first offense, with a heavier fine for every succeeding offense. At present we can not punish a parent for not sending his child to school, because there is no school to send it to. No compulsory education law, however excellent, can compel anything under present conditions. The appointment of truant officers does not help the matter. A truant officer may be and should be a very useful official, but it is hard to see of what use he is when there is no truant school to which to send the child. In choosing truant officers the board of education should endeavor to secure men who can speak the language of the majority of the householders in that particular district; for if this is not done the work will be very unsatisfactory, since people of this class, who are principally foreigners, are apt to be very uncommunicative to strangers, and particularly to officials who do not speak their language.

I protest against the notion that the boy who plays "hookey" should be sent to the house of correction, to associate with thieves and pickpockets, and kept there as if he were a dangerous criminal. That is what we do in Chicago, so far as we do anything with him beyond exercising a very weak sort of moral suasion. It is the worst outrage that could possibly be perpetrated on defenseless childhood. I would infinitely rather see my boy a truant than run such a risk as having him imprisoned in the John Worthy School under present conditions.

The fact that so many truants, homeless and destitute children are sent to the John Worthy School shows that, although I am unwilling to take the risk, there are others who are less scrupulous and who are satisfied to provide the raw material for a factory for criminals.

The John Worthy School as a truant school is an inconceivable outrage, which the board of education has the power to remedy by establishing truant schools. Two truant schools could be built for less than the cost of maintaining the truants on the present plan. The compulsory education law is a dead letter. A truant school is as necessary to the enforcement of a compulsory education law as a prison is to the enforcement of the criminal law; but they must be kept apart.

The John Worthy School naturally enough, under the influence of mistaken ideas, was built as an annex to the house of correction. Little account is taken in Chicago of the criminal associations of the place upon the minds of the young candidates for reformation. The one thing certain is that the boys can not possibly escape from the John Worthy School as they are constantly doing from other reform schools in the vicinity of Chicago. There is an imperative necessity for separating the John Worthy School from the house of correction and using it as a place for the reception of the city's waifs and juvenile offenders, who are not yet confirmed criminals. Boys positively criminal should be sent to Pontiac, and not associated with the unfortunate or simply wayward boys, who should be cared for directly by the board of education.

The greatest evil which we have to contend with in the John Worthy School, and which should be guarded against in every way, is the abuse of the pardoning power. Release from the school should only be earned by good conduct, industry, and learning on the part of the boy and never by influence acting from outside. Absolute release should only come by the boy's having deserved it or by his reaching the age of seventeen years. Coming in the latter way, the boy might or might not deserve it: if the latter, he would probably behave

in such a way as to deserve commitment to the State reformatory; still it would be true that the John Worthy School had done all that was possible to be done for him.

The true success of a school of this kind consists not in increasing its enrollment, but in keeping its enrollment at the lowest possible numbers.

Some people may possibly think that the expense of this institution is very large. That depends entirely, as in any commercial enterprise, upon the output. The trouble is, we can not attach a financial value to every boy that we reform. What has the clergy of the country to show for the enormous expense they are to their constituencies, but moral and religious results? Yet their work is so important, its results so broad and far-reaching, that no man calls in question the wisdom of sustaining them. This institution is planted not to sell goods, or manufacture sewing machines, or deal in mining stocks, valuable as are these industries. It is designed for a far higher purpose, viz., to reform and save the bad boys of the city, and this it is doing in the case of the majority of those committed to its care. As a financial investment for the city, I think that the John Worthy School will make good returns, not taking into consideration the greater gain of saving these children from lives of disgrace and crime.

The purpose of the school is to educate all Bridewell prison boys seventeen years of age and under, so that, when their terms of imprisonment shall have expired, they may have the elementary principles of a trade which will enable them to become self-supporting citizens. An average of 1,300 such boys are picked up and committed to the Bridewell annually. The average term of sentence is twenty-nine days. This does not give a boy time to learn much, either in the academic or manual training departments. No sooner has he learned the routine of the place, and gained some rudiments of the work to which he is apprenticed, than his time is out, or he is released by having his fine paid, or by the pardon of the mayor. I should like to see larger fines imposed on the boys, if we must have the fine system, so that they would be obliged to remain at the school long enough to accomplish some good to themselves; or else to have an indeterminate sentence law covering their cases, whereby they would be released from the school at the option of the school authorities, when they have proved themselves worthy of being trusted. If the suggestions which I have tried to embody in this address were acted upon, I feel morally certain that it would tend to the diminution of crime in the city.

MRS. JOHN WORTHY, of Chicago:—After listening to Mr. Smith's report, I would like to correct what I consider a misapprehension of the conditions of the John Worthy School, an institution in which Mr. Worthy was deeply interested, and to which he gave a great deal of thought and time, a fact that was recognized by the board of education in naming the school. When Mr. Worthy was appointed commissioner of the Bridewell (or, more properly speaking, the House of Correction), he found to his dismay a large number of boys confined there, and unfortunately there was no way of separating the youthful from the adult criminals. He was extremely anxious that something should be done to alleviate the evils of this system, with the result, as we have seen, of the building by the city of the John Worthy School, which in its entirety included also separate dormitories for the boys. As for the school, it is one of the finest manual training schools in the State—light, airy and fairly well equipped, and was designed to give the boys a start in the right direction. Unhappily, the dormitories, which have recently been erected, are not yet in use, and the boys are still compelled, outside of school hours, to occupy the same buildings as the adult criminals. This fact can not be too strongly emphasized. But, when the statement goes broadcast over the country that the John Worthy School (which will not be completed until the connection is made with the dormitories), is a "hotbed of crime," I feel that, in justice to the memory of Mr. Worthy, I must protest; and I ask Professor Smith, to whose good work I most cheerfully bear witness, to differentiate between the John Worthy School and the Bridewell itself.

THE PRESIDENT:—I think it but fair to remember that Mr. Smith's paper was in no way an interpretation of the spirit of the work of John Worthy.

He was discussing the situation as it is. The school, in spite of (not on account of) its friends, is so inadequate that, until something more is had (for which Mrs. Worthy has eloquently pleaded), it is not the John Worthy School that John Worthy planned for, lived for and died for. I am sure that this audience will not confuse the present condition, which has grown through forces which could not be anticipated, with the intentions of the founder of the school. Neither John Worthy nor Robert M. Smith are responsible for the present sad condition of things at the school.

MAJOR MCCLAUGHRY:—As a friend of Mr. Worthy I was familiar with his purpose in erecting that school. He contemplated the erection of a dormitory, in connection with the school, in which should be lodged all the children. Mr. Worthy died before the work was completed and it has never been completed. The dormitory has been erected, but it is not occupied. The school of crime is not in the John Worthy school, but in the Bridewell, to which these boys are taken back to spend their nights. Since the dormitory can not be occupied, and these boys can not be separated entirely from the hardened criminals, the work planned by Mr. Worthy, to which he gave the best years of his life, can not be carried out. Mr. Worthy's idea was that, upon the arrest of a child the parents should be summoned to come before the judge so that he might know the conditions existing at the home of the boy. I think the French plan is the best one. Under that system an officer in citizen's clothes is sent to investigate the conditions at the home of the boy, and the boy accompanies him. That officer ascertains and reports to the court the condition of things at the home, and he often finds that the arrest has been made without any fault on the part of the parents.

DR. WINES:—Major McClaughry covered the ground very fully in his address, and he talked good sense, as he always does, founded upon his own experience, which is the best basis for a sound opinion. We make criminals out of children who are not criminals by treating them as if they were criminals. That ought to be stopped. What we should have, in our system of criminal jurisprudence, is an entirely separate system of courts for children, in large cities, who commit offenses which would be criminal in adults. We ought to have a "children's court" in Chicago, and we ought to have a "children's judge," who should attend to no other business. We want some place of detention for those children other than a prison. In the city of New York the children who are arrested there—I do not like the word "arrested" as applied to a child—are turned over to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. They are taken to a house on Fourth avenue, in the vicinity of Twenty-second street, whose exterior bears no signs whatever that it is a prison; and when they are wanted by the courts they are produced. During all this time they are under the very best of influence. I do not think that you will ever secure satisfactory results in Chicago until you adopt some such system as that. A thing we want to borrow from the state of Massachusetts is its system of probation. No child ought to be tried unless he has a friend in court to look after his real interests. There should be some one there who has the confidence of the judge, and who can say to the court, "Will you allow me to make an investigation of this case? Will you allow me to make a suggestion to the court?" In such cases, in Massachusetts, the judge sends a probation officer to investigate the conditions of the home and all the circumstances surrounding the case, and this officer can say to the judge, if he thinks best, "Don't send this boy to prison; dismiss the case; he can be returned home with safety, or it will be sufficient to commit to the charge of a probation officer."

One thing Major McClaughry didn't say that I think ought to be said. Perhaps he will not agree with me. He has not alluded at all to a feature of the situation at Pontiac which gives me the greatest pain, and that is that our Legislature has practically abolished our reform school for boys and put them into our adult prison. The whole conception was wrong at the time this outrage was perpetrated, and the scheme has worked badly. Formerly that institution was under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Charities, but that Board was not consulted with regard to this change in the law. It was made over our heads. These boys are now in a criminal institution designed for

men. We should re-create, somewhere else, a proper institution for juvenile offenders, who ought to lead the ordinary life of children in an educational establishment specially designed for them.

THE PRESIDENT:—The next number is "Boys in County Jail," by Mr. Chas. S. Deneen, State's attorney of Cook county. Mr. Deneen is one of the men who is very busy and is not here. He has, however, sent his paper, which is largely statistical, and I will ask the secretary to give a synopsis of its contents.

THE SECRETARY:—As has been said by the president, Mr. Deneen's paper is largely statistical, and I will not attempt to give you a synopsis of it. It is very interesting and will be printed in full in the appendix to our published proceedings of this meeting.

THE PRESIDENT:—The next number is one of great interest, "How does the Massachusetts Probation System Affect Children," by Mrs. Alzina Parsons Stevens, president of the Hull House Woman's Club, Chicago. Illness prevents Mrs. Stevens from being with us this afternoon, but Mr. Kelsey, of the Children's Home and Aid Society, has kindly consented to give us a talk on this subject.

HOW DOES THE MASSACHUSETTS PROBATION SYSTEM AFFECT CHILDREN?

By Mr. Carl Kelsey.

For many years the trend of both public and private charity in Massachusetts has been to make less of the institution and more of the family; less of reformation and more of prevention. A few figures show this plainly. The State Board of Lunacy and Charity, which has in its care all the minor wards of the State, had in its charge in 1866, 2,065 children; in 1897, 3,004 children. Of those in 1866, 626 were self-supporting; in 1897, 1,645. In 1866 none were boarded in homes at the expense of the State; in 1897 922 were so boarded. In 1866 there were in institutions 1,437, or 70 per cent of the total number; in 1897, though the number of children had increased from 2,065 to 3,004, there were but 437 institutions, or 15 per cent of the whole.

The State Board of Lunacy and Charity had, for years previous to 1891, been notified of every criminal action against a child, and had been empowered to investigate the charge through one of its agents, to be present at the trial and to make such recommendations to the judge as might seem best. In 1891, however, it was felt that this was not sufficient. Accordingly an act was passed establishing probation officers, which came into effect July 1, 1891. These officers are appointed by the justice of each municipal, police or district court. Their salary is fixed by the appointing justice, subject to the approval of the county commissioners of the county in which the court is located. As to their duties, the statute says: "Each probation officer shall inquire into the nature of every criminal case brought before the court under whose jurisdiction he acts, and may recommend that any person convicted by said court may be placed upon probation; the court may place the person so convicted in the care of said probation officer for such time and upon such conditions as may seem proper." This act, however, expressly points out that the duties of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, as regards juvenile delinquents, are not altered in the least.

The probation officers are now appointed to investigate all criminal cases, among adults as well as children. The city of Boston has eight probation officers, six men and two women. To one woman is assigned the task of caring for the girl probationers. In this she is often assisted by various private charitable societies, especially when temporary shelter and employment are needed. The other probation officers of Boston confine their attention to adults. This leaves to private organizations the task of caring for the boys. These cases are attended to by representatives of the St. Vincent de Paul Society and of the Boston Children's Aid Society.

The representative of the Children's Aid Society devotes practically his entire time to this work. He is in the court whenever boys are on trial. When the case is first brought before the judge it is heard. Then the judge

may, if the boy is found guilty, turn to Mr. Blank and say: "I put this boy in your care. The case will be continued for two weeks, when you will make your report." Mr. Blank then becomes the bondsman for the boy, the bond usually being nominal, and it is well understood that it is not forfeited if the boy absconds. Mr. Blank then takes the boy to one side and talks to him. He gives him a card which reads: "The judge of the court has placed you on probation. This means that you will be sent away to some institution, for what you have done, unless you behave better. You must be at the court at 11 o'clock in the forenoon to tell how you have behaved." The boy is brought, if possible, to realize the gravity of his situation and also to recognize in Mr. Blank a helpful friend. The boy and Mr. Blank review the situation. The parents, the teacher, the employer are consulted. He is helped to find work. He is shown where he can get good books to read. He is encouraged to break away from bad associates. Mr. Blank has an office in a building near by where he meets the boys one evening a week. They come to talk with him, or to spend a pleasant hour in games. He goes to their homes. In a word he tries to get into their lives and direct them into useful channels. If the boy refuses to avail himself of the opportunities offered him Mr. Blank goes before the court at the appointed time and recommends that the boy be sent to some institution. Thus the boy is brought to see in the probation officer a friend; the judge views him as a trusty counsellor.

My criticism upon this system is that, in large cities such as Boston, the work of supervising the boys should not be left to private charity nor by agents who also handle adult cases, but should be done by special probation officers. This will doubtless come soon. At present, the representatives of the societies mentioned receive nothing from city, county or state for their invaluable assistance.

One dislikes to compare Massachusetts with Illinois, when children are under discussion. Where Massachusetts steps in, at the very outset of what bids fair to become a criminal career, we in Illinois stand idly by, almost helpless. The policeman may say: "Now, git! and ter hell wid you," when he catches a boy in petty crime. The judge may sentence him to the Bride-bell, where his later end is possibly worse than his beginning. But of earnest, careful, sympathetic treatment of the child who falls into the clutches of the law there is very little. One or two persons are giving their time in voluntary probation work. What they are accomplishing only shows what might be done if it were systematically attempted. I trust that we may learn another lesson from our mother-state and seek to prevent that which may oftentimes be prevented, but, once accomplished, is rarely undone, the making of criminals.

THE PRESIDENT:—We have now concluded our program. Is there any further business to come before the conference?

MRS. T. P. STANWOOD, of Evanston:—I desire to offer the following resolution and move its adoption:

Resolved, That we wish, as members of this conference, to extend our appreciative thanks to the citizens of Kankakee who have opened their doors to us so hospitably. We are indebted to the local committee, the Kankakee Club, the Eastern Hospital for the Insane, its trustees, superintendent and staff, who have taken us in and treated us as members of the family—brothers and sisters in this great commonwealth. As the conference moves about the the State and is entertained in other cities, we hope that Kankakee will send us many delegates, so that we may return in kind her hospitality and cordiality to us at this meeting.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

MR. HART:—I have attended a great many conferences, but never have attended one which has been more kindly received than here. It has been our practice to pay our own bills. At this meeting the homes of the city have been opened to us, and we have been delightfully entertained with a graciousness that is charming to the last degree, for which we express our thanks. The attendance of the citizens upon our meetings has been very gratifying. I have attended meetings of the National Conference where the attendance has not equaled that here. A great blessing will come from this conference to the people of all parts of the State. We hope that the citizens of Kankakee will

feel that there is laid upon them an obligation to take a more active interest in these matters, and that in the future there may be manifested here an increased interest in the whole field of charitable work.

THE PRESIDENT:—The temptation to invite discussion of these papers is great, but I will not venture to permit it. I now have the pleasure of presenting to this conference my successor, Mr. William A. Talcott, of Rockford.

MR. TALCOTT:—I shall take pleasure in giving ex-President Jones, after a few moments, all the time set apart for my use. By your kindness I have been chosen to succeed the best president that this conference has ever had, and it will never have his equal. It seems to me that your gathering marks a very high plane. All the papers have been full of practical suggestions. There has been a spirit throughout the meeting tending to point out a better way for the public care of the helpless. There has been a growing interest, which has culminated in the appointment of a committee on legislation, whose chairman is President Jones, and each member of which is an earnest student of this subject. I think that every delegate and every visitor here will go to their homes determined to exercise what influence they may have upon their legislators, the result of which will be that all of our institutions, those that we now have and the laws needed for those which we are to secure in the future, will receive at the hands of our General Assembly the support which the existing conditions demand. I thank you for the honor conferred upon me. I feel my inability to preside over such a convention as this, but will bring to you the best that I have, depending upon you to cooperate with me.

THE PRESIDENT:—I congratulate the conference upon the fact that it will have a president who can and will give time and attention to its interests in the days intervening between its sessions. That is one reason why I so willingly lay down this gavel, which otherwise I would have kept possession of with pride. Other presidents may follow me who have more time, but no president can follow me who will have a more abiding interest in the problems at hand. I ask you to bear with me while I say just two things:

One is, to express the joy and strength which I feel to exist in this conference on account of its balance of sexes. In the old days of chivalry, the armored knights went forth in search of the Holy Grail. They had their round tables, around which they gathered, but they never quite succeeded in laying hands upon the holy cup. I suspect it was because they went forth in their masculine arrogance. The men went by themselves, and they could not find it. In these days we have a host of lady knights, who are also out in search of the Holy Grail. They have their round tables, which I believe to be a part of the necessary equipment of every woman's club; but I predict that these lady knights, like their brothers of old, will fail in this quest. Not until the men and women start out together will the object be attained. I want to plead for a balance of sexes in the future. When we combine the two in the quest we will find the Holy Grail.

Another thing still more personal: At the meeting last year, in Jacksonville, there was surprise, if not disappointment, in some hearts. There seemed to be something missing, because I, a reputed minister of religion, presided at the various sessions of this conference without formal invocation or formal benediction. Some said, "Where could a word of prayer be more appropriate than at such a gathering as this, and where, if not here, should the divine benediction be invoked?" But so sensitive am I to the rights of all citizens to their religious preference or non-preference, that I feel that this semi-state organization must not trespass on the conscience right of Catholic, Protestant, Jew, or non-believer. Here is no need of formal word or spoken prayer. For, from beginning to end, the exercises have been profoundly religious. Our deeper natures are never so stirred with reverence as when in the presence of loving helpfulness; and our trust is never so deep as when we grapple with the wrongs of society and work for the right. May the holy needs of the helpless one in the State of Illinois be to us a constant prayer, and our effort to help the needy one be to us a perpetual benediction.

If there is no further word, I am ready to entertain a motion to adjourn.

MR. CHIPPERFIELD:—I desire to address a motion to the new president, and that is that this conference tender to the retiring officers a most earnest vote of thanks for their faithful and efficient services.

The motion was carried unanimously.

MR. TALCOTT:—I voice, I know, the sentiment of you all in expressing to Miss Julia Lathrop our sincere thanks and appreciation for her earnest, constant and able efforts in behalf of this conference and in behalf of the unfortunate for whom this association is laboring. I feel that we owe very much to Miss Lathrop, and I regret that I did not speak of this when I was on my feet before. Personally, I thank her most earnestly, and I know you all unite with me in this sentiment.

On motion of Mr. Hobson, the conference then adjourned *sine die*,

APPENDIX

CHICAGO, November 16. 1898.

Mrs. James W. Patton,

Secretary Illinois Conference of Charities, Kankakee, Ill.

DEAR MADAM.—Finding at the last moment that I shall be unable to attend the meeting of the Illinois State Conference of Charities and respond to the subject assigned to me for tomorrow's session, as I had hoped and expected, I will, as a substitute for any remarks I might make upon the subject, "Boys in the County Jail," furnish you such data as the Cook county jail and this office afford.

During the year 1898, up to the present time, there have been received in the county jail of Cook county 487 boys between the ages of ten and sixteen years. Their cases have been disposed of as follows: Two hundred of them in the justice's courts, of which we have no record; 90 were discharged by the grand jury, and in the criminal court 77 were sent to the State Reformatory at Pontiac; 53 were allowed to go upon recognizance, pending good behavior; the cases of 11 were stricken from the docket; 5 were found not guilty on trial; 32 were released on bail by justices of the peace, after arrest, for appearance before them or the grand jury, and 47 were released from jail by the criminal court on bail.

How many, in the last two classifications, may be included in the previous classifications, can not be readily determined.

Without being able at this time to enlarge upon the features of their jail life, it may be interesting to know what disposition is made of them during their confinement. Upon the entrance of a boy in jail, he is first given a bath and assigned a cell in a tier in which none over the age of sixteen are confined. This tier is well lighted and ventilated and shut off from all connection and communication with the cells assigned to older inmates.

A school, at which they receive instruction in the common rudiments of learning and in physical culture, is maintained, and their attendance for two hours in the forenoon and two hours in the afternoon of each day is required. As a rule, they yield willingly to all requirements, prove tractable, and show an aptitude for their studies.

On Saturdays they are given the school room for play and recreation, and on Sundays they attend Sabbath-school exercises and song service. Friends are allowed to visit them twice each week, without being restricted to special days, as in other cases.

In finding "no bills," the grand jury is governed many times not by the question of guilt or innocence, but by the petty character of the offense and the punishment they have already received.

The boys' cases are the first to receive attention by the grand jury and the courts, thus enabling the innocent and those permitted to go at large to escape confinement and the danger of jail associations as soon as possible.

In many cases the boys, upon a plea of guilty, are discharged by the court, after full inquiry as to the care and training they are likely to receive from

those into whose custody they are surrendered. They are then allowed to depart upon their own recognizance or that of their friends, with the injunction that an arrest upon another charge will call for the sentence of the court in the case before it.

In the year 1897 599 boys between the ages of ten and sixteen were received in the Cook county jail. Of these, 225 were disposed of in justices' courts; 82 were sent to the State Reformatory; 2 to the House of Correction; 2 to the county jail; 82 were discharged by the grand jury; 86 were allowed to go upon recognizance; 29 were found not guilty; 74 were allowed to go upon bail; and the cases of 11 were stricken off and 6 nolle prossed.

You may be able to gather from the above data every suggestion I might give if present at your meeting. Of course the jail, under present laws, so far as boys are concerned, is a mere place of confinement until trial; and probably there is no jail in the country superior to the Cook county jail in its appointments and methods of caring for young offenders.

It is quite beyond the scope of a letter to discuss the methods of punishing or reforming juvenile criminals. But, in my judgment, the key to the whole situation is that which secures them from evil associations. To these must we attribute the cause of their crimes, and in them is the chief obstacle to their reformation.

Very truly yours,

C. S. DENEEN.

ORGANIZATION OF CONFERENCE OF 1898-99.

President,

WM. A. TALCOTT, Rockford.

First Vice President,

JUDGE O. N. CARTER, Chicago.

Second Vice President,

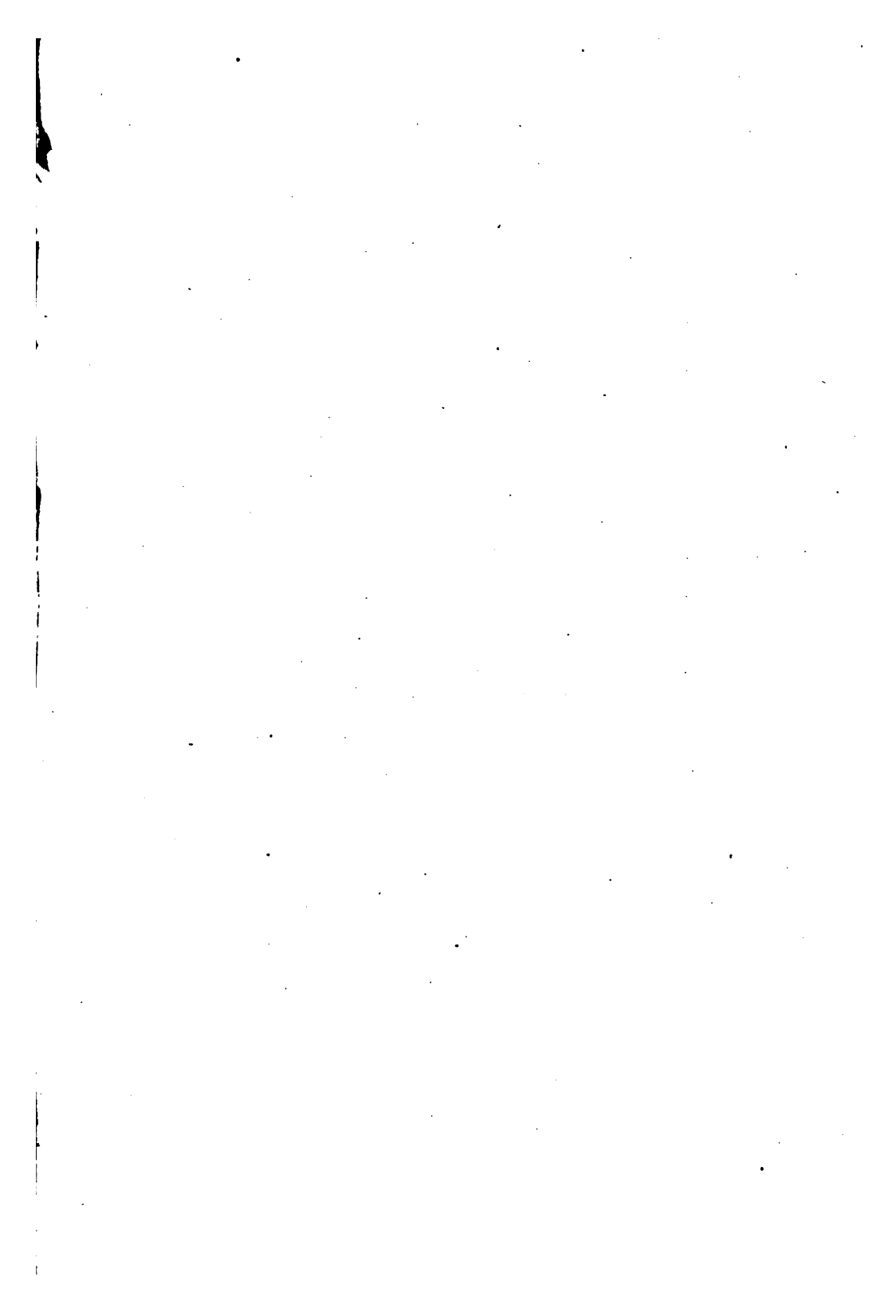
MRS. H. H. CANDEE, Cairo.

Secretary,

MRS. H. F. RAINEY, Carrollton.

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